20 PACES- **THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.** Pages 1 to 10.

VOL. XXVI. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1893. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

Dress Goods.

We are showing a magnificent line of early Fall Dress Goods, in Fancy Novelties and plain weaves, representing everything new known to the Dry Goods world.

300 imported Novelty Pattern Suits, no two alike, $10 to $75.

All the latest things in two-toned and illuminated Hopsackings, Sail Cloths, Check Novelties, Panama Suitings, Bourettes, Astrakhan Fancies, Ombre effects, Boucle Mixtures, Serges, Diagonals, Whip Cords, etc.

3000 yards all wool 40-inch Hopsacking, all shades, worth 75c, special tomorrow at 39c a yard.

10 pieces 54-inch Diagonal and plain Storm Serges, special at 75c a yard, worth $1.

Silks.

We opened on yesterday quite a large shipment of fancy Trimming and Dress Silks, all the new shades of Satins, and more than a hundred pieces of black Dress Silks which we ask you to inspect.

Hosiery.

Our line of Fast Black Hosiery for Ladies, at 25c a pair, is guaranteed to excel any other offering. Every pair warranted not to fade.

Gents' Half Hose, Tans, Slates, Modes and Balbriggan, worth 20c, a Monday special at 12½c a pair.

Umbrellas.

Tomorrow we will sell 200 Gloria Silk 26-inch Umbrellas, natural wood, silver trimmed handles, strictly a $2 value, for 79c each.

Gloves.

A line of Ladies' 4-Button Glace Kid Gloves at $1 a pair, worth $1.50.

Black Dress Goods.

10 pieces Black Storm Serge, all wool, 50 inches wide, 50c a yard.

6 pieces 48-inch Black English Serge, a beauty and well worth $1.10, with us tomorrow 75c yard.

A full line of Priestley's Silk Warp Henriettas and Novelties just received.

Black Silk Warp Henriettas, worth $1.50, special for Monday $1.19.

Table Linens.

Quite a lot of Remnants of Table Damask in lengths of 2 to 4½ yards, offered now at half price.

10 pieces 70-inch bleached Satin Damask at 73c, worth $1.

150 dozen large size Linen Huck Towels, werth 25c, offered now at 15c each.

Muslin Underwear.

10 dozen Ladies' Gowns, nicely trimmed with embroidery, tucked yoke, special at $1 each.

1 lot Ladies' Muslin Drawers, embroidery ruffle, 39c a pair.

1 lot black Satine Skirts, plaited ruffle, special at 98c each.

Shoes.

See our lot of Ladies Cloth Top Dongola Kid Button Shoes at $1.50, truly worth $2.50.

We offer some rare bargains in Shoes.

Ladies' Kid Button Shoes, worth $3.50, now $2.

Ladies' Cloth Top Kid Lace Shoes at $3, worth $4.50.

Men's Hand Welt Shoes, the best line to be had, every style known $2 to $5 a pair.

Blankets.

Rather out of season, you will say, but you can afford to buy a pair of all wool, large size Blankets, worth $5.50, and put them away for a month, when you get them of us at $3.19 a pair. 100 pairs on sale Monday.

Shirts.

All of our French Madras Negligee Shirts that were $1.50, $1.75 and $2, now go at $1 each.

$1 and $1.25 Negligee Shirts now 75c each.

Merino Underwear.

We are receiving our stock and can supply you if you contemplate a change of climate or furnish your boy for college.

Dr. Jaeger's sanitary system Woolen Underwear for Men, Ladies and Children. We are the Atlanta agents.

A broken lot of sizes of Men's, Ladies and Children's Merino Underwear offered now at 50c on the dollar.

Ginghams.

100 pieces new style early fall Ginghams, French designs, at 10c a yard.

Satines.

5,000 yards fine figured Dress Satines, as good styles as any 25c goods, for Monday 7½c a yard.

French Flannels.

40 pieces striped Flannels, worth 65c, special at 39c a yard.

Outings.

Outing Flannels at 8½c, worth 15c.

Tufted Novelties, worth 15c, special at 7½c a yard.

Batistes.

All our fine figured Batiste that were 12½c, 15c and 20c, now go at 7½c a yard.

Cloak and Suit Dep't.

Jacket and Wraps for early Fall wear just received.

100 Children's Reefers, worth from $2 to $4, special tomorrow $1.25 each.

200 Tan Cloth Capes at $1.95 each.

Millinery.

Special sale of Ladies' Black Straw Sailor Hats, tomorrow 19c each.

Ladies' Rustic Sailors, trimmed, now 49c each.

All summer Millinery at 25c on the dollar.

Carpets.

What about your Carpets? Do you need any? We can supply you at astonishingly low figures. See us by all means if you are a contemplated purchaser.

Best Moquette Carpets, new patterns, made, laid and lined, $1.25.

Body Brussells at $1, sold by others at $1.25.

Tapestry Brussels at 75c, worth $1.

All wool Ingrain Carpets at 65c a yard.

All the above Carpets made, laid and lined at these prices.

Carpets sold on easy payments at cash prices,

Portieres.

See those elegant heavy fringe Chenille Portieres that were $6 we offer now at $3.69 a pair.

$9 Chenille Portieres now $5 a pair.

Lace Curtains.

200 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, taped edge, 3½ yards long, worth $2 a pair, Monday 98c a pair.

Rugs.

Just received a large lot of Skin Rugs, Velvet Rugs, Smyrna Rugs, Art Squares, Matts, etc.

Mosquito Nets.

500 Mosquito Netts, white and pink, made ready to put up.

Notion Department.

5,000 School Pads, containing 50 sheets tinted writing paper, special at 2½c each.

All our Japanese Folding Fans, were 20c, 25c and 35c. to close at 5c each.

J. M. HIGH & Co

2 Things that we want you to know about.

FALL AND WINTER, 1893. Our tailoring department presents unusual attractions for the coming season; our selection of cassimeres, worsteds in all the new weaves, is worthy of your inspection. We want your order for a winter suit.

FOR THE SCHOOL BOYS.

Just received, an immense stock of Boys' and childrens' suit, and extra pants. Everything from the rough-and-tumble school suit to the dressiest designs. Prices right. right.

HIRSCH BROS., 44 Whitehall St.

SPLINT COAL

The Best Coal on the Market for the Price!

STANDARD GOODS. FULL WEIGHT.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED SPLINT COAL.

A. H. BENNING, Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

Telephone 356. Cor. Simpson St. and Georgia Pacific R. R.

COAL COAL COAL COAL COAL COAL COAL COAL COAL

$4.50 PER TON —FOR— JELLICO.

SCIPLE SONS, No. 8 Loyd St.

COAL COAL COAL COAL COAL COAL COAL COAL COAL

AMERICAN LUMP $3.75 PER TON.

TRY IT.

PLANE & FIELD,

Telephone, No. 354. West Alabama Street and Central Railroad

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R. O. CAMPBELL,

ATLANTA, GA.

Wholesale and Retail Shipper and Dealer in

Anthracite, Montevallo, Jellico, Splint,

COAL.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

DIAMONDS

LOOSE AND MOUNTED.

WATCHES

OF EVERY STYLE, VARIETY AND PRICE.

SOLID SILVER

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Rich Cut Glass

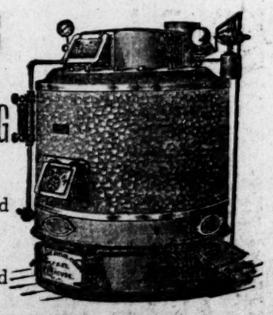
Of every design, and the prettiest SILVER NOVELTIES in the city.

MAIER & BERKELE

31 and 93 Whitehall Street.



PLUMBING
Gas Fitting
—AND—
STEAM HEATING.
—ARE—
Our Specialties.
Estimates Furnished



We also manufacture all kinds of GALVANIZED IRON Cornices, Finials and Window Caps.

Get our prices before you buy.

WINGATE & MELL,
82 and 84 N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

BYCK BROS. & CO.

27 WHITEHALL ST.

SHOES!

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT!

As every one is directly interested in Shoe Apparel, we desire to inform one and all that we are prepared to show the most reliable lines of Shoes and Slippers for Fall and Winter that were ever shown in this city or state.

At one glance our styles will impress you with the fact that they are the handsomest and newest shapes.

An examination of the quality will show that they are made of the best material and highest grade of work: The prices will be found lower than any of our competitors (for same grade), which is owing to our long experience in this business, and also to the immense quantities of goods we buy from the leading makers of the United States.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE!

So in order to introduce our lines of

Boys and Girls' School Shoes

We will make the following reductions for the next two weeks. These are all reliable, new and this season's goods:

Children's Dongola or Goat, button, $1; worth $1.25.
Children's Dongola or Goat, button, $1.25; worth $1.50.
Children's Dongola or Goat, button, $1.50; worth $1.75.
Girls' strong spring heel, button, $1; worth $1.25.
Girls' Dongola or Goat, spring heels, $1.25; worth $1.50.
Girls' Dongola or Goat, spring heels, $1.50; worth $1.75.
Girls' Dongola or Goat, spring heels, $1.75; worth $2.
Girls' Dongola or Goat, spring heels, $2; worth $2.25.
The above have patent or black leather tips.
Boys' V calf lace Shoes, $1; worth $1.25.
Boys' B calf button Shoes, $1; worth $1.25.
Boys' B calf button or lace, $1.25; worth $1.50.
Boys' satin calf button or lace, $1.50; worth $1.75.
Boys' fine calf button or lace, $2; worth $2.25.

If you want good, serviceable Shoes for your children, it will pay you to see these goods.

LADIES' FINE FOOTGEAR

In this line we invite comparison. It is impossible for any one to conceive of more beautiful styles, shapes or finish than we exhibit, and in order to form any idea they must be inspected closely. We merely state that if you desire new and stylish goods that will fit and wear, see them. It will be a revelation in swell Footwear. Every width, A, B, C, D and E.

FOR GENTLEMEN

We have made a special effort. Our Piccadilly, Blucher, Columbia, Paris, Tuttle, New London, French, Glaze, Opera, Globe and Philadelphia lasts are simply trade winners. They enable us to fit correctly any foot, whether extra wide, narrow, long or short, and represent more shapes and widths than were ever under one roof in this city.

FANCY SLIPPERS

For Ladies, Misses and Children in almost every conceivable color and style of satins and leathers for reception, evening, party and housewear can be found in our stock, and for beauty of design are incomparable.

We have not forgotten the little ones. Our

INFANTS AND LITTLE CHILDREN'S

Stock has been selected with great care, and is replete with the prettiest little Shoes in all the colors.

Never mind the state of your pocket. We can suit your eye, fit you foot, and meet the limit of your purse. Owing to our having opened in the beginning of the summer we were not able to suit all with high Shoes, but from now on we are decidedly in it. Come and see the best selected stock and prettiest Shoe store in town.

REMEMBER!

Our stock is entirely new, and if you want goods that will fit and wear, combined with the latest style, at prices within the reach of all. Give a part of your Shoe trade to

Byck Bros. & Co., ONE PRICE ONLY, 27 Whitehall Street.

S. B. Turman, Pres. Blewett Lee, Vice Pres. and Atty. Warren Boyd, Gen. Mangr.

Atlanta Lithographing Co.

(Successors to Budden & Son),

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES.

CLEARING HOUSE CERTIFICATES made on short notice. (Cannot be counterfeited.)

Stock Certificates, Bonds, Fine Office and Bank Stationery.

'Phon 164 10, 12 and 14 W. Wall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

ONLY **$25**

For this Oak Mantelcomplete with

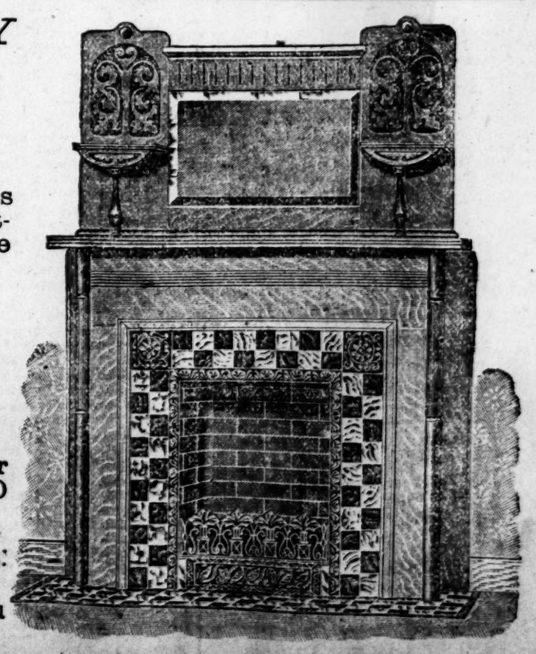
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AND

GRATE.

This offer good for 30 days Regular price $35.

See ou stock.



HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH COMPANY.

MR. THOS. B. PAINE.

One of Atlanta's Progressive Young Business Men.

HE HAS COME RAPIDLY TO THE FRONT,

And Is One of the Best Young Financiers in the City—An Interesting Sketch of His Career.

Much of Atlanta's growth is due to the energy and progressive enterprise of her young men.

It is safe to say that no other city in the south can match her in this respect. The reason is, perhaps, explained by the fact that Atlanta is a young city with no traditions that reach back for a greater period than fifty years, and with only a few buildings that may be classed as old ruins. The greater part of her prosperity, if not the whole of it dates back to the heels of General Sherman, who quit the city in the fall of 1865.

Among the number whose younger blood is identified with the current of Atlanta's



MR. THOMAS B. PAINE.

growth and whose names are frequently on the lip, is Mr. Thomas B. Paine.

Mr. Paine is a scion of one of the oldest and best families of South Carolina. His great-great-grandfather on his mother's side and also on his father's side were governors of South Carolina and were men of strong political influence in the early part of the century.

The family is descended from the old Huguenots, who refugeed to this country during the last century, in order to escape the persecutions to which they were subjected beyond the sea. The qualities of mind and temperament which were illustrated by these worthy immigrants have been preserved to a marked extent in the habits of life and thought which have characterized their descendants, and this is true, in general, of all who have inherited the Huguenot blood.

It has furnished to this state many of its leading families, and not a few who have risen to distinguished places n the state and nation, belong to this worthy stock.

Mr. Paine is a native of Charleston, where his parents before him were born and reared and where he first saw the light on the 20th of November, 1862. His father, Mr. E. T. Paine, is now at the head of a large fertilizer business in Jacksonville, Fla., where he has resided for several years, and is one of the most thorough business men in that section of the country.

The boyhood of Mr. Paine was spent in his native city of Charleston. His early years were not exempt from those maladies to which a growing appetite associated with a love of fun, expose the average young American, and his recovery from the colic was usually the beginning of another doctor's bill. He managed to pass this period of his life, however, in safety, and when the time arrived for him to put on his knee breeches and march to school, he was a well preserved specimen of the southern youth, full of ambitious projects in his head and with a disposition fairly scintillating with good humor.

After receiving a thorough academic education from the schools of Charleston, his father, who was a man of liberal means and of large ideas for the improvement of his son, decided to give him the benefits of a finished education. To this end he resolved to send him to Europe and to place him under the very best instruction to be obtained in the old country.

Accordingly, when a mere youth, Mr. Paine crossed the Atlantic and began his studies in Liverpool, England. He was here for about four years altogether, and during the intervals afforded by his summer vacations, he managed to enjoy a great deal of European travel. He visited all of the places of historic charm and legendary interest in the old world and made himself familiar, by observation, with nearly every part of the continent. He was for three months a resident of the city of Paris.

Possessed of a mind that was naturally retentive, and being of a thoughtful and meditative temperament, he was enabled to store away on these trips many useful impressions which have been of value to him in his subsequent career. A love of books and a fair knowledge of places, gleaned from the pages of the best literature, had prepared him in advance for his travels about the continent, and the impressions which were thus made were indelibly retained.

After completing his studies at Liverpool Mr. Paine returned to this country, in the best of health and with a rosy prospect of success illuminating the highway of ambition. He thought for a time of locating in Charleston, where his family had always resided and where the best of social influences might aid and assist him in his struggles upward. But after thinking the matter over deliberately he decided to come to Atlanta, as this was an enterprising and progressive town, and apparently just the field for a young man.

It was during the year 1878, or thereabouts, that Mr. Paine came to Atlanta without a dollar. After scuffling about for a few months he entered the brokerage business with which he has since been identified with remarkable success. The firm at present is that of Thomas B. Paine & Co., the junior member being Mr. John E. Murphy, a young man of splendid business qualifications and thoroughly equipped in every way for the line of business in which they are engaged.

Mr. Paine is a great admirer of Napoleon, and a life-size picture of the great commander is one of the ornaments of the office. It hangs against the wall next to the window, and is readily seen by the passers by along the street.

This enterprising firm does perhaps the largest brokerage business in the south, selling last year between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 worth of merchandise. Their business is growing each year and the sales of the house for 1893 will be even larger than for the previous year.

Until a few months ago Mr. Paine was the vice president of the Atlanta Traction Company. He has stock in a number of local enterprises and is chairman of the finance committee of the Georgia Security and Banking Company. He was one of the original stockholders of the East Atlanta Land Company, and owns a number of valuable lots in the city.

Mr. Paine has the reputation of being one of the most active and progressive young business men in Atlanta. He has been successful in business to a marked degree, and is perhaps one of the best financiers for his age in the city. A thoughtful and public spirited citizen, he has always taken an active part in the affairs of the city, and though never a candidate for any office, he has always been able to discuss the measures which have concerned the welfare of the community.

In his social life Mr. Paine enjoys a wonderful degree of popularity. Pleasant and genial in his disposition he adds to this the grace of elegant manners and the fascination of a polished and handsome personality. The future will no doubt add abundantly to the good fortune of this enterprising citizen, and the promise of his career, in all that pertains to the good of the community, will no doubt be fully realized.

Mr. Paine, it should be stated, is an active and influential member of the Capital City Club. As chairman of the house committee he was one of the originators of the scheme for a new building. He is now the chairman of the building committee and his services have been of great value to Atlanta's leading social organization.

What Shall I Take?

Why, Simmons Liver Regulator, of course. It can't be beat in any attack of indigestion, biliousness, sick headache or constipation. It gives quick relief, and if continued for a while will completely cure these ailments. The Regulator comes in liquid and powder form. The powder is wonderfully convenient for the vest pocket. A pinch of the powder and a swallow of water leaves no taste and works effectually.

Dr. E. H. Richardson

has removed his office to 31 1-2 Wall street, directly fronting the main entrance to the Union depot. Office telephone 212. Residence telephone, 941.

sun tues thur sat wed fri

WEST END ACADEMY.

The Fall Term of This Splendid School Will Commence September 4th.

This school will be open for pupils Monday, September 4th. Terms: $10 per year for pupils from West End and Fulton county outside of Atlanta; other pupils, $15 per year; payable quarterly in advance. Send for catalogue or call on principal at the academy from 10 a. m. to 12 m.

T. A. E. Means,
aug 27-2w-sun-tues-thurs Princapal.

For a "hot weather" medicine Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequaled. It neutralizes the depressing effect of the heat, by giving tone and strength to the whole system, and creating an appetite.

Making a Start.

From The New York Herald.

Cleverton—Getting fat, ain't you?

Dashaway—Yes; I am taking on a little flesh.

Cleverton—Well, you'll have to be careful of yourself. I would advise you to eat less than you have been.

Dashaway—Then, old chap, why don't you ask me to dinner with you?

THAT CANCER CURE.

The Latest Statement Concerning the Experiments with Erysipelas Virus.

From The New York Tribune.

The medical profession has for several months discussed the reported discovery of a cure for cancer by inoculating the patient with the virus of erysipelas. An erroneous statement was published recently crediting the discovery to Drs. William T. Bull and William B. Coley. The discovery was really made by Dr. Coley, who has been experimenting with erysipelas virus on cancerous patients with marked success at the New York Cancer hospital. Dr. Coley recently wrote his observations on the discovery for a recent issue of a medical journal, and the following is an extract from his article:

"First, That the curative effect of erysipelas upon malignant tumors is an established fact; second, the action upon the sarcoma is invariably more powerful than upon carcinoma in about the ratio of three to one; third, the treatment of inoperable malignant humors by repeated inoculations of erysipelas is both practicable and not attended with great risk; fourth, the curative action is systematic and probably due chiefly to the toxic products of the streptococcus, which products may be isolated and used without producing erysipelas; and fifth, that the method of inoculation should not be employed indiscriminately until further clinical experiments have erased its limitations."

THE HUMOROUS SIDE OF A POLICEMAN'S LIFE.

When a big, independent, self-reliant American citizen calls for a policeman something is supposed to be the matter. He has dropped down to the level of an ordinary man and admitted that he—the big American citizen—needs help.

The police station telephone rings and he is talking at the other end in a low suppressed voice:

"Send an officer to — — quick!" he says in tragic tones.

A bank robber has gone, a man has just murdered his wife or a laundryman has killed a customer, surely. There's something awful the matter. A big American citizen at the other end of the telephone wants a policeman, and if something extraordinary had not happened he would never ask a policeman's aid.

The officer who was dispatched on the awful errand has returned and he is wearing a tired look in addition to his summer uniform.

"What was the matter?" the chief asks breathlessly.

"His wife's parrot had got out and he wanted me to catch it!"

That's a true story. All of its tragic details actually occurred last week, but it is merely one of many instances showing in what regard the police department is held by the people. The fellow in the blue uniform and brass buttons, with the billie in his hand, is a great man after all. He is the most abused and yet the most relied on of all our public institutions. Beyond a certain limit common people are helpless. Then they call a policeman. Often it occurs that they are in a pickle and need help of sime kind to get out—they don't know just what. They compromise the matter by sending for a policeman.

The telephone and the mail bring many strange and laughable requests to police headquarters. The other day a man four miles from the city telephoned to police headquarters that the woods were on fire near his house, and he would be glad if Chief Connolly would send about four or five officers out. Two weeks ago Chief Connolly received a very touching letter from a lady who wanted him to grant her a divorce from her husband, who had mistreated her.

A man up in South Carolina, who believes that all power lies in the grasp of the Atlanta police department, wrote to Chief Connolly, under date of August 5th, as follows:

to the police headquarters, atlanta, ga., dear sir: I have been informed that their is a chantz for a man to get a position as clurke in a barroom, if their is pleas let me no, I can send you my reputation.

Chief Connolly has not yet obtained his applicant a position.

One of the most pathetic letters Chief Connolly has received in many a day came to him in his mail about a month ago. It was from a widow in a neighboring county, and it recounted the sad history of a horse trade which her son had made with a slick horse trader in this city. The poor creature wrote that she had a good horse and her son had brought it to this city to trade. He swapped it to a professional stockman and gave $20 to boot. When he got home it was found that the horse that he had swapped for was worn out and utterly useless. What the poor widow wanted was Chief Connolly to get her horse back and send it to her with the $20 her inexperienced son had paid out to the trader.

If an outsider were to read Chief Connolly's mail every day for a week he could not believe otherwise than that a cruel epidemic of desertion had broken out among the husbands. He would find that a good percentage of the letters are from deserted wives who want the chief to find their husbands. Should the chief undertake to personally execute these commissions, he would be constantly engaged in peering into saloons, waiting rooms and hotels for the face of some one of the many runaway husbands he was looking for. These letters are full of unspeakable pathos, many of them. Nearly all of the deserted wives are left penniless with little ones to care for and they want brought back the brutes in whom they had reposed all confidence and trust, not to love them any longer, but that the homes might be preserved unbroken for the children's sake, and that they might support them.

There is a great army of fickle beaux on the move, too, if the chief's mail is to be relied on for correct information. Many a dainty little missive, perfumed with delicate odors, and, perhaps, blurred with tears, comes to the chief from some weak young woman who has lost her lover and in losing him—it is often the case—she has lost her name. Can't the chief find him and send him back? Need not humilate him by an arrest, but just send him back quickly and all will be forgiven.

How the chief does wish that he could restore all the faithless husbands and lovers. It is in his heart, but beyond his dowder. When he was new in the business he would ponder over these letters and look thoughtful; now he lays them aside with the mental comment that there's another broken heart.

It is a relief to turn aside from broken hearts to something with a ridiculous turn. There are in all communities a goodly quota of men whose ideal of the perfect man is the detective. These men have in mind not the real detective, but the ironnerved, irrepressible, infallible genius of the sledge hound story books. Coupled with this false idea is the allusion on the part of the man who entertains it that he was intended from the beginning of the earth to be a detective, to turn up at unexpected moments and flash a pistol in a murderer's face and say "Ha, ha!" Or to walk in without sending in his card and surprise a den of plotting thieves by remarking in a conversational tone that he would be pleased if the gentlemen would be so kind as to hold up their hands; and that he has been especially and unusually endowed with that sense that can tell a murderer by the squint of his eye, or tell the nature of a burglar's plot which was plotted in another ward than the one he was infesting at the time.

This large class of men are inflicted with this strange delusion to such an extent that it is a mania with them. It becomes so powerful with many that they don't do any work in anticipation of the time when they are going to get on the detective force. From these men Chief Connolly is constantly receiving letters. They tell about ability that can be attributed to nothing less than genius, and if their stories are true their prowess would put a whole army to flight. These letters go into detail, and dive into glowing descriptive praises, telling of the wonderful gifts of the writer. Chief Connolly is sorry now that he has not kept a collection of these humorous productions, but should he wish to begin at this date, he almost daily receives epistles that would make bright additions to such a museum of correspondence.

The blue uniform and brass buttons of the policeman are not without their seductive influences, and they are constantly alluring an army of men. Chief Connolly is besieged with applicants for places on the force, and many of them tell about brave and daring acts done while they were sheriff of some county or constable in Hogwallow district. Many of these writers do not hesitate to tell the truth about their good looks, fine physique and bravery.

Men who want to get on the police force come from many different trades and professions, and they do not confine their work to the chief. Many of them go to the man who has already reached the golden estate of billiehood and ask him his assistance on the principle that he whose feet have already pressed the blissful road to favor can guide an anxious pilgrim thereto. They exaggerate a policeman's influene in that direction and bestow upon him all sorts of favors in order to get his help.

A story is told of a man with a restaurant whose aspirations run to helmets and brass and blue, and for two months before the last election two policemen upon whom he relied for the success of his hopes, fared sumptuously at his board. Day after day they told him that he was sure to get on, and buoyed up by their inspiring words he made preparations to close out his business. In the meanwhile the two policemen feasted upon his wares, and when election day came his name was not even mentioned.

And now this is a standing joke among the policemen, and the two that tell it oftenest and laugh at it loudest, are the same two who ate, drank and made merry while they pumped hope into a would-be wearer of the billy.

The other day a good-looking, well-dressed man of middle age walked into Chief of Detectives Wright's office. He was evidently laboring under some strain and agitation was visible on his face.

"Captain, I want a detective right away to come with me!" said he.

"All right," said Captain Wright, at the same time calling Detective Ed Cason. "Cason, go with this gentleman."

Now, here was a sensation. Well dressed, prosperous looking citizen hurriedly and agitatedly asking for a detective. At the very least some bad thief had made away with $5,000 worth of his wife's diamonds.

Detective Cason had about time to reach the street, two flights of stairs below, when he came back.

"Do you know what that fellow wanted?" he inquired, "his poodle has strayed away and he wants a detective to find it."

"That's all right," said Captain Wright, "you could have written it down on the description book and the men might pick it up."

"Yes, of course, I could; but he wanted me to wander loose around the streets with my eyes skinned for that poodle, regarding every dog with suspicion and making minute inquiries into the pedigree of every canine that I saw in anyway resembling it—and to keep that up until I found that poodle!"

Late one night after Captain Wright went home he received a call from a very wealthy lady and gentleman, who had lost some valuable jewelry a few days before, and for which the derective had been making diligent, but up to that time bootless search.

The lady was laboring under considerable excitement and her color was heightened.

"You needn't look for my jewelry any more," she cried joyously, "I know just where it is and all we want is an officer to go get it."

"Where—how?" asked the bewildered captain.

"Well, you see, I have been deeply grieved over my loss and I have just been to a fortune teller, and she told me the exact spot where that jewelry can be found. It's stolen, but I 've got the street and number where it is to be found and I want an officer to go for it immediately. But," and her face fell, "one of the loveliest pieces—that garnet brooch, you know—is gone; the burglar pawned it, but the other is all right.

"Oh, you needn't look that way; it is there all right and I know it!"

Numerous instances of this kind have occurred. Chief Connolly tells of several similar ones, and the surprising fact of it is that the people in a large number of cases come from the best circles of society.

R. L. A.

The Apaches vs. a Universal Gospel.

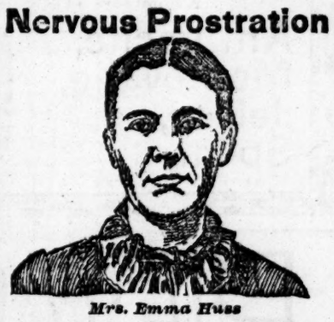
The presence of a company or band of Apache Indians in Atlanta belonging to the army of the United States reminds me of a story that was told on Rev. David Wills, a minister well known to many Georgians a few years ago. The doctor was a fine pulpit orator, and, after a short service as chaplain in congress, became a chaplain in the army, and was for a time located as post chaplain in Oregon or Washington. About that time the Apache Indians were on the war path, and the white settlers were hiding out. At this juncture, Dr. Wills went to San Francisco to deliver a few sermons, and on one occasion was delivering an eloquent sermon on the subject of "A Universal Gospel." Growing more and more earnest in his tones, the doctor at length exclaimed: "Yes, my brethren, I would have a gospel free to all, in fact, a universal gospel. Indeed, I would have a gospel that would even reach the Apache Indians. Not so much, my friends, to keep the Apaches out of hell as to keep hell out of the Apaches."

The interesting account given by a late writer in The Constitution of the Apache warriors in Atlanta proves the force, if not the correctness, of Dr. Wills's remarks.

W. P. P.

Dahlonega, Ga.

Nervous Prostration



Mrs. Emma Huss

Years of Suffering Ended

"I broke down in health, lost my appetite, had a bad cough, and suffered from **nervous prostration.** I read of Hood's Sarsaparilla and sent for a bottle of the medicine. After using it three days my **nerves became quieted** and I

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

regained an appetite. In a short time I was able to walk, and before taking two bottles was attending to my household duties. I am now in better health than for years." Mrs. Emma Huss, Reepsville, N. C. Get HOOD'S

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

STUART'S

Gin and Buchu

A True Kidney Tonic.

No person can be healthy whose kidneys are sluggish and inactive.

The kidneys eliminate, strain out the waste matter of the blood, and pass it from the system with the urine.

In sickness or in health the waste matter of the body is poisonous in character, and unless promptly thrown off by the kidneys, the whole system becomes deranged and diseased, and often uremia appears, followed by coma and death. STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU is a specific for all kidney, bladder and other urinary troubles.

Thousands have been cured; why not you?

Greensboro, N. C.—I was nearly dead with kidney affections for six months, growing worse all the time. My case was hopeless. I was unable to get about but little. I tried everything without any benefit. I took three bottles of STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU and was perfectly cured. I am now well and all right. I owe my life to Stuart's Gin and Buchu.

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Sold by all druggists.

SYPHILIS CURE OR NO PAY.

Legal Guaranty. All stages. Bone Rheumatism, Ulcers and Mucous Patches cured in 30 to 90 days. Cure permanent, not a patching up. Can be no failure. Patients cured 20 years ago yet well. Refer to Bradstreet and to patients cured. Everything sent sealed. Write for particulars and proofs free. You will never regret it. GUARANTEE REMEDY CO., Suites 41 and 46 Dexter Bldg., 84 Adams Street, CHICAGO.

What Causes Pimples?

Clogging of the pores or mouths of the sebaceous glands with sebum or oily matter.

The plug of sebum in the centre of the pimple is called a blackhead, grub, or comedone.

Nature will not allow the clogging of the pores to continue long, hence,

Inflammation, pain, swelling and redness, later pus or matter forms, breaks or is opened, the plug comes out and the pore is once more free.

There are thousands of these pores in the face alone, any one of which is liable to become clogged by neglect or disease.

What Cures Pimples?

The only reliable preventive and cure, when not due to a constitutional humor, is

Cuticura Soap.

It contains a mild proportion of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, which enables it to dissolve the sebaceous or oily matter as it forms at the mouths of the pores.

It stimulates the sluggish glands and tubes to healthy activity, reduces inflammation, soothes and heals irritated and roughened surfaces and restores the skin to its original purity.

This is the secret of its wonderful success.

For bad complexions, red, rough hands and shapeless nails, dry, thin and falling hair, scaly and irritated scalps and simple baby blemishes it is wonderful.

It is preserving, purifying and beautifying to a degree hitherto unknown among remedies for the skin and complexion.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps.

Sold throughout the world.

POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

Women full of pains, aches and weaknesses find comfort, strength and renewed vitality in Cuticura Plaster, the first and only pain-killing, nerve-strengthening plaster when all else fails.

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Mandrake Pills have a value as a household remedy far beyond the power of language to describe. The family can hardly be true to itself that does not keep them on hand for use in emergencies.

*** MANDRAKE ***

Is the only vegetable substitute for that dangerous mineral, MERCURY, and while its action as a curative is fully equal, it possesses none of the perilous effects.

In Constipation, Mandrake acts upon the bowels without disposing them to subsequent Costiveness.

No remedy acts so directly on the liver, nothing so speedily cures Sick Headache, Sour Stomach and Biliousness as these **PILLS.**

For Sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts. per box; 5 boxes for 65 cts.; or sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Phila'a.

JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never-failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. **Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 boxes to cure any case.** You only pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5 by mail. Sample free. Guarantees issued by our agents.

CONSTIPATION Cured, Piles Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Doses 25 cents.

EUGENE JACOBS, Atlanta, Ga.
july9-26t-ecsun

Morphine, Opium —AND— Whiskey Habit CURED AT THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,

Cor. Edgewood Ave. and Ivy St.

CURE SAFE, SURE AND PERMANENT. Correspondence Invited and Strictly Confident

PROF. W. H. GRACE.

Gives instruction on

PIANO AND ORGAN,

Pupils wanted for Fall Term.

For terms and further information, address him, care P. O. Box 531. He will call and see you.

His patrons are among the very best people of the city. aug13—4t sun

Superior to Copaiba. Cubeb Injection

SANTAL MIDY CAPSULES

Cures in 48 Hours.

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By Pipes Hill Kennels, for sale at prices less than one-third the real value of the stock; young or grown stock in the choicest colors. Stock by Dr. Mack, "Champion of Texas." He is a descendant of Comissair, winner of the Waterloon cup in 1877 and 1878. Would exchange for a good safety bicycle, kodak, B. L. S. gun or rifle. Gibbs & Holsey, Corsicana, Texas, box 204. june4 13t sun

Atlanta Manufacturers.

ATLANTA TOBACCO MFG. CO., 110 and 112 Richardson street, smoking tobacco, "Rogue's Select" and "Camp Fire."

MUTUAL PRINTING CO., 27 East Hunter street, printers, publishers and binders.

F. J. COOLEDGE & BRO., 21 East Alabama street, Fulton tinted lead, paints, varnishes and putty.

ATLANTA LITHOGRAPHING CO., 10 and 12 West Wall street, bonds, stock certificates, fine bank and office stationery.

SELIG MANUFACTURING CO., 46 Wall street. Pants.

MONTAG BROS., fine writing tablets and school supplies.

MAY MANTEL CO., 115 to 119 West Mitchell street, mantels, grates, tiles, hearth work, stairs and interior finish.

PERKINS MANUFACTURING CO., Short Pryor street, at crossing of E. T., V. & G. and A. & F. R. R., saw and grist mill engines, boilers and general machine shop.

KELLAM & MOORE, 54 Marietta street, manufacturing opticians.

OLIN CLARIDY, 21-2 North Broad, blank book manufacture, ruling and all grades binding in first-class style.

DE LOACH MILL MANUFACTURING CO., sawmills, grist mills, flour mills and turbine water wheels.

G. E. JOHNSON, 59 East Alabama street, pure stick and French candies, cocoanut and rock candy syrup.

G. G. CROUCH, 79 Loyd street, monuments, statuary and tombs, vaults, headstones, etc. Carving in stone, wood and plaster.

ATLANTA RUBBER STAMP AND STENCIL WORKS, rubber stamps, stencils, steel dies and punches, baggage checks, badges, door numbers, check protectors.

J. J. LOGUE,

12 1-2 East Hunter street.

Tents, Awnings, Mosquito Nets,

Mattresses, Pillows, etc.

PIEDMONT ENGINE AND MACHINE CO., 64 and 66 South Forsyth street, engines, steam and hand pumps, couplings, hangers, shafting, pulleys, etc.

DODSON'S PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., 9 East Mitchell street, Prices guaranteed as low as same goods can be had of any manufacturer in the United States. References: The proprietor of this paper and every printer of any importance in the south.

T. J. HIGHTOWER, JR., corner Humphries and Glenn street, phone 885, successor to Hightower-Rankin Company, manufacturers of wooden boxes and water tanks.

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A. L. CUESTA, 5 N. Broad st. I have been making the La Corona ten-cent cigars out of Havana tobacco for the last eight years. Some inferior La Corona cigars in this market not made by me and intended to deceive the public. Beware! Look out for the fraud and call for Cuesta's La Coronas, manufactured at No. 5 North Broad st.

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Fine

Shoes,

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A. K. HAWKES,

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His optical factory is thoroughly equipped for making Spectacles and Eye-Glasses of the quality. Sole proprietor of Hawkes's Crystalized Lenses. sep 1-10t

I MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS

Harness and Saddles and invite comparison both in quality and price with any house from Maine to Mexico.

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Laundry soaps—"Glory,"

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ALL DRESSED LUMBER we sell is made in our Atlanta factory. We paid $20,000 to Atlanta labor last year, mainly for dressing flooring. There is $2 of labor in every thousand feet for dressing. Send us your orders and we will keep our factory running. Atlanta Lumber Company.

FOR RENT

Several nice rooms on second floor of Constitution building. Can be made into a suite of offices or changed to suit desirable tenant. Apply at Constitution business office.



Buy None but the Genuine

Three thousand merchants now sell Hawkes's spectacles, showing their great popularity over all others.

HIS OPTICAL FACTORY is one of the most complete in the United States. Also your eyes fitted with these famous glasses; no charge for testing strength of vision. Headquarters for the United States, 12 Whitehall street. Established twenty-three years ago.

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Are you going to the world's fair or any point in the northwest, via Chicago? If so ask your ticket agent for ticket via Louisville, or via Cincinnati, and Indianapolis; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon. Elegant through cars with Pullman vestibuled trains to Chicago via Louisville and Cincinnati, with magnificent parlor, dining and sleeping department cars.

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...RUBBER STAMP AND STEN... ...rubber stamps, stencils, seals, ...nd punches, baggage checks, ...numbers, check protectors.

...UE,

...2 East Hunter street.

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...e world's fair or any ... via Chicago? If so ...r ticket via Louisville, ...Indianapolis; Cincin... ...ton and Monon. Ele... ...Pullman vestibuled ...Louisville and Cincin... ...parlor, dining and sum...

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WHERE SORROW MEETS CRIME.

The Pawnshop the Place Where the Unfortunate and the Criminal

MEET ON A COMMON FOOTING.

Some Scenes from an Atlanta Pawnbroker's Shop.

BURGLAR ELBOWS THE "BUSTED" GENT

And for the Nonce All Social Lines Are Wiped Out—The Family Bible in the Pawnshop—Pathetic Scenes.



THE trademark of crime is often indistinguishable from the stamp of adversity. These two human brands are generously distributed through society everywhere, and inability to read nature's lines results in the indiscriminate classing of the two together.

Adversity is the great leveler of social distinctions. It sweeps away the social barrier between the gentleman and the criminal, and takes the stamp of genuineness from the individual and puts there a stamp of its own. I was deeply impressed with this last week while lounging curiously in several Decatur street pawnshops.

The burglar, the gentleman in adversity, and the drunkard who pawns a sacred heirloom or a child's dress for the price of a drink, meet here on a common footing. If you should happen to go broke, and should drop into one of these places to leave your watch or your diamonds with your "uncle," likely enough you would elbow an expert burglar, trying to pawn his wares; or you might be sandwiched between a woman in a faded calico dress with a gingham bonnet endeavoring to pawn her family Bible, and a negro preacher who had a clock under his arm to sell.

These are hard times, according to common report, but the pawnbrokers say there is no increase in their patronage as a result of them. On the other hand, they tell me that their business is better when money is flush. It may be said in passing, however, that their business is never bad. Hard times or flush times, there is always a certan percentage of people, who from reasons of adversity or crime, frequent these places.

Decatur street is a congenial home for the pawnshops. The current of humanity that flows along this mixed thoroughfare is largely composed of the classes who not infrequently have to rely upon the pawnbroker for the financial aid that either vagabondism or misfortune has denied them. The drunken sot finds in Decatur street an atmosphere peculiarly suited to his degradation, and even encouraging to the growth of vice. The vagabond who neither drinks or works finds a companion here, and the criminal finds himself among associates, who, if not as deeply steeped in crime as he, are not troubled with moral scruples in selecting their company. For some reason or other, the beggar drifts to Decatur street and apparently finds there the sympathy of feeling denied him elsewhere.

Therefore, I say that it is fit and appropriate that the pawnshops of the city should be on this cosmopolitan street, since their patronage comes almost entirely from the lower strata of humanity.

I spent a few hours in one of these shops last week, watching the timid, half-frightened men and women who came in with apologetic looks as if they were guilty of something, with some article to pawn. When I entered the shop—which is the largest and most systematic place on the street—a common looking negro was dickering with the broker. He wanted a dollar on a rusty looking pistol. The shopkeeper was telling him with wild gestures and excited tones that he would be doing himself grievous wrong if he loaned 90 cents on that revolver. I think the negro got the 90 cents, and the pistol, properly ticketed and tagged, was in the showcase when I left.

In a few minutes a well-known young lawyer came in with a yellow ticket in his hand. He glanced half fearfully behind him, and, with a wonderful absence of his usual dignity and manliness, he hurriedly tossed the ticket upon the counter. The pawnbroker produced a corresponding ticket, which was fastened to a fine gold watch. While the broker was getting the watch out the young lawyer seemed unduly nervous. If he had been doing some crime he could not have looked guiltier than he did them.

He was followed by a pair of itinerant negro musicians who had been attracted by a banjo in the window. One of the two said he wanted to buy it. He picked up the instrument and gave the strings a few preliminary strokes. Then he squared himself and broke into a rollicking negro melody. In an instant the pawnshop was filled with the twanging of the banjo. A curious crowd of Decatur street idlers gathered about the front and drank in the music. The negro rattled away, first on one piece and then another, like a man possessed, until the crowd stood open-mouthed and lost in admiration and even the cold materialism of the pawnbroker seemed to fade away before it. It returned quickly, however, when, after giving the street idlers a concert, the negro put down the banjo and walked out with the remark that he guessed he wouldn't buy it.

A thin-bearded, deep-eyed, sad-faced man with a clayey complexion and hands thrust deep into his pockets came in as if he was not sure that he was in the right place and, after several times dismissing the idea of retreat, he whispered something in the pawnbroker's ear. The latter shook his head vigorously.

"No, no," he said. "I don't take that sort of goods at all. I would starve if I did it. You will have to go to the junk shop up the street. I can't afford to handle them."

The man slunk out with a subdued and vanquished air. He stopped in front and gazed first up and then down the street, as if he might be trying to decide whether he would leave instantly for California or walk up the street.

A negro preacher came in with a clock under his arm. He put it down on the counter with a familiar inclination of the body that indicated to the onlooker that he had been there before. Evidently collections had been poor. He got a dollar on his clock and went away happy. The pawnbroker placed the clock on a high shelf beside a dozen others that represented so many unfortunate beings. There was one clock in the lot that had a sad story connected with it, I am sure. It was old-fashioned and squarely shaped. It ticked away up there among the dust and the other clocks with a solemnity and a faithfulness to duty that were impressive. I am sure that it was an heirloom in some family—a grandfather's clock—and that it was parted with only in the sorest extremity. The shopkeeper placed the negro's clock up there beside this venerable time-keeper with a disgusted grunt.

"Clocks are about the poorest things I get," he said as he brushed the dust from his hands.

A middle-aged man, who was a fair type of the average carpenter, dropped in as if by accident and placed a carpenter's saw, a spirit level, a hammer and a tape measure on the counter apparently as if he were going to rest. The pawnbroker looked over the tools, picking them up and examining them separately with the experienced air of a man who can put a value upon anything in Christendom that can be converted into cash, and named a figure. There was a little argument, some excited gesturing from the pawnbroker and the workman pocketed a few cents and a yellow slip and went out. I have never been able to make out the cause of that fellow's visit. He hadn't the appearance of a drinking man. He wore fairly good clothes. I was pretty sure that he had been there before. That he was out of work was the only solution I could hit upon, but why was he burning the bridges behind him by pawning his tools? There was something pathetic in it. There among the mixed wares of the pawnbroker were the tools with which the workman had earned the support of his family and in his pocket was barely a day's wages in exchange for them.

A countryish-looking young man. His face was of a reddish tan and his eyes were of deep blue and he wore a gray slouch hat. He slouched into the place and spoke to the proprietor. He then extracted from his vest pocket two sorry-looking sleeve buttons, which he placed on the counter. The shopkeeper looked at them sneeringly, contemptuously. "You couldn't get 2 cents on them," he said in his comforting way. He couldn't have hurt the young fellow worse with a blow. He was staggered—overcome. After a moment he recovered somewhat and pulled an old-fashioned watch fastened to a brass chain from his pocket. The watch was many generations old and had once been valuable. The proprietor looked at it and named a ridiculously low figure. The young man shook his head: "It ain't mine," he said. "It belongs in the family and I couldn't let it go. You couldn't let me have some money on these?" he said half pleadingly, pushing forward the valueless sleeve buttons. Obviously he couldn't. The young man picked them up reluctantly. "I wanted to get enough money to go home somehow," he said. "There's no work I can get and it costs something to stay here. Though," he added, "things are in a bad way at home. The crop's good enough, but we can't get no price for the cotton, but it's home and it's the best place for a fellow to go."

He went out sadly.

Drunkards are among the surest patrons of the establishment, but not one came in while I was in the shop. The keeper told me that they will come in and pawn any article to get enough money to get a drink. They have been known to pawn family Bibles, their wives' rings, household furniture, their children's clothing—anything.

Speaking of Bibles, I saw no less than a half dozen in the pawnbroker's shop. There was one immense volume that must have cost quite a sum when it was new. Then the leaves were edged with gilt and the letters were bright yellow on the book. Now these have faded. Inside were recorded the births, death and marriages in the family for over a generation. One entry in faded ink told of the marriage of the couple who pawned the book. That was eleven years ago and things were very different then. I could not help but picture the young couple as they stood blushing and happy before the minister; no ugly shadow of the future protruding itself forward. It was a bright and happy time no doubt, and I looked into another column and found the record of one just as happy under a later date. It was the birth of the first born, and beneath were recorded the birth of five children, all making glad eras in the life of this couple. Just a few lines—the Christian names and the dates—but the whole story of a married life of eleven years, closing with adversity so deep as to necessitate the pawning of this precious volume. I wondered if the husband drank, or was shiftless, or was the victim of cruel misfortune.

I glanced through the worn volume, every page of which had been read with care.

Here a leaf was turned down; there a passage marked. At one place a discolored leaf showed where a flower had been pressed; at another a scented rose leaf, old and flat, was hidden. At still another was a wisp of brawn hair. A time-yellow envelope, with an address in faded ink, was a prisoner between the leaves.

Great old book! Rich with memories bright and sad, holding the record of happy marriages, of many births and bearing the old story of death's frequent visitation! The entries in its pages, the tear marks, the finger stains, the little keepsakes here and there tell a story in themselves.

Can it be true that musicians have a greater need for a pawnshop than other classes, or that musical instruments, being of less practical value than anything else about the house, are first to be sacrificed in time of monetary need? It would seem that one or the other is true from the large number of musical instruments found in the average pawnshop. In one place I saw no less than a dozen guitars, several violins, a pile of cornets and various other musical apparatus. Accordions and organs find ther was into every establishment of this kind and not long ago The Constitution told of a fine piano being in pawn at the place of Mr. H. H. Schaul. It was the property of an ex-postmaster of a large city who was temporarily in hard luck. Mr. Schaul did the handsome thing by selling the piano and turning over the proceeds to the family.

The pawnshop is the hope of the burglar and the detective. They do about as much good to the latter in the way of recovering stolen goods as they do to the former in the matter of getting rid of them. Three-fourths of the stolen goods in the city are sooner or later offered to the pawnbrokers. In a great many cases this leads to the capture of the burglars. In a great many cases nothing of the kind occurrs. The pawnkeepers sell the goods and the thief disappears.

Is the pawnbroker expected to have the supernatural gift of telling a burglar every time he lays eyes on one, especially since it is true, as already stated, that the trademark of the burglar is indistinguishable from the stamp of adversity? And a pawnbroker's customers are composed almost altogether of people who bear one of the two brands.

ROBERT. L. ADAMSON.



NO QUARTER will do you as much good as the one that buys Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. This is what you get with them: An absolute and permanent *cure* for Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick and Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels. Not just temporary relief, and then a worse condition afterward—but help that *lasts*.

Pleasant help, too. These sugar-coated little pellets are the smallest, the easiest to take, and the easiest in the way they act. No griping, no violence, no disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation.

They come in sealed vials, which keeps them always fresh and reliable; a convenient and perfect vest-pocket remedy. They're the *cheapest* pills you can buy.

The Business College for You to Attend.

Professor Wilbur R. Smith, president of the Commercial college of the Kentucky university, Lexington, Ky., who has been acting as juror of awards in the departments of banking, commerce and finance at the world's fair, also commissioner from Kentucky, has returned to his famous college, where are assembled young men from twenty states. See his advertisement in another column. sep 3, sun, wky.

THE BARN DANCE

Which Is a Feature of Social Life in Far-Off Maine.

SOME DOWN-EASTER AMUSEMENTS

An All-Night Affair—A Visit to a Spiritualistic Campmeeting—How the Brethren Get Along.

East Exeter, Me., August 29.—(Special Correspondence.)—Did you ever go to a barn dance in any of the old New England states? If not, then there is no small amount of fun in store for you. Formal receptions in crowded rooms are well enough in their way; the dainty 5 o'clock tea delights the hearts of many; the heated ballroom has its devotees by the thousands, but who is there that does not invest their mirthful spirits in the barn dance? The music of a squeaky "fiddle," the smell of the new mown hay, the voice of the floor caller and, above all, the idea of one's dancing where those elegant members of society—commonly known as the horse and cow—could join in the general jollificaton, if they dare, make it an occasion almost thrilling in the excitement.. At an affair of this kind, sorrow and dull care are cast to the winds, and gayety alone is to rule the hour.

In order to make a story complete, it is necessary to write the preface, and before going further, you must become acquainted with the surroundings of this famous barn. It is in the heart of the country, seventeen miles from the city. The grounds and buildings are owned by Mr. C. F. Furness, who has for the past three years made his summer home on this beautiful spot of earth. From an old, tumble-down, unkempt place, he has made a modern city-like and convenient abode.

The grounds are especially worthy of mention. Drooping elm trees grow along the front, on a line with the road. The drive to the house is circular, being outlined by a double row of grand old oaks. Chains are suspended from the trunk of one tree to another, forming a most artistic enclosure. The lawn, which sweeps from house to road, is like a green carpet. There are large statues, urns with flowers, hammocks and hanging chairs placed along here between the trees, and by the way, the centerpiece of the lawn is made of banana trees, something a little rare for a place so far north. To the right of the house is the "Gypsy camp," where are the tents and flagpole. To the left is the tennis court, behind which is a high rock wall, covered with green woodbine.

The barn, which is an immense affair, is placed to the back and right of the house. Like all the houses in Maine this is white, with green blinds, and is some distance from the public road.

There has been a gay house party here all summer, and this entertainment is given the departing guests, for practically speaking, the summer season up here is at an end.

A fete champetre was given at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, to which the city folk were invited. This was something in the order of an English garden party, and very swell. The ladies came in handsome dresses, nearly all wearing large straw hats, with flowers. The gentlemen were mostly in tennis or light suede suits. The hostess and her assistants received in the large tent, a circular one, fifteen feet in diameter.

After driving from twenty to twenty-five miles in this healthful climate, one's hunger does not feel appeased by such things as ice cream, sweets and the like. More substantial eatables were served a la russe, such as bouillon, salads, etc. The city decorations were used about the tents. All were dressed in grasses, clovers, buttercups, golden rod and sumach. A band of music was in attendance, and "all went merry as a marriage bell." The country people (or rather town people) were to come to the barn dance in the evening. Most of the city folks remained over for this.

When it began to grow dark, innumerable lanterns were placed among the trees. A large red light was placed on the flagpole, which could be seen as a beacon light.

The horses and cows had been "put to bed" early, and it cannot be denied that there may have been suspicion among them of the danger ahead. But such a barn! It is 75x15, and so high, that three tiers of hay can be placed along each side to the top. Lamps were swung from the ceiling, and it was a sight seldom seen in a barn. White canvas was tightly stretched on the stalls along both sides, so that nothing could be seen of the occupants within. The floor had been waxed and polished, and when all was ready the musicians came in and took their seats somewhere above. At the first outbreak of music there was a general stampede in the stalls, and but for the firmness of the halters, there might have been some accidents. True, the horses "kicked" at having their domicile invaded by so hilarious a crew, but that did not affect any one.

The first dance was the "Cecilian Circle," a very graceful movement, in which all joined. The Maine people are not behind in anything, not even in the latest dances. There were lancers, quadrilles, "Man in Basket" quadrille, "Old Dan Tucker," "Fisher's Hornpipe," "Portland Fancy," chorus jig, "Lady of the Lake," military, skaters and many other dances.

Supper was served at 11 o'clock. Tables were placed out among the trees and young ladies, as in the afternoon, did the waiting. Never did hours fly so quickly. At 2 o'clock a young farmer intimated that he would soon have to be going. All were astonished. "What, going so early? Why the fun has just commenced!" "Yes," said he, "I promised to be home by sunup, and it will be later than that by the time I've ridden twenty-two miles."

At 4 o'clock there is a tinge of red in the eastern sky. The music has become faint, almost weak. The sturdy throat of the floor caller has had to be cleared many times. Even the quck feet of those who love to trip the "light fantastic toe," have become almost weary. In the tents the chill morning wind blows to and fro; the insects, after their night of revelry, flutter into the light; an unhappy moth seats himself on the wick, and burning into an unsightly cadaver, makes a gutter down one side; the little red paper shade takes fire, and those about are aroused in the effort to put it out.

"Time and tide awaiteth for no man," and dawn will soon be here. Aurora has already brightened the sky with her pink finger tips. The birds are rustling and chirping in the trees. Horses are put into harness, carriages are brought out, the last goodby has been said and just as the sun is reaching over the mountains away go those who have joined in the barn dance at Villa Furness.

A Spiritualist Campmeeting.

A spiritualist camp meeting has been going on at Etna, eleven miles distant, for the past week. These have been held every August for the past dozen years at this selsame place.

There is an immense tabernacle in the center of the grounds and the cottages, which number something like two hundred, are built in the vicinity. The spiritualists repair here every season with a few articles of household furniture, their clothes and some cooking utensils. However, most of the food is sent by friends or else the people take their meals at a lunch house, which moves here for the season.

There are four sessions a day held in the tabernacle. The hours are 8 to 9 o'clock a. m., 10 to 12 o'clock a. m. and 2 to 4 o'clock p. m. and 8 to 9 o'clock p. m. Of course between these hours there is plenty of time for seances. The spiritualists, too, spend a good deal of time in giving their own "settings." Most of the so-called clairvoyants are professionals and earn their living by this mode of doing things. Several of the cottages have signs placarded, such as, "Mrs. ——, Test, Skill and Business Medium."

Several in our party had sittings given them and so truthful were some of the things told them that one or two were ready to study deeper into the religion. There are so many intelligent people among the band that it is a matter of conjecture as to whether or not there is any foundation for their belief. Certain it is that the religion must be a fascinating one, as each spiritualist has such unbounded faith in his "media."

We went to the camp on Sunday, which is the most popular day. There were fully 5,000 people on the grounds. This was called a small number, as there has been known to be as many as 10,000 there at a time. People come from all parts of the state. Where there is no railroads they ride as far as fifty miles in conveyances.

We arrived in time for the afternoon session, and after some difficulty found seats. A lady spiritualist had been called from among the ranks to deliver a lecture on the politics of the day. This was impromptu, and her speech, of course, extempore. They claim to put themselves entirely in the hands of their medias, they being only the instruments through which the words pass. Her talk must have been very good. The men appeared deeply interested, and when she scored a point would loudly applaud her. When through she was asked to sing a song, and the poetry, which was really very good, and music fitted well together. At the end of this there was a hymn, then a young lady, said to be one of the best among them, came on the stage to give a manifestation.

She was a very small, cadaverous-looking person, and her media must have taken away most of her vitality, for with closed eyes under the "spell" she was almost corpse-like. Before beginning she begged the people to remain quiet and to have no confusion, as she said her media was easily fretted by such disturbances.

Speaking with closed eyes, she began: "I see a little girl coming toward me. She has black hair, a round face and a small scar across the forehead. She says to me: 'My name is Mary Colte. Tell my mother that could I see her I would give her this flower. But she must remember that I am in the happy spirit land, where I look for her to join me some day.' Is she recognized?" Some one in the audience said, "Recognized." The lady replied, "Thank you," and continued:

"A woman is coming down the aisle towards the stage. She must be fifty or more years of age. She has white hair and wears a dark gray dress. She says: 'Tell my son to remember the last thing his mother said to him, and that I am by his side in all his undertakings.' Her name is Ida S. Sweet, and she lives somewhere in the northern part of the state. Is she recognized?" Again was the person recognized and again, after thanking, this woman continued:

"Here is a young man who has just stopped in the left side aisle. He is near the lady with the pink roses on her hat. (At this several looked uncomfortable and began to move away from that vicinity.) He says: 'I was not killed by the falling bridge, as was supposed, but from the effects of an injury received when I was a little body, aggravated by the other illness. My name is John Sanford.' Tell me if he is recognized." He was "recognized."

This lady called up several other members of the spirit world, some sending long messages to their friends, others sending short ones, and still others no messages at all. After an hour's talk she bowed and took her seat, and one could see that the woman was more than exhausted. Seeing and hearing a discourse like this is enough to make the most skeptical think more than once on the subject. After this another medium was called up and the meeting wound up with "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

There are said to be several thousand spiritualists in Maine.

LEONORA SHEEHAN.

A Popular Place.

Louis Mazade has moved his parlors to No. 70 1-2 Whitehall street, and is ready to furnish anything in the line of manufactured hair goods. Hair dressing is a specialty and his point in every case is to give perfect satisfaction. You can do no better than to acquaint yourself with this popular establishment. His prices you will find to be more reasonable than in the east. Orders from out of town given special attention and correspondence solicited.

Try the "little Parisian hair dresser" and you will never regret it.

More Virus Here at Last.

The celebrated Dr. H. M. Alexander farm, of Marietta, Penn., which furnishes the United States government with virus for vaccination, have just replenished the stock of their agents here, the Jacobs pharmacy, the new stock having just arrived yesterday, September 1st. Every point is guaranteed fresh and effectual.

For the School Children.

Don't fail to read Orr Bros. & Co.'s "ad." They are offering special inducements in school books and are giving away useful presents to all the scholars.

YOUR HEALTH

May depend upon the way you treat the warnings which nature gives. A few bottles of S. S. S. taken at the proper time may insure good health for a year or two. Therefore act at once, for it

IS IMPORTANT

that nature be assisted at the right time. S.S.S. never fails to relieve the system of impurities, and is an excellent tonic also.

He Wants to Add His Name.

"Permit me to add my name to your many other certificates in commendation of the great curative properties contained in Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) It is certainly one of the best tonics I ever used.

"JOHN W. DANIEL, Anderson, S. C."

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side.

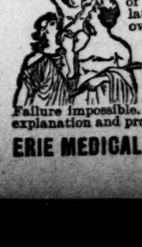
They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Beware of Imitations and Ask for CARTER'S and see you get C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Tasteless—Effectual.)

FOR ALL

BILIOUS and NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Such as Sick Headache, Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, All Nervous and Trembling Sensations, and Irregularities Incidental to Ladies.

Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a Box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St. 13



Clear Complexions Guaranteed.

If you are annoyed with freckles, tan, sunburn, sallowness, pimples, blackheads, moth, crusty, scaly, itching, burning skins, do not worry; they can be removed by Madame A. Ruppert's world renowned Face Bleach and nothing will so quickly remove them as this remedy. A single application will refreshen and cleanse the superficial skin and will convince you of its merits. A standing, bona fide guarantee is given to every purchaser. It sells at $2 per single bottle, which in some very severe cases is sufficient to cure, or three bottles for $5. Madame A. Ruppert's Face Bleach is the original and has been established for years and is the only remedy which never fails. See that all bottles bear the signature and photograph of Madame A. Ruppert, New York city and sealed with red seal and glass stopper. Manufactured only by Madame A. Ruppert and for sale by her authorized agent at

JACOBS' PHARMACY,

Cor. Marietta and Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

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20 Years of marvelous success in the treatment of MEN and WOMEN.

Dr. W. W. Bowes

ATLANTA, GA.,

SPECIALIST IN

Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.

VARICOCELE and Hydrocele permanently cured in every case.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, despondency, effects of bad habits.

STERILITY IMPOTENCE.—Those desiring to marry, but are physically incapacitated, *quickly restored.*

Blood and Skin diseases, Syphilis and its effects, Ulcers and Sores.

Urinary, Kidney and Bladder trouble.

Enlarged Prostate.

Urethral Stricture permanently cured without cutting or caustics, *at home*, with no interruption of business.

Send 6c. in stamps for book and question list. Best of business references furnished. Address Dr. W. W. Bowes, 2½ Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES, ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.



Shorter College for Young Ladies

ROME, GEORGIA.



SESSION OPENS ON SEPTEMBER 28TH

1. A high and healthful situation.
2. Charming grounds and scenery.
3. Magnificent brick buildings, costing $180,000
4. Modern improvements, including electric lights
5. Twenty accomplished teachers and officers.
6. A splendid Conservatory of Music.
7. A famous School of Art.
8. A finely equipped Department of Physical Culture.
9. An unsurpassed School of Elocution.

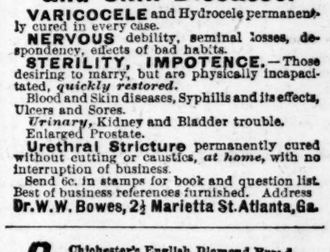
Moderate charges for these unrivaled advantages. Apply to DR. A. J. BATTLE, President.

Or PROF. IVY W. DUGGAN, Business Manager.

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W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair. Best in the world.



If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

C. C. RODGERS,

151 Decatur St., Corner Piedmont Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

HOTELS.

"Superior in Every Respect."

SWEETWATER PARK HOTEL,

Lithia Springs, Ga.

20 Miles West of Atlanta; 12 Trains Daily by Ga. Pacific and E. T., V. & G. R. R. direct to Hotel.

We are better prepared to accommodate our thousands of friends and patrons than ever before. Every convenience. Elegant modern bath house, in which the famous Bromide-Lithia Waters are exclusively used. Competent Physicians. High standard of table and accommodations maintained. Mineral waters served fresh from springs. Oceans of flowers. Lovely lawns. Broad, cool verandas. Postal brings full information. Bowden Lithia Water for sale everywhere. E. W. MARSH & CO., Proprietors.

WORLD'S FAIR HOTEL DELAWARE CHICAGO.

Cottage Grove Ave and 64th St. Highly endorsed. Superior Cafe. Service excellent. Rates moderate. Only 5 minutes from Exposition. Wm. N. Pelouze Supt. aug13-3t sun wed

T. N. WINSLOW

IS BACK FROM THE MARKET.

THE NEW GOODS

Are rolling in. This week we open a nobby line of

Infants', Children's and Misses'

Cloaks and Reefers.

NOW ON SALE

1,000 dozen Hosiery for Ladies, Gents, Children and Infants at

UNHEARD-OF PRICES!

50 doz. Windsor Ties at 15 cents. (All silk, worth 25 cents.)

1,500 yds. New Veilings at 10 cents. (All silk, worth 25 cents.)

For the next three weeks new Goods will be opened daily.

Clearing House Certificates accepted.

T. N. WINSLOW,

(American Notion Co.)

28 WHITEHALL ST.

Humphreys Castleman

DEALER IN

Bonds, Stocks and Real Estate

13 East Alabama Street.

I HAVE for sale lots on Windsor street, near Richardson, 50x160. Lots on Juniper street size to suit buyers; any one buying these lots for homes will have the full benefit of the asphalt paving on Peachtree st. without having to pay for it. Asphalting Peachtree st. has cost $150,000. Juniper street lots in 300 feet of Peachtree; the locality is second to none within the city limits. Juniper st. at Sixth st. is higher than Peachtree st. Lots on Richardson st., between Ira and Windsor sts., high and beautiful, overlooking the city; go and see them. Lots on Peachtree st., size of lot to suit any one, prices according to locality. Juniper st. is right at Peachtree and less than one-half the cost. A splendid brick residence on the north side, splendidly located and close in.

If there is any lot in the city that you especially like and do not wish to be known as buyer, my services are at your command in your interest. Everybody welcome to my office.

ALLEN'S ANTILIQ.

EVERY druggist in Atlanta sells it.

WHY? Because hundreds testify it's the ONLY INFALLIBLE cure on Earth for

DRUNKENNESS.

Price One Dollar. Caution.—Beware of substitutes. Allen's Antiliq contains No Gold or other mineral poison. Can be given without patient's knowledge.

If preferred, remedy sent postpaid, with nothing outside to show contents on receipt of price. The Antiliq Co., 243 B'way, N. Y. sun

STILL IN THE LEAD.

The Grant House Very Popular With Its Guests.

The Grant house, at 90 Whitehall street, is attracting a wonderful patronage. It is a delightful place, both for transient and regular boarders. There is an air of refinement about the hotel that attracts guests, and it is as quiet and comfortable as any private residence with its cheerful parlors and reading rooms. The table fare is also excellent, and the waiting service is ample and well regulated.

CLEARING HOUSE NOTICE.

Monday, September 4, being Labor Day, and a legal holiday, the banks composing the Atlanta Clearing House will be closed on that day. Papers due on Monday, the 4th, will be payable on Tuesday, the 5th. E. S. Pratt, Secretary. sun mon

High Grade Bicycles



Sold direct to consumers at less than FACTORY PRICE. By buying direct from me, you save all Dealers and Jobbers profit. Quick sales and small profit my motto. Every Wheel Guaranteed for one year. It pays to buy Bicycles and Sundries from Headquarters. For Catalogue address, K. L. SHELLABERGER, 51-53 S. FORSYTH ST., ATLANTA, GA. sep 3-1m. sun tues fri.

PETER LYNCH

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.

And Branch Store 201 Peters Street.

Is now receiving his summer supply of jelly Tumblers, Millville, Woodbury, Masons, Metal-Top and Mason's Improved and Glassboro Fruit Jars, pints, quarts and half-gallons, all of the best quality of glass. Also fresh turnip seed of all kinds, fresh and genuine and true to name, and other large varieties of goods too numerous to mention here. Peter Lynch has at his Whitehall street store a large stock of the purest and best of wines, liquors, beers, ales and porters, tobacco, cigars and snuff, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices. Orders promptly filed. TERMS CASH.

Rev. Dr. W. R. BRANHAM, of Oxford, Ga., says:

"He is thankful that his experience with the Electropoise enables him to give it his hearty endorsement."

Electropoise.

(TRADE MARK)

"ATMOSPHERIC OXYGEN" BY ABSORPTION

It costs nothing to investigate this treatment that cures after medicine and physicians fail. Book Free.

ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE CO., 46 Luckie St., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR VARICOCELE, IMPOTENCY, EMISSIONS OR HYDROCELE, Use The Vulcanized Rubber Suspensory. Cures any weakness of the generative organs of men—and is a protection from injury by sudden jar or strain; prevents chafing in hot weather. Cures without medicine. The surest, cleanest, cheapest and most comfortable remedy in existence. Affords absolute relief and is easily applied. Nothing like it. Protected by letters patent in the U. S. and Canada. Price only $2.00. Sent by mail, or by express C. O. D.—Circular free. Address V. R. S. CO., 25 BUHL BLOCK, DETROIT, MICH.

Take no Other

BUILDING GOING ON

In the City of Atlanta at the Present Time Will Exceed $650,000.

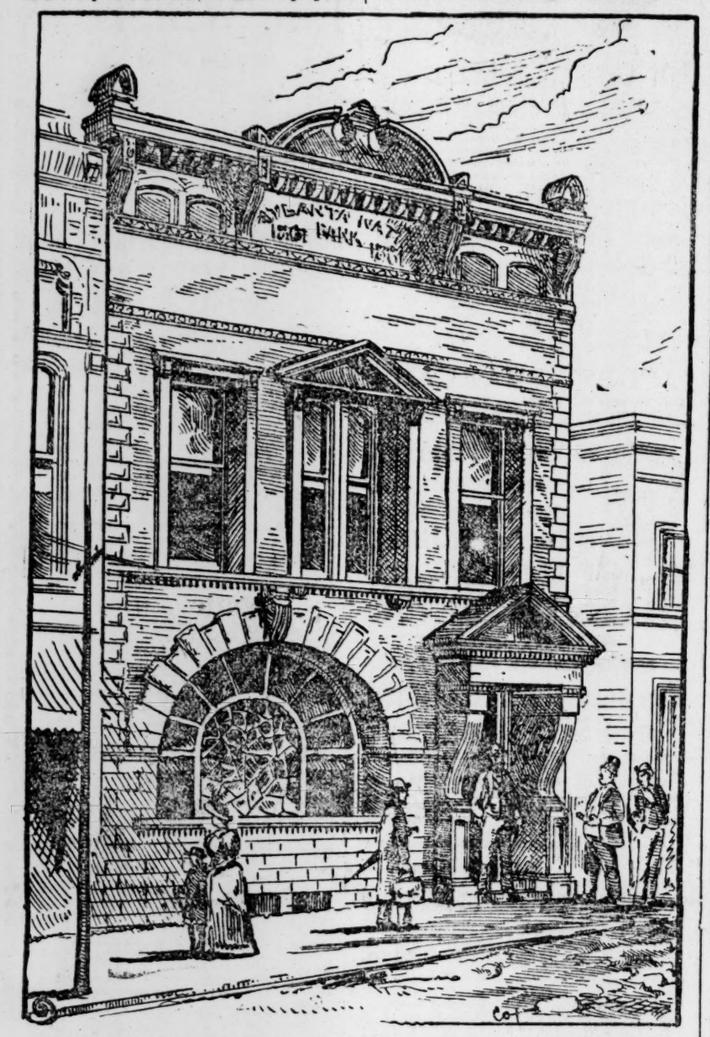
A PARTIAL LIST OF THE BUILDINGS

They Range in Value from $1,500 to $100,000—Why the Present Cry of Hard Times?



EVER before in Atlanta's history have times been so dull, yet there is now in progress, or just completed no less than three-quarters of a million dollars worth of buildings.

The phrase "just completed" is intended to cover only those buildings finished during August. Nearly all of the business places and residences mentioned are of sufficient importance to attract attention. No available record of the new houses and buildings in the city is kept by any branch of the city hall officials, so the list prepared



was made either from personal observation or by calling on some of the architests.

The list of buildings now in a state of erection foots up to within a few dollars of $600,000. It includes new fronts and improvements of such nature.

It is as follows:

Diagram of Hard Times Here.

DeGive's opera front	$100,000
The Silvey building	75,000
Atlanta National bank building	50,000
The Marion hotel	50,000
Telephone exchange	30,000
John Grant's residence, Peachtree St	30,000
Dr. A. W. Calhoun's residence, Peachtree street	25,000
Capitol City Clubhouse	25,000
The Cooledge building	20,000
Formwalt street school	15,000
Southern Dental college	15,000
Mrs. H. W. Grady's home, Ponce de Leon circle	11,000
Bob Collins's home, Ormewood	11,000
Frank Peck's home, Boulevard	10,000
Wylie Pope, West End	10,000
A. P. Stewart, receiver	20,000
Merchants' bank	8,500
Eads, Neel & Co., Whitehall street	7,000
T. D. Harrison, improvements	5,000
Dr. Hollingsworth, Park street, West End	5,000
John Caldwell, Jr., West End	5,000
S. O'Bear, West End	5,000
Henry Peeples, Piedmont avenue	5,000
J. D. Frazier, West End	4,000
Mr. Haskell, two houses, Gordon street, West End	8,000
Mr. Steinheimer, Whitehall street	3,500
Tip Harrison, Georgia avenue	3,000
W. M. King, R. M. S., Georgia avenue	3,000
Addition to Kiser's store	3,000
Eiseman clothing store front	2,500
J. M. Holt, West End	2,500
Mr. Ledford, West End	2,000
Mr. Tunneford, West End	2,000
Mr. Woodall, West End	1,500
Leibermann & Kaufman, front	700
Mr. Eiseman, contract let	6,000
Total	$599,200

What Does This Signify?

The signfication of this vast amount hardly needs to be explained in so many words.

Every business man knows that now—the fag end of the summer—is his dullest season; the contractors all know that at this particular time of the year it is a case of get up and shuffle; in fact, every branch of trade has been accustomed to regard July and August as veritable vacation months, in every sense of the word.

Then arises the question—the facts stated taken as a basis—what does the large amount of improvement that is now going on in Atlanta signify? It means that there is always building going on in the city, and since this year has been the first real cry of hard times since the war, the amount mentioned necessarily falls behind the usual improvements at this season to no small extent.

In other words, Atlanta is both marvelously prosperous at all times and has felt the bad effects of the dull season, coupled to hard times, to no great extent; and that one and one-half million dollars won't cover the improvements here when the busy season opens.

The Grand Opera House Front.

The front to the Grand opera house is now well under way and will cost $100,000 when completed. It will be finished in a few months. The architects are Nixon & Lindsey.

The central part of the front portion of the addition will be eight stories in height, while on either side there will only be seven stories. The style of the building is Italian renaissance. The building has a frontage of ninety feet and runs back ninety-six feet.

On the outside front there will be marble up to the second floor. The remainder to the top will be finished in gray pressed brick and gray terra cotta.

Leading to the Grand there will be an arcade extending entirely to the roof and having a glass top. This will be trimmed in marble and the entire building will be frescoed.

Mr. DeGive will have a number of elegantly furnished rooms set apart for his own use and will use them as his city flat when not in his country residence. There are a hundred and forty offices in the building. The two upper stories will be arranged especially for the Southern Shorthand and Business university.

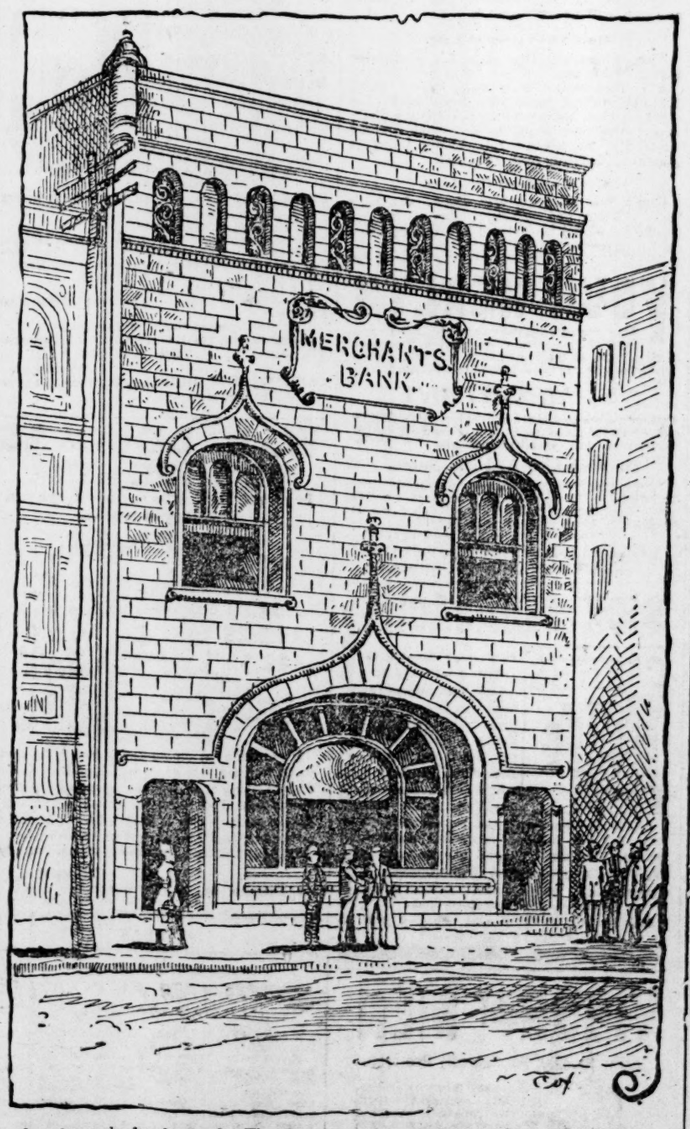
A handsomer building in a finer location has never been erected in Atlanta. It will be lighted by electricity and heated by steam. One of the three elevators will be for freight.

Higher Than the Equitable.

The Silvey building, which extends from Decatur street to Edgewood avenue, is taller than the Equitable, which is its near neighbor. The Equitable is 116 feet high. On the Decatur street side the Silvey building is six feet higher than the Equitable, while on the Edgewood avenue front it is three feet, six inches taller than Mr. Hurt's building.

The style of the Silvey building is something on the order of French renaissance, although there is an introduction of the gothic. The materials used in building it are Roman brick, granite and terra cotta. It is probably the only building south of Baltimore built even partially of Roman brick.

All of the interior will be built on what is known as the Miller construction, slow burning process. The principal construction is of solid steel. The window frames in the seventh and eighth stories are of iron and are already in place. There will be two elevators in the building, one for passengers and the other for freight. Speaking tubes



will be put in all over the building, and it will be occupied entirely by Mr. John Silvey's business. The cost of the structure when completed will be $75,000. G. L. Norrman architect. The accompanying cut shows the building to good advantage. It will soon be completed.

Atlanta National Bank Building.

The Atlanta National bank building might well be considered a new structure entirely. The feature of the bank will be the two-story vault, which is fire proof, burglar proof and nearly bomb proof. The doors are the latest combination lever doors, which are ten inches thick.

The vault is built on a brick foundation, which is lined with steel. The vault itself has first a steel casing, then six inches of fire-proof steel plates and finally ornamented iron.

The entire front of the bank building is new. It is of granite. The interior will be decorated with quarter-sawed oak handsomely carved. The wainscoting is eight feet high and the entire interior is paneled. The counter railings are of a special design and are extremely beautiful, being of solid brass. The floors are Georgia marble tile. The best thing about the building is that the wood work, the stone work and the plastering were all done in Atlanta. G. L. Norrman is the architect. The cost of the additions will be something like $50,000. It is nearly ready for occupancy.

Major Kiser's Hotel—the Marion.

Hotel Marion is on Pryor street just beyond the Young Men's Christian Association building and is in the last stages of erection. The foundation is stone and the rest is brick trimmed with terra cotta. The roof is a slate one and the large front verandas floored with tiling add to the symetry.

Nearly all the rooms are arranged in suites, a separate bathroom for every suite. All of the modern improvements will exist in the Marion. In every room, though the hotel will be heated by steam, there will be a fireplace and handsome mantel. There will be a passenger elevator in the building. All of the rooms will be frescoed, and by an Atlanta man—Mr. Sheridan. The hotel is four stories in height. The cost is put down at $50,000. Bruce & Morgan are the architects, and have contracted to turn it over to Major Kiser by the 1st of next month.

The Telephone Exchange.

The new telephone exchange is a model building of its kind, and was planned especially for the purpose to which it will be put. It is constructed on the slow-burning process, and is nearly fireproof. It is three stories high and is built of marble and buff brick. The offices are all well arranged.

Mr. John Grant's New Residence.

Mr. John Grant's new home, on Peachtree street, is now in a state of erection. When finished it will be two stories in height, and will contain twelve rooms. The material used will be Tiffany brick and limestone granite. The roof will be of Spanish tile. The interior woodwork will be in mahogany, oak and enamel. The architect of this beautiful dwelling is Mr. W. T. Downing, and it will be erected at a cost of $30,000.

Dr. A. W. Calhoun's Home on Peachtree.

The home of Dr. A. W. Calhoun, on Peachtree street, also will be a handsome residence when finished. It is two stories tall, and will contain twelve rooms. It will be a house of the modern style. The interior work has not been decided upon as yet. The materials used in the construction are brick and Kentucky blue stone. The house will be completed next March, at a cost of $25,000. Mr. Downing is the architect of this building also.

Capital City Club House.

The improvements which have been going on for some time on the Capital City clubhouse have materially improved the appearance of the place. The improvement consists of cement work principally, and goes far to showing the adaptability of Georgia cement for outside work. The estimated cost of improvements is $25,000. Mr. Downing is the architect.

The Cooledge Building.

Ground was broken for the erection of a twenty-thousand-dollar building on Forsyth street, by F. J. Cooledge & Co., the paint firm. It will be five stories from the ground, and it will be built principally of iron and plate glass. It has been planned with a view to making it a model paint and glass store.

The Formwalt Street School.

The Formwalt street schoolhouse was completed only yesterday and tomorrow will be occupied by a lot of busy little students. The cost of the building was $15,000, and it is built of granite and brick, and the roof is tin. The rooms number seven. G. L. Norrman was the architect.

The Southern Dental College.

The Southern Dental college will soon be completed. The corner stone was laid several weeks ago. It is a handsome building already, and is built of marble and brick. It is two stories in height and is being built with a view to additions. The cost of it when completed will not be far from $15,000. W. T. Downing, architect.

An Eleven Thousand Dollar Home.

The residence of Mrs. Henry W. Grady, on Ponce de Leon circle, is nearly ready to be occupied by the family. The cost of the house when finished will have been $11,000. It is a frame house on the modern style, and the interior is enameled throughout. W. T. Downing is the architect.

An Old Southern Home.

Another residence that will cost $11,000 when completed is the home of Mr. Bob Collins, at Ormewood. It is a perfect model of the old-fashioned southern home. It is two stories tall and has a splendid veranda entirely around it. The columns extend to the roof and are thirty feet in length and three feet in diameter. The effect is exceedingly picturesque. Mr. Downing is the architect.

Mr. Wylie Pope's West End Home.

The home of Mr. Wylie Pope in West End, at the corner of Park street, is nearly completed and is a very handsome residence. It is a frame building and will cost $10,000.

Mr. A. P. Stewart, as receiver for Brown, is now completing the work on the houses on Baugh street. The amount of work under contract is something over $20,000.

The Merchants' Bank Improvements.

The amount expended on the Merchants' bank for improvements was fully $7,000. An entirely new front—it is a prettey one, too—has been put in. It is in white marble and bevel plate glass. The entrance is a small vestibule and the supporting columns are three in number. The colonades are solid marble. The floor of the vestibule is a solid piece of marble also. The two column cut gives an apt idea of the appearance of the bank since the improvements.

Eads, Neel & Co.

A new front has just been completed to the building that Eads, Neal & Co. are to occupy. The front is greatly improved and the interior is in oak. The cost of the



THE SILVEY BUILDING.

improvement was $7,000. The architects were Bruce & Morgan.

The firm of Eiseman Bros, the clothiers, has just commenced additions to the building occupied by them. A new front will be put in and there will be another story added to it. The cost of it will be $2,500. Bruce & Morgan, architects.

Some Nice Residences.

Mr. Z. D. Harrison is renovating and adding to his handsome home. The cost of the additions which have just been completed, is $5,000, which was expended on the dining room.

The home of Mr. Frank Peck, on the Boulevard, is nearly completed. The cost is $10,000. It is a frame house, two-story, slate roof and will be finished in oak and enamel.

Mr. John Caldwell, Jr., has just moved into a nice $5,000 residence in West End. It was completed last month.

Dr. Hollingsworth and Mr. S. O'Bear are now erecting $5,000 homes in West End. Mr. Henry Peeples is putting up a home at the same cost on Piedmont avenue.

The many other homes are too numerous to mention in detail, but are given in the list. Mr. Eiseman, the clothier, will begin the erection of a $6,000 home on the corner of Washington and Crumley streets, soon.

"I'm so nervous"—before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I'm so well"—after taking Hood's. Moral—"Be sure to get Hood's."

I certify that on the 15th of February I commenced giving my four children, aged two, four, six and eight years, respectively, Smith's Worm Oil, and within six days there were at least 1,200 worms expelled. One child passed over 100 in one night.
J. E. SIMPSON.
Hall Co., February 1, 1879.

$2.70 TO WORLD'S FAIR

Saved by Buying Tickets Via the E. T. V. & Ga. Railway.

On September 2d, 3d and 4th the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway will sell tickets from Atlanta to Indianapolis and return for $20.05, good until September 16th, on account of meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic, and lines between Indianapolis and Chicago will sell tickets from Indianapolis to Chicago and return for $3.65, thereby making the rate from Atlanta to Chicago and return only $23.70. This is the cheapest rate of the season. Don't forget the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia is the only line running through sleepers to Chicago via both Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

For further information as to route, sleeping cars, etc., call on E. E. Kirby, corner Kimball house; R. A. Williams, 42 Wall street, or Albert Howell, union depot.
aug 31, 5t.

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The Berlitz method requires not only a knowledge of its system of teaching, but fine scholarship, experienced teachers and tact in dealing with pupils. Inquiry will easily convince the public that these qualifications are possessed by all the professors connected with the Berlitz school of Atlanta. Trial lesson free. Apply at No. 17 East Cain. B. Collonge, Ed Wellhoff, Directors.

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D. G. EDWARDS, G. P. A.,
aug 9—dtf Cincinnati, O.

Elegant and Cheap Trip to New York, Boston and Baltimore.

Round trip rate including meals and state room Atlanta, Ga., to New York, $42.30; Boston, $42.30; Baltimore, $34.30 via. Central railroad, Savannah and steamers. Round trip New York, $38.55 every Thursday, limited fifteen days. Finest ships carrying the American flag. Tables supplied from best markets in the United States. aug 24-sun-tues-thurs sep 1

33 1-3 Per Cent Off.

I will give the above discount on all cash orders for the next 30 days, which reduces the price of my finest cabinet photos from $6 to $4 per dozen. All picture frames at and below cost. C. W. MOTES,
aug 30-30t. 34 Whitehall street.

Thomas Looney Collegiate Institute

will open for pupils of both sexes at 66 1-2 Whitehall street, September 4, 1893.
PROFESSOR GEORGE C. LOONEY.
DR. A. G. THOMAS.
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A few nights ago I gave my son one dose of Smith's Worm Oil and the next day he passed 16 large worms. At the same time I gave one dose to my little girl four years old and she passed eighty-six worms from four to fifteen inches long.
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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething produces natural, quiet sleep; 25c. a bottle.

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Sometimes a first-class net will keep the mosquitoes from biting you, but not from singing to and worrying you. A net is a fragile thing to a hungry, ambitious skeeter.

There is only ONE, sure, safe way to handle a mosquito. If you will sprinkle a few drops of Tyner's Skeeterine about your bed on retiring you will not be bothered. Skeeters can't stand that Skeeterine—even hungry ones will get out of the house. Price per bottle, 25 cents. A bottle will last a long time. Every bottle guaranteed.

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Corner Marietta and Broad Sts.

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Claud Estes. Malcolm D. Jones.
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NOTICE!

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 30, 1893.—Until September 11th the undersigned will receive sealed proposals for the purchase and removal of the two-story brick and frame building situated at Nos. 19, 23 and 25 Marietta street; all the material composing said building to be removed on or before the first day of October, 1893. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids. No bids will be opened until September 11th.
H. M. ATKINSON, AGT.,
P. O. Box 772.
aug 31 sept 3-8

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WOLCOTT'S

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WOLCOTT'S SPEECH.

The Strong Argument of the Young Colorado Senator.

THE VIEWS OF THE FAR WEST

Forcibly Presented by the Brilliant Champion of Silver—A Notable Speech, and One Worth Studying.

Washington, September 2.—(Special Correspondence.)—Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, made a magnificent speech, urging the free coinage of silver, and, as he voices not only the sentiment of the people of Colorado, but of the entire far west, there has been quite a demand from the south for the Congressional Record containing his speech in full. He has given the question as close study as any man in the senate, and is probably as fully able to discuss the question of coinage as any man in the country. To supply the demand for his speech, the following is herewith sent as taken from the Congressional Record:

Mr. Wolcott—Mr. President, it is said that a financial panic is invariably accompanied or followed by a widespread religious revival. Up to this time we are unfortunately without that beneficent occurrence. The ready and complete change of heart, however, on the financial question which we have witnessed in this chamber gives evidence that this is a time when men are especially open to conviction. And if the administration, with its petty spoils and patronage, has been able to make so many converts, what may we not hope when the assurances of future happiness will be, not for four short years, but for eternity? The misfortune under which the silver men suffer is that the administration conversion came first. For if the hearts of senators had first been impressed with the littleness of the things of this world and the glory of things supernal, the people, who are to be the sufferers, would not have been deserted by their representatives.

Except as patronage may be used to affect the action of congress, there is no criticism to be made respecting the policy of the administration. There has been much comment upon the present attitude of the secretary of the treasury, because while he represented a constituency in congress he was an earnest advocate of the free coinage of silver. Such criticism is misplaced. He is a member of the president's household, and committed to carrying out the president's policy, or to withdrawal from the cabinet. The secretary of the treasury is not the only member of the cabinet who must have radically changed the views of a lifetime in subordination to those of his chief.

Nor is the president of the United States open to stricture because of his message. He had been a consistent and persistent opponent of silver coinage since his first entrance into public life. There has never been a moment's doubt as to where he stood. The platform of his party, it is true, declared in favor of silver, but the platform meant no more to him than the wind that blows. We of the west knew perfectly well last fall that whoever of the two candidates should be successful, we were powerless, and that our reliance must be placed in congress, which had already on more than one occasion shown its willingness to rise above the personal wishes of the executive.

The friendship for silver expressed by every member of each house of congress who has spoken on this question is remarkable and unanimous. No senator in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act has failed to announce in solemn words his belief in bimetallism. The statement may be soothing to his conscience, but it serves no other purpose so far as favorable legislation is concerned. The senators who state that they are bimetallists, but that international agreement is necessary before we can adopt the double standard, misstate the proposition.

International agreement must depend on the attitude of Great Britain. If, then, Great Britain consents to a double standard, they are bimetallists. If she adheres to gold, they are monometallists. The policy of Great Britain, which they are powerless to shape or to control, is the policy they advocate. They are willing to sacrifice not only a great region of our country, whose resources are of infinitely more material value to the east than all our trade with Great Britain, but the welfare and prosperity of every farmer and toiler in the land, in order that we may be in entire accord with Great Britain in our financial policy.

Nor are the friends of silver in the slightest degree carried away by such utterances as those of the senator from New York the other day. Who is not for us is against us. It would have been far more satisfactory if, instead of arguing in favor of silver and likewise in favor of unconditional repeal, the senator had argued against silver and then announced his intention of voting against unconditional repeal, and his speech would have been equally logical.

Silver has been compelled to bear everybody's burdens for many months, and it seems now involved in some fashion with the democratic differences in New York.

The senator from New York knows perfectly well that free coinage by separate act is impossible during the incumbency of the present executive, and that any assistance he may desire to render must come now or not at all. Those who believe in the principle of free coinage of both gold and silver care not a bawbee about the local fights in New York, and, for my own part, I prefer an open foe who asks no quarter and gives none, who has been steadily opposed to silver and has never concealed his views, to one who "keeps the word of promise to our ear, and breaks it to our hope."

The most remarkable and most ominous occurence, however, has been the change of front by the senator from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees), chairman of the finance committee. For nearly a generation, in season and out, he has posed as a friend of the people. Many and varied have been the remedies he has proposed; but until last week, if consistent in nothing else, he has everywhere and at all times found occasion to denounce the national bank system, and to advocate the free coinage of silver. I have been examining the files of The Record for the past decade and longer, with a view of reminding the senator of the days of which Charles Lamb wrote: those "red-letter days, now become, to all intents and purposes, dead-letter days."

But what is the use? The banks were molochs and everything else that sounds bad and wicked, and no matter what other gentlemen might do, he would never vote to extend their charters, or enlarge their powers, and looked forward with hope to the time when they would be wiped out altogether. He even opposed the amendment permitting them to issue notes up to 90 per cent of their bonds on deposit with the treasury. And during all these years the senator from Indiana has been also apparently the unvarying friend of free coinage. The Record contains speech after speech in which he shows the necessity for, and the availability of, the use of silver. One of these speeches was delivered only last year, since the passage of the Sherman act, in which he utters no word of reproach respecting that law, but urges a continued and increasing use of the metal as coin.

This is a brief summary of the utterances of the senator from Indiana on these subjects. But "his words were writ in water," and the pitiful outcome of it all are the two bills now before us: The bill to permit national banks to issue notes to the par of their bonds, and the bill for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act.

For the first time in the legislative history of either of them, the senator from Indiana and the senator from Ohio are in complete accord in financial matters. For a generation they have both served in public life, the one, in public estimation, standing for the masses, the other for the classes, yet both meet at last on common ground! It has not been always so. Since the passage of the Sherman act and just prior to the last presidential election the senator from Indiana, in a warm and impassioned article in The North American Review, in favor of free coinage, described his colleague as follows:

Now, however, those who eighteen years ago wrought under cover for the destruction of one-half the honest, debt-paying money of the American people, are as well known as if a calcium light had been turned on them, and are as universally distrusted by the plain, laboring and productive masses as if they had been caught in the commission of crime. This feeling of distrust is confined to no one party. The ablest and most distinguished opponent of silver money in the United States, and, more than any other one man, the author of the legislation of 1873 on that subject—

But I suppose the amende honorable of the senator from Indiana yesterday may possibly be held to cover this article as well as the utterance of four years ago, of which the honorable senator from Ohio complained—

has been before three national conventions of the republican party seeking a nomination for the presidency, and seeking it in vain.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, is always to be spoken of with respect as a man of ability and large experience, and more especially so in connection with the finances of the country. It is true that he has been on both sides of every financial issue for more than a quarter of a century past; but it is also true that he has always veered from one point of the compass to the other at the exact time when his services were most valuable to the money power, and most oppressive to the laboring, overtaxed, debt-paying farmers and wage workers of the country.

I hope the senator from Indiana will not be able to catch up with him. (Laughter.)

And yet, with all his eminent services in behalf of the financial centers, as they are called, banking corporations, usurers, interest-eaters and parasites on human labor generally, the leaders of the Republican party in New York have never dared in national convention to cast the vote of that state for him.

The opportunity was presented in 1880, 1884 and 1888, and the weight of obligation which the moneyed interests were under to Mr. Sherman was not denied, but a cold some fear that the plain people would resent at the polls his hostility to their interests restrained the impulse of gratitude, if, indeed, such a sensation as gratitude is ever known to organized wealth.

But it is different now. The wolf is dwelling with the lamb, and the leopard is lying down with the kid. (Laughter.) This delightful harmony, I fear, will not long continue, and when they arise they will be fewer in number. (Laughter.) There can be but one chairman of the finance committee, and without in the least underrating the abilities of the senator from Indiana, those of us who have watched the course of financial legislation for the past twenty years, commencing with the demonetization of silver in 1873, must be pardoned if we look forward to the resumption of the control of the committee by the senator from Ohio, and if we recall in this connection old Pharaoh's dream of the lean kine.

In what I have said I beg to be understood as offering no harsh personal criticism respecting the senator from Indiana. He has been so long the advocate of silver that I cannot yet believe he will desert the cause or cast his vote for unconditional repeal. I only venture to remind him, in view of his past utterances, that old Solomon did not belie his reputation for wisdom when he said: "It is better thou shouldest not vow than that thou shouldest vow and not pay."

The report of the finance committee, signed by two democrats and by four republicans, and not concurred in by four democrats and one republican, is bedecked with plumage which it has no right to wear. The issue is clear enough and nobody is deceived by the verbiage of the report.

Silver is to be demonetized—the Sherman law to be robbed of the purchasing clause. There is always a tomorrow, and it is unwise to close our eyes to the character of the proposition.

No man can be a bimetallist in the sense that he believes in the further coinage of both gold and silver by the United States, and advocate the bill. The president of the United States will undoubtedly veto any independent measure for the free coinage of silver, and there is not a senator in this body who does not believe this to be true. The only possible chance to save silver is to couple any provision looking to a change in the Sherman act with some measure recognizing and establishing silver coinage. Any man who will vouch for Mr. Cleveland as a bimetallist would vouch for the man in the moon.

It is urged upon us that we have been called together for a special purpose, and that it is our duty to accomplish that, and that only, and then go home. It is everywhere admitted that we need further legislation respecting silver; but it is glibly said that we can have that later. Why not now? Congress is in session to deal with the financial question. We are all of us advised as to the situation. We shall never know more than we know now about silver. It is conceded on every hand that the Sherman act had nothing to do with the existing financial panic. Then why not at this time determine the policy which this country should follow, and bring the subject to a finality?

We are told that it is essential that we act quickly. Very true, and if we are all bimetallists and all favor the repeal of the Sherman act, no obstacle stands in the way of speedy action. And I may be permitted to suggest to the gentlemen who are in so great a hurry that if time be of value to them they may, perhaps, secure the repeal of the Sherman act far more quickly by coupling with it some fair provision for silver coinage than in the way suggested by the financial committee. It may be true, as the senator from New York last week foretold with confidence, that the purchasing clause of the Sherman act will be surely and unconditionally repealed; but it is equally true that he may possibly find it necessary after a time to revise his prophecy.

Since this subject was thrashed over during the last congress two reasons have been advanced why silver should cease to be either purchased or coined at our mints. They are persistently presented to us by the advocates of the bill reported by the finance committee. They are, first, that our abandonment of silver will compel England to agree to an international conference, and to the restoration of silver as a money metal to be freely coined as offered; and the other, that the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act will restore confidence in our finances and our institutions to the people, who have lost faith in both.

We are constantly assured that our abandonment of silver will force England to an international agreement. This may be true. There is not gold enough in the world to do its business, and some day this will be recognized by monometallist countries. But the time is far away. Capital is strong and selfish. This senate chamber today is the best possible exemplification of its power, and a long period of suffering and of shrinkage will pass before we return to the double standard.

Meanwhile, the sections heretofore devoted to the search for silver will become largely depopulated. The mines will fill with water, the timbers which sustain their walls will rot, the vast industries dependent for success on the mining regions will become bankrupt, and a generation will not serve to renew their prosperity, even after silver may be remonetized. The investments in railroads, mines, smelters and other property directly and fatally affected by the action recommended by the finance committee aggregate more than $1,000,000,000, and they are all to be sacrificed that we may make our financial policy in exact accord with Great Britain, the creditor of the world!

The argument is as if one should say, protection is wise, and must be the bulwalk of our prosperity. It is threatened year after year by the advocates of free trade. There is one way to settle the agitation finally and forever. Submit to free trade. A few years will show the folly of it. The country will then return to protection, and you will not be again disturbed. I picture the eagerness with which New England would grasp the suggestion, the warm-hearted welcome she would extend to the friends who thus advised her.

Since I have referred to the subject of protection, another word may as well be said. There is no analogy between free coinage and protection. They rest on essentially different principles, are based on separate foundations. Yet if this great country, with its enormous area and wealth and population and resources, is to change its monetary policy to follow and to be in accord with that of Great Britain, it alters the whole basis of our relations with foreign countries.

I speak with hesitancy and reluctance; but as the sbuject now presents itself, if this bill shall pass, and silver be, as it must be, absolutely dethroned and degraded, I know of no reason why any senator who believes in free coinage should ever cast another vote in favor of protection in any form. If we are to have a steadily appreciating currency and constantly lowering prices, it is better for our farmers and wage workers that they have the opportunity of buying, untrammeled and unrestricted, in the markets of the world. In the light of the proposed policy, bounties are iniquitous, protection an oppression, and free ships desirable. This is an era of experiment. Let us experiment all around.

Even if it were true that our abandonment of silver would, in time, compel other nations to rehabilitate it and renew its coinage, the taking of such a step by this people would, in my opinion, be ruinous and unnecessary. We have a vast area of country, with many and varied resources and constantly increasing needs. Our great cities, the centers of the commerce of the country surrounding them, are remote form, and largely independent of each other. The numberless new enterprises everywhere springing up and the constantly increasing avenues of trade demand a steadily enlarging volume of currency to keep pace with our growing demands.

We produce of gold, available for coinage, less than $18,000,000 annually. We can absorb the silver offered us for coinage without inflation of the currency and without impairing our financial credit at home or abroad. The silver held in Europe is in coin and needed there, and surely not to be returned at a loss. We cannot get the gold to furnish the needed increase; and we believe in hard money, gold and silver, in preference to the only other alternative, fredeemable fiat money, based only on credit. The two metals together would furnish us, if our mints were reopened, a stable, enduring, and adequate currency. France for seventy years maintained their parity. With an area seventeen times greater than France, and a vastly larger population and far greater resources, who shall say that the United States can not coin both gold and silve at her mints as offered, and maintain their parity and her own financial integrity?

To those timid people who look to international conference for sanction before they are willing to embark upon the coinage of our gold and silver, I commend the following excerpt clipped from a recent paper:

"The increase of our population in the brief period of ten years from 1880 to 1890 exceeds the entire population of Mexico; an increase of population in the United States in ten years of more than 30 per cent of the entire population of France, more than 40 per cent of the population of Italy, nearly 70 per cent of the population of Spain; an increase equal to twice the population of Belgium, three times the population of the Netherlands or European Turkey, four times the population of Switzerland, and six times the entire population of Denmark or of Greece."

In the face of such a showing, I can imagine no more cruel, or unnecessary or unbusinesslike proceeding than to hold our whole financial system in abeyance until Europe determines what policy will be satisfactory to her.

The other additional reason for repeal, Mr. President, presented by the advocates of the bill reported by the Finance committee would be droll, if the times were not tragic. One Senator after another tells us, and the other house echoed with the same statement, that the existing law, known as the Sherman law, has absolutely nothing to do with the present deplorable financial panic, but that some other people, who are not designated by name or calling, think it has; that there is a woeful lack of confidence, not in our silver certificates, but in our financial istitutions, and that this departed confidence will return if congress will repeal the purchasing clause of the act of 1890.

A few days since I demonstrated, as best I could, the folly of this statement, and I shall not weary the senate with a repetition of what I then said. This panic will go down into history as a banker's panic. Months ago the associated national banks, as an organization, began demanding the repeal of the Sherman act. They solemnly assured themselves and the country that they would be ruined if it were not repealed. They charged to silver the export of gold when every dollar that went would have gone if we had never a silver dollar in our coinage. They continued to clamor until the people who had money in the banks drew it out—bills, gold or silver, it mattered not which, for they knew the dollar stamped by the government was good for 100 cents. They sought to bring discredit upon the financial policy of the government, they have succeeded in engulfing themselves. If you ask a banker today how the repeal of the Sherman act is to restore confidence to the depositors who have drawn out some $180,000,000, he cannot tell you.

Mr. President, the depositors did not complain of the Sherman act, and no one of them drew out his money because of the existence of that law. I have no sort of hostility towards national banks. The system afforded the first basis of confidence in our bonds and has been of great service to the country. The attitude of the banks towards the Sherman law, however, in connection with some recent occurrences, deserves mention at this time. The banks demand, as I have said, the repeal of the Sherman law. This act is the only one now upon our statute books which permits an enlargement of the currency. In time of panic, such as this, it would seem unaccountable that banking institutions should not desire an increase in the volume of money.

The fact is, however, that when the Sherman act shall have been repealed, the banks intend asking congress to authorize either an issuance of bonds or bills to the amount of one hundred millions or more for the purchase of gold, and they have good reason to believe that a complaisant finance committee will authorize a bill for the issue. This would bring temporary prosperity, and aid in the journey toward gold monometalism.

Meanwhile, we are asked to authorize the banks to issue notes to the par value of their bonds deposited to secure circulation, a measure which recent disclosures would indicate is of importance to their depositors as well as to the banks. While waiting for this measure to become law, clearing house certificates, based on rediscounted paper, furnish an excellent substitute for money.

Nobody was disposed to find fault with this procedure, but when a resolution was offered the other day calling on the comptroller of the currency, whose integrity everybody recognizes, to inform us whether the banks were obeying the law or not, an extraordinary incident occurred. The senator from Maryland (Mr. Gorman) with bated reath informed us that, as a matter of fact, all the banks were violating the laws; that if they did not violate the law they wold all have to close; and we were urged not to inform ourselves of the facts, but to let the comptroller alone. No more remarkable statement was ever made. Congress is in session ready to enlarge or change the law if necessary, but we are informed that it is our duty to blind ourselves to the facts, and to our oaths, and to suffer the law to be violated without inquiry or rebuke.

Did it ever occur to the senator from Maryland that a depositor might have some rights which the law ought to protect? And did it ever occur to the banks that possibly the "lack of confidence" in their institutions might not be wholly due to the Sherman act? In the struggle which is now being fought out on this floor, whatever may be the outcome, we have all learned something of the divinity that hedges around a moneyed institution to an eastern mind.

A western point of view is not much valued these days on Wall street, but I venture to suggest to the able financiers of that attractive but expensive locality, that if they will prevent a repetition of such frauds as the whisky trust, and such mismanagement as has been shown in Cordage and other industrials; will remember that the Sherman act, or some kindred measure recognizing silver coinage, must afford them the only avenue possible for an enlargement of the currency which they especially need; will look at a map of these United States and observe that they cover a broad expanse of country, and contain many people with many views; and will so modify their opinion as not to believe that every man who differs with them respecting financial matters must be either a villain or a crank, we will the sooner arrive at that condition of mutal confidence and regard which ought to obtain between citizens of the same country.

The opponents of further silver coinage in the United tSates are endeavoring to create the impression that there is an overproduction of silver in the world; that silver is cheaply produced at a cost much less than even its present market price as a commodity, and that upon a return to free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, the present product would be largely increased. No one of these statements is true, and the falsity of each of them can be readily demonstrated.

When an annual product is not consumed, the measure of its increase must be ascertained by comparison with the stock on hand.

Carefully prepared tables show that in 1872 the world's supply of gold produced since 1492 was $5,453,000,000, and of silver $6,751,000,000. Of the total of these sums 44.68 per cent was gold 55.32 per cent silver. At the close of last year the existing stock of gold in the world was $7,610,000,000, and of silver $9,597,000,000. After four hundred years of production the gold composed 45.55 per cent and the silver 54.45 per cent of the two metals. The world's product of gold existing in 1872 has since that year increased 39.55 per cent, while the increase of the stock of silver amounts to 34.77 per cent.

Advocates of the abandonment of further coinage of silver must look elsewhere for reasons why it should be discarded as a money metal. It is not and has never been overproduced. The reasons for its fall in value are not because it is too abundantly furnished, but because the great demand for it must ever be for coinage purposes, and legislation has robbed it of this demand. If gold were demonetized, gold as a commodity would fall equally in value. Talk of overproduction! Why, in the twenty years, between 1853 and 1873, the production of god in the world exceeded the production of silver by $1,441,000,000, but both were equally welcome at the mints, and no disturbance resulted. In the twenty years from 1873 to 1893 the excess of silver produced over gold has been but $190,000,000, yet the gold value of silver decreased 42 cents an ounce. Overproduction has not affected the value of silver. Legislation alone degraded it and destroyed its value; legislation, and legislation alone, can restore it.

Nor is it true that silver is produced so cheaply that there is a great margin between its cost and its coinage value at the old ratio of 12½ cents an ounce. If belittles the whole subject to even state the proposition. What has the cost of mining gold to do with its value as coin? As a matter of fact where gold has been found the cost of mining it has been far less than of mining silver. The great proportion of the gold is found in placers and crushes, quickly and profitably produced when discovered in paying quantities. Nuggets valued at thousands of dollars are sometimes found by some prospector or miner in a day. The day's wages or expenses of the man who found the nugget would have no relation to the cost of the gold product, and would have no bearing on the coinage question if it did.

Mr. President, you cannot measure its cost in that way. I could take you to a section in Colorado—a county which is the residence of my colleague—one of the few sections of our country that produces gold in paying quantities through the years in fissure veins, and I could take you through a hundred miles of shafts and tunnels and adits and levels and cross-cuts and drifts that have cost from $10 to $50 a foot to sink and to drive them, which never produced a dollar's worth of ore—shafts that were sunk for blind veins and did not find them, or were sunk on barren streaks; tunnels that were driven through cross-country and found nothing at the end of it, drifts and adits driven on the barren portion of the vein.

Are they not to be counted? I can take you over the mountain, just over the hill, to where the placer miners are taking out an ounce a day, worth $20 with wages at $3 a day. Would anybody say that therefore the cost of the production of gold in Gilpin county was $3 an ounce? You must measure the losses with the gains. The mountains of the west are peppered and scarred with shafts and tunnels and prospect holes which brought the miner nothing. Are they not to count? Are you to measure your own standard of value by the cost it took to get it? You might as well say the value of the one-dollar bill is the cost of paper on which it is printed.

I have seen a mechanical invention—the Westinghouse, for instance—which has made a vast amount of money—a million dollars; and you might as well say that therefore the profit on the mechanical patent is a million dollars. Go down to the department of the interior and see thousands and thousands of models of patents that represent the wearied work and labor of years now covered with dust and profitless to everybody; must you not take into consideration the losses as well as the gains? So it is with silver. The sum of all the labor and expenditure that goes into the production of silver in the United States is undoubtedly far greater than the value of the silver produced.

But, Mr. President, as the statement has been so persistently made in this chamber that the cost of producing silver s so slight I believe the senator from Vermont, Mr. Morrill, who is not now here, made some statement of the astonishingly low prices at which silver was produced) a careful investigation was entered into by a committee of leading citizens appointed for the purpose, and I hold in my hand the summary of the result of heir investigation, which I ask to have printed at the close of my remarks.

The investigation was most exhaustive. The total silver product of Colorado for 1892 was 24,000,000 ounces. Of this two counties, Lake and Pitkin, produced 40 per cent. The returns from the smelters showed the value of silver and of the byproducts, lead and copper. The two counties were separately tabulated as to production, from the date of their settlement, and the total product of each carefully ascertained. An examination of the records was then made, showing the number of claims pre-empted, the cost of sinking the shafts necessary before location, the cost of the survey and of the filing of the notice of location. The law requires $100 worth of work annually on each claim prior to patent. The number of claims not abandoned was ascertained.

The law further requires an expenditure of not less than $500 of work before patent will issue, and certain expenses of surveys, etc., are necessarily incurred in patenting each claim. The number of patented claims was ascertained from the government land offices, and these sums computed. From the records obtainable of mining and smelting operations full tables were prepared. A summary shows that Leadville has produced in fourteen years net, $104,515,824, at a cost of $121,521,583, showing a loss in silver mining changed into a fair profit by the value of the byproducts. Pitkin county is tabulated in the same way, and I commend the report to the attention of senators who believe that the cost of mining has any bearing on the question of coinage. Of course, sometimes fortunes are made and are wildly advertised, but the failures are numberless and are never counted. Abbot Lawrence, fifty years ago, stated that in Boston out of fourteen merchants who start in business thirteen failed. The commercial agencies will tell you that now the proportion of failures is even greater. The successful are one in eighteen, or one in twenty. Would you measure the profits of business by the fortunes of your merchant princes?

The assertion is likewise made that if we return to silver coinage there would at once be a much larger production of the precious metals. It is not true. The west has seen the zenith of its mining industry. The zones in which mines may be found—the mineral belt—is as well or better defined than is the coal belt of Pennsylvania. There is not a square rod of ground within the mining belt that has not been prospected. Everywhere has the hardy miner been searching for the precious metals. There may be other discoveries yet made, but the great mass of the country has been developed and its riches extracted.

You will find Mr. President, that whatever legislation may hereafter come, if silver shall again be restored to its own pedestal, the production of the precious metals, unfortunately, cannot much increase. I hope it may. So long as silver is recognized as coin, so long will the courageous prospector search for it, until there are no longer any secrets of wealth concealed in the bosom of mother earth.

But, Mr. President, all discussion of the cost of production or of present or future overproduction are beside the mark.

The people of the far northwest favor the resumption of the free coinage of silver because they believe in the principle of bimetallism. We are not inflationists; we do not advocate fiat money. We believe, that as the senator from Nevada (Mr. Jones) so aptly put it, the rude obstacles which nature interposes offer a better safeguard for the people than the wisdom or unwisdom of their rulers. We oppose the single standard because there is not enough gold to do the business of the world and furnish its inhabitants with the currency they need.

The history of all times has shown that a scarcity of circulating medium means a continuous fall in prices depression in business ativity, the impoverishment of the people, and a decline in civilization. The last twenty years have but emphasized the experience of the centuries. Silver has not depreciated; gold has appreciated. The double standard relieves the tension which may be caused by the lessened production of the one metal or the increased production of the other. It secures to the debtor at the maturity of his debt money of the value he received when his debt was incurred. The two metals together furnish a standard which has permanency, stability, accessibility, and is a suitable and adequate measure of value.

Mr. President, the question as to whether silver shall by the passage of the bill before us be finally demonetized is national and not local. The claims we urge in behalf of the recognition of silver are not pressed because we of the mountains ask your sympathy for a region which your proposed action would impoverish and ruin. If we represented any other section, with our knowledge of the possibilities of the great west, we would be equally tenacious for the preservation of the white metal as a standard of value. No man removed from the money centers, and realizing the illimitable resources of this republic and its constantly expanding needs, will ever stand for the contraction of a currency already insufficient.

Our interests, our hopes and aspirations are identical with those of the other sections of our country which are borrowers and not lenders; with those of the Carolinas, of Alabama and Mississippi, and Arkansas and Missouri, the Dakotas and Washington in the remote northwest. We demand the coinage of both metals, because the history of our country and of all lands has taught us that they afford the safest and most adequate basis for the currency of the people.

We are not influenced by our environment. It is true that for a generation at least many states, some of them larger in population than any one of three of the New England states, and having greater resources, minerals included, than all of them put together, will suffer if this bill shall become a law, to an extent impossible to describe, and which in our lifetime cannot be repaired; but we can endure it. The strong will survive and the weak will go to the wall. It is the lot of man. But before you complete your work, I beg of you to pause long enough to realize that this is the first time in the history of republics—nay, even of governments—that a people devoted to one of the noblest of human industries, the search for the precious metals of the world, were doomed to destruction by their fellowmen because they produced too much of them.

You ought to be proud that within the limits of our own country the courage and enterprise and industry of your own people have disclosed and developed silver enough and nearly gold enough to satisfy the constantly increasing needs of those metals for coinage purposes. There could be no stronger bulwark of a country's safety than that she produces her own coin for her own people, and is not dependent for it on foreign nations.

If the mining states were alone to suffer by the unconditional repeal which is proposed, we would sacrifice without a murmur our interests to a mistaken policy for the public good: but there is no section of our country you are not likewise devoting to disaster and impoverishment. You are endeavoring to remove one of the corner stones on which the fabric of our government is based. You are seeking to tear down one of the pillars of the temple of our prosperity. You will find to your sorrow that when the western and southern walls have fallen the eastern facade will not remain unmutilated and secure.

The words one uses to express a proposition in finance sound cold and formal and dry. But the result of our action at this great crisis must affect deeply every home and fireside in this broad land. Measured against the welfare of a great people, threatened with the misery and suffering which must follow the proposed abandonment of silver coinage, of how slight importance are party lines, and how paltry and sordid do patronage and the favor of the executive appear. The battle must be fought to an end in this forum. On other occasions the senate of the United States, in opposition to the wishes of the executive and a hostile majority in another body, has stood firm and unyielding against party and eastern clamor.

No sectional horizon obscures our vision. If the contest for the people is to be won, it must be because against the selfish demands of the east are arrayed the united votes of the south and west. The fertile acres of your section wait for the plow of the husbandman: so do ours. You need capital for the development of your great resources, so do we. Both sections alike need fair prices for the products of the farm, and a stable and sufficient currency.

It is for us, standing together on this great question, to save our common country from greater suffering and impoverishment than even the horrors of war could inflict, and by our united votes to maintain, not alone the standard of both gold and silver contemplated by the constitution, and consecrated by centuries of usage, but to maintain, as well, the standard of American independence and American manhood. (Applause in the galleries.)

Well, Now, There's Sense in This.

From The Watchman.

A man's hostility to new ideas is not always in inverse proportion to the number of years he has lived. For imperviousness to new ideas commend us to the young sprig who has got a system that accounts for everything.

You cannot get a new idea into such a man's head, for his system was made up on the basis of the ideas he had, and a new idea would disarrange the whole thing.

"Many a Time."

From St. Botolph.

He—Does 'oo love 'oo darling?

She—Just des I do.

Intelligent parrot (in deep nasal voice)—O! we've all been there before.

AN OLD MAN'S SOLILOQUY.

(Inscribed to those brilliant young orators, Tom Cobb and Lucian Knight.)

Dear Southland, I have loved thee from a child.
Thy mountain peaks and pensive vales
Those fair as Tempe's classic sward.
Where Nymphs and Naiads frolicked to the lascivious pleasing of the lute.
Those lofty as high Olympus
Where the gods once held their solemn conclave.
Thous hadst even then a charm for my young heart.
Nor art thou less an inspiration for my riper years.
From the hour that Patriotic Henry smote the thunder drum of War,
And roused the world's democracy to arms
To yesterday when Davis's honored bier,
Was wet with the baptism of a Nation's tears.
Thy name is linked with golden memories of a glorious past.
What though if through these later days
Thou must needs wrestle with an adverse fate
Now plundered by a horde of miscreants,
Who swarmed like Alric's red-haired Goths,
From out the frozen loins of an envious North,
And yet again hawked at by pseudo statesmen
Who deemed thy harvest fields as rightful spoil.
Thy day of full redemption now draweth nigh,
For thus I read thy horoscope through the mists of future years.

—SENEX.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

A GOOD BOARDING PLACE.

Mrs. S. J. Purtell Opens the Purtell House Tomorrow Morning.

The Purtell house on Forsyth street just in the rear of the First Baptist church will be opened in the morning under a new management. Mrs. S. J. Purtell, owner of the house, has completely remodeled and refurnished it. It is, indeed, now a thing of beauty as well as of convenience. All who know of the ability of Mrs. Purtell in this special line are aware of the fact that the house will now be kept in first-class condition. The best fare that experts in the culinary art can prepare will be maintained.

The fact that Mrs. Purtell will resume the management of this house will be delightful news to many of the boarders in the city. They know of her superior accommodations and excellent table and now that the house has been completely overhauled from top to bottom, new carpets, new draperies and thoroughly repapered they will find a more congenial home there than ever before.

None but the very best class of people will be accepted—those who want first-class board and are able to pay good prices. Call and see her and you will no doubt find it to your interest.

Dawsonville, Ga., November 3, 1890.—Dear Sir: One of your customers and a tenant on our place, gave his daughter a dose of Smith's Worm Oil, and it brought 25 large worms at one time. We think this a good recommendation for any worm medicine. Yours truly, J. H. M'KEE & BRO.

CAN'T EXPRESS HER THANKS.

Distressing Catarrh and Racking Cough Yield to the Good Effects of Dr. Copeland's Treatment.

Miss Emma Kinsey, of No. 19 Daniel street, a most estimable lady and a great personal favorite in the polite social circles of that pleasant neighborhood, refers as follows to the excellent results of the treatment received from Dr. Copeland and associates:

"Dr. Copeland's system of treatment



MISS EMMA KINSEY, 19 DANIEL ST.

doesn't cost much, but I think the physicians of the Copeland Medical institute cure disease quicker and more effectually than can be done by any other system in the world. Of course, I am not merely giving my own opinion, for it's what every one says that has ever been under their care.

"When I applied at their office in the Kiser building I was certainly very desperately ill. I had a catarrh of the head and throat that seemed to have developed suddenly and violently. My head was all stopped up and my throat sore and swolen with such an inflammation as to put my whole frame in a burning fever till I felt completely prostrated. There was a copious discharge of offensive matter from the head and I had a hacking cough that tired me out by day and kept me awake at night. My stomach seemed poisoned. I couldn't eat without nausea.

"I was constantly doctoring, taking everything they said would help, but nothing did help. I was only getting weaker, my condition getting worse and more and more serious till my friends insisted on my going to Dr. Copeland. After that I began to recover and my recovery was so quick as to surprise everybody. In a short time I was all well again."

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mrs. Maggie Coulter, of Princeton, Addresses a Letter—Read It.

"To the Public: About four months ago I began treatment by mail with Drs. Copeland, Porter and Milholland for catarrh and bronchitis. I had been afflicted with the disease for over six years and my condition at the time I began treatment was critical, indeed. I had intense headaches, a terrible cough with pain in the chest and shortness of breath. I could not walk any distance without rest, for my breath seemed to leave me and heart palpitation would come on. My lungs seemed weak and I had slight hemorrhages every day.

"The treatment of Drs. Copeland, Porter and Milholland seemed to relieve me at once. I kept up a regular correspondence with them and received advice and suggestions as to my case and the treatment every week or ten days and I got along nicely and, as before stated, I kept up the treatment for four months. At this time I can truthfully say that I am almost well—a change I dared not hope for—and which I supposed would require many months of treatment even if it could be accomplished at all. I am very grateful to Drs. Copeland, Porter and Milholland and am pleased to publicly recommend them.

"MRS. MAGGIE COULTER."

HOME TREATMENT.

Unexcelled treatment by mail. Diseases diagnosed by symptom blank. Questions about all chronic diseases cheerfully answered. Write for symptom blank.

Consultation and Examination Free.

$5 A MONTH.

ALL DISEASES TREATED AT THE UNIFORM RATE OF $5 A MONTH. REMEMBER THIS INCLUDES CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION, TREATMENT AND MEDICINE FOR ALL DISEASES AND ALL PATIENTS.

SPECIALTIES: Catarrh and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs. Nervous Diseases, Skin Diseases, Chronic Diseases.

Office Hours—9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m.; 7 to 9 p. m.; Sunday, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

DR. W. H. COPELAND, DR. E. D. PORTER, DR. W. H. MILHOLLAND, } Consulting Physicians.

PERMANENT OFFICES IN

Room 301, Kiser Build'g,

Cor. Pryor and Hunter Sts. Take elevator.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

MERRY SCHOOL BELLS

They Will Ring Out Over the City Tomorrow Morning.

PROFESSOR W. A. NOYES HAS RESIGNED

His Place to Be Filled Temporarily Nearly All of the Private Schools in the City Will Open Tomorrow.

Tomorrow morning, after a silence of nearly three months, the merry school bells will ring out the announcement that the public schools of the city have commenced their year's work.

And hundreds of children, with their books under their arms, will move along the streets with feverish expectation to resume their studies and enter the higher grades to which they have been promoted.

A number of tots will enter the schools for the first time, and these will be accompanied by their fond parents, eager to see them launched upon the sea of school life. Others who have recently moved to the city will enter the higher grades and the buildings will be crowded with strange and unfamiliar faces, but all of them aglow with merriment and childish expectation.

It will be an interesting scene to witness tomorrow mornin this picture gallery of so many faces, and the chatter of merry, innocent voices will no doubt put the teachers in mind of the tower of Babel.

There will be no material change in the textbooks for the coming year, and the books which were used last term can be sold to the new scholars or inherited by those who succeed their older brothers and sisters.

Two New Schools.

Two new schools will open their doors tomorrow morning.

These are the Formwalt and the Williams, both of them large, handsome buildings, and, perhaps, the most elegant in the city.

All during the summer the carpenters and bricklayers have been busily employed. They were under contract to finish the buildings by the 1st of September and a heavy force of men has been continually at work.

The finishing touches were applied yesterday morning and late in the afternoon the floors were turned over to the colored knight of the broom, who proved himself to be a veritable artist with this weapon of cleanliness. The boundaries of the new schools have been located and the probabilities are that tomorrow morning every seat in the two schools will be occupied.

When the schools are all opened tomorrow morning, with 175 teachers in charge, they will represent a powerful army of young ideas, and one that will do gallant battle for the city in the coming years.

The Boys' High school will open under the management of Professor W. M. Slaton, as principal, and the Girls' High school with Miss Nettie Sergeant in charge. These two excellent principals have fully demonstrated their fitness to preside over these popular institutions.

In the Boys' High school Professor C. W. Ottley, a bright young graduate of Princeton, will be a new addition. He takes the place of Professor J. H. Walker, who was elected last June, but who subsequently tendered his resignation.

Professor W. A. Bass will be in charge of the night school, and a better instructor is not to be found in Atlanta. Professor Bass is a veteran teacher and has taught more boys, who are now engaged in successful vocations in this city, thany any other teacher in the public schools of Atlanta.

Professor Landrum will be in charge of Walker, and Professor Wilson will have the principalship of Marietta. Mrs. Whitesides will be the new principal of Ivy, and Miss Eva Prather, who held that position last year will go to the high school. A number of other changes have been made.

There Will Be a Rush for Books.

It has never been the custom to hear recitations on the first day of school nor to hold the children in suspense until the usual hour of dismissal.

When the names of all of the pupils have been obtained it is customary for the teachers to make a short talk and briefly outline the year's work. A stress is laid on good behavior and the consequences of violating this rule are held up in such a way as to inspire the boys with a dread of the hickory. This weapon of correction is usually suspended in such a place as to rivet the attention, and thus supplement, by way of illustration, the parental advice of those good women into whose hands the nurture of the young mind has been entrusted.

Then a slip of paper is furnished to each of the pupils with a list of books to be secured for immediate use, after which the grade is dismissed and the first day's work has been concluded.

All of the book stores in the city will have a big run tomorrow. In order to accommodate the crowd of purchasers an extra force of clerks have been employed and these will be ready for duty at sun up tomorrow morning.

Monday will be an eventful day with the school children of the city.

Professor Noyes Has Resigned.

Professor W. A. Noyes, one of the teachers of the Boys' High school, sent in his resignation yesterday morning.

A special meeting of the board will be called early next week for the purpose of supplying the vacancy thus created and one or two other vacant places in the grammar schools. There was a meeting of the committee on teachers yesterday afternoon and after discussing the matter it was decided to refer it to a special meeting of the board of education.

Professor Noyes has been in the schools for two or three years and has made a competent instructor. His place will be temporarily supplied by Professor W. A. Bass, the principal of the night school, who is also the assistant superintendent.

And the Private Schools, Too.

A number of the private schools of the city will also begin their year's work tomorrow.

Among this number will be Miss McKinly's school, 38 West Peachtree street. This is a school largely devoted to the education of young children and is one of the best and most thorough of its kind in the city.

The new parochial school, under the auspices of the Episcopal church in this city, will be opened tomorrow with a large number of pupils. This will be the first year of the new school and the outlook is one of splendid promise. It will take its place among the best schools in the city. It will be for the education of girls only.

The academy of the Immaculate Conception begins its fall term tomorrow morning and the success of the past year will be repeated. This school is the oldest and one of the best in the city. It was founded in 1867 and ever since that time has occupied a leading rank. The curriculum of the school is high and varied and everything is taught in the scope of a liberal and polished education.

Another private school that will open tomorrow is that of Mrs. J. L. Byers's, 174 Loyd street. Mrs. Byers is one of the best educators in the south and her select school has always been liberally patronized. She will take a limited number of pupils only.

Mrs. Thornbury's school, on account of repairs which are now going on, will not be opened for the term until the 14th of September.

The rapid growth of this excellent school has necessitated larger quarters and on this account it was found necessary to remodel and extend the size of the building. When completed it will be one of the most delightful school homes in the city.

An excellent corps of teachers is in charge of the various departments of instruction and the curriculum of the school embraces all of the polish of a thorough education. Music, drawing, physical culture, science and the languages are given special attention in addition to all of the arts and graces that are needed to fully equip young ladies for society. It ranks today as one of the leading schools of the whole country.

Mrs. Chandler, the principal of the Washington seminary, was seen yesterday morning and was very enthusiactic over the outlook for the seminary.

Miss Aldrich, the accomplished teacher of instrumental music, has arrived and will be glad to meet the young ladies who desire to enter her classes. Miss Courtney, Miss Carter and all of the other teachers have arrived and will be ready to meet their pupils tomorrow morning at the seminary. Miss Merrill will be at home to receive visitors in her attractive studio. Every effort will be made to advance the school and to add to its already extensive reputation.

Miss Hanna's school, on Cain street, is also ready to begin its year's work and with an able corps of instructors the success of the past year will be repeated on an even larger scale. This school is now six years old and its character as a leading institution is well established.

Mrs. Prather's select school, 232 West Peachtree street, although one of the youngest in the city, is at the same time one of the best and most thorough. Assisted by her two accomplished daughters, Misses Emily and Clio Prather, and by the best available musical talent in the city, this school is thoroughly equipped for the accomplishment of its noble mission. Among the instructors are Miss Carobel Heidt, Mr. Harold G. Simpson and Mr. Julian P. Field.

The Berlitz School of Languages which has now been in operation for three years, will begin its fall term under the most flattering auspices. This school is presided over by competent linguists and is one of the most thorough and excellent of its kind.

The Gwin seminary, under the control and management of Rev. D. W. Gwin, D.D., one of the most eminent Baptist divines in the state, will open for the first time tomorrow morning. The guarantee of a good patronage has been secured and an excellent corps of teachers will be on hand.

The Georgia Military institute will open next Tuesday.

The Gordon school, at the corner of Church and Forsyth streets is now undergoing repairs, but will be ready for the opening in a few days.

The Capital Female colleg will begin its year's work on the 12th of September.

If You Had a Friend

Tormented with dyspepsia, you could not give him better advice than to adopt and stick to a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, finest and safest of tonics and regulators. This is no barren assertion. Experience has proved. physicians and the public certify to it. No less emphatic is their endorsement of it as a remedy for malarial disease, constipation, rhematism, kidney disease, gout and neuralgia. Use it with persistence.

A PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT

That Should Be Patronized on Account of Its Worth and Reliability.

In our new store we are doing a rattling good business, notwithstanding the fact that we have been considerably torn up for a week or more. Our prescription department has been constantly crowded with work, and we feel assured that our past reputation in that line will be sustained in the future. We do everything in our power to accommodate and please the public, and feel assured if you give us your patronage you shall never have cause to regret it. We are proud of the reputation we have made in our prescription department. We have always given that our personal supervision, and feel now that our motto, "to sell nothing but the best," and our earnest endeavor to please every one is being appreciated by the public. Ask your physician if he objects to your going to Elkin-Watson, and you will find that he is perfectly willing to patronize this reliable firm.

Palmetto, Ga., September 24, 1881—I certify that on the 17th of September I commenced giving my child, twenty months old, Smith's Worm Oil and the following day 23 worms 4 to 6 inches long were expelled from it.

S. W. LONG.

THE ALLEN HOUSE,

Of Americus, Under New Management—A Delightful Hotel.

The Allen house, of Americus, is now the toast of the traveling public.

Mr. Eugene Everett, who has made such an enviable reputation as chief clerk of the Brown house, Macon, has taken charge of the Allen house, of Americus. Mr. Everett is one of the most popular hotel men in the south, and the public is to be congratulated on having such a delightful home in Americus. The Allen house has been recently refurnished and refitted. Fifty new rooms, with modern furniture, have been added, and the beds are said to be the most comfortable in the state, while the culinary department will be presided over by one of the finest chefs in the country.

Mr. Everett proposes to make his hotel second to none in the state, and all who are acquainted with his ability as a hotel man have full confidence in his efforts to give satisfaction.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS.

To Washington, Richmond and New York Via the R. & D.

Attention is called to the special excursion ticket sold by the Richmond and Danville. Every Thursday, in August and September, to Washington and return, $30.75.

To Richmond and Norfolk, Va., and return, $27.25.

To New York and return via Norfolk and steamer, $38.55.

These tickets are good returning within fifteen days from date of sale.

For further information apply A. Howell, ticket agent, Union depot, or C. G. Sergeant, ticket agent, No. 10 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.

The Boulevard Church.

Throughout the hot season this church has had large congregations, and the spiritual tide refreshing. This morning Dr. Kendall, the pastor, will preach on "Heart Failure, its Symptoms and Only Remedy."

The First German Lutheran Church, corner Forsyth and Garnett streets, having again procured a stationary minister, Rev. F. Meuschke, of Baltimore, Md., will have regular service at 11 a. m., and Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. There will also be English service in the evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited by the pastor.

Third Babtist Church.

This mornings sermon wil be dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Mattie Hopkins, lately deceased. Subject this evening: "The world's Fair Dance and Atlanta's Dance." A cordial welcome is extended to all.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Mrs. M. C. Adler,

62 1-2 Whitehall street, will reopen her dress-making establishment on Monday morning, September 4th, and be glad to see her customers.

A nice box drawing pencils given away to each purchaser of school books at Allen's Book Exchange, 11 Marietta st.

OLD AND YOUNG.

The Guard and the Veterans Will Meet in the Same Armory.

SPEECH OF CAPTAIN J. F. BURKE,

Extending the Armory to the Old Veterans and General Evans's Eloquent Reply. Greatest Enthusiasm Prevailed.

There was a love feast at the Gate City Guard armory a few nights ago and the incidents of that occasion will long be remembered.

It was the formal extension of the armory to the old confederate veterans and the event was signalized by speech-making and a regular tidal wave of enthusiasm.

Two months ago a special meeting of the Guard was held, at which time the advisability of making the offer was discussed. Captain Burke brought up the matter and when a vote was taken it was found that all of the members were in favor of the proposition.

The movement on the part of the Guard is a greceful one and as such it will appeal to the admiration of all good and true men. It was inspired by the purest love for the old soldiers, and in the same spirit of tender affection the generous offer was accepted.

The Gate City Guard is one of the best equipped military organizations in the union. It has a membership of 150 and was organized before the war. It has a record of which any company might well be proud and its reputation is considerably enhanced by this graceful act of courtesy.

The armory is a large building, representing the outlay of $72,000, and is ample for both organizations.

Captain J. F. Burke made the formal address of welcome, which excited the warmest enthusiasm. This was followed by an eloquent speech from General Evans, which was loudly cheered and in which the general, as the president of the veterans' association undertook to convey the acceptance of that body.

The well rounded speech of Captain Burke was as follows:

Speech of Captain J. F. Burke.

Mr. Chairman: In the veteran's evening of life, when the shadows lengthen and memory unfolds the panorama of the past—when recollection invites the stirring scenes of former days to again appear in all their vivid reality—the victories, the disasters, the glorious charge, the shout of triumph followed by the silent tears of mourning, it is a time when they seek rest for body and mind—that restful peace which dwells in a home secure from future strife, whose genial atmosphere and friendly championship brings contentment with declining years.

Who has not felt a spirit of charity and love for his neighbor move him when he recalls the scriptural story of the two disciples, walking on the lonely road in the shadows of twilight, on their way to Emmans? Joined by a fellow traveler, conversing with him and telling him of the wonderful things that were done in Jerusalem, little dreaming that their companion was the humble Nazarene who, two days before, died on a cross on Calvary. And as they journeyed on, the disciples felt their hearts warm within them for their new companion, and recahing their humble homes, and fearing that their unknown friend had no shelter they pressed him to stay with them—"abide with us, for the day is far spent and the night cometh."

Dark Days.

Mr. Chairman, this assemblage of veterans of the cause that was lost, mingling with the younger soldiers of the Gate City Guard under this roof, has for me a special significance.

Of all the public acts of the Gate City Guard, not excepting their prompt departure for the seat of war at the very outbreak of hostilities in that fearful struggle between the states, they have placed on me, as their representative, a duty to be performed tonight which gives me the deepest satisfaction to discharge and which eclipses every act of theirs in the past and will give them unmeasured gratification for the future.

Aside from my official position as their president, there may be an appropriateness in selecting me to perform this pleasng duty, knowing, as they do, now my heart warms to those who were actors in the eventful days when carnage stalked red-handed over the land and devastation and desolation were the grim spectators that stood like sentries over the spirit of departed happiness.

In those dark days, after four years' of struggle and heroic constancy to principle, the confederate soldier, saddened by defeat, with aching heart and tattered garb, sought his home, foot-sore and penniless, to find that war's desolation had passed over it before his weary limbs brought him to the place where in his dreams he saw the spring flowers opening in the sunshine and heard the cheery welcome of his kindred. Sadness had settled on that once happy home—the hardships of the bivouac, the gory field, the march, the dangers of the battle's charge were nought to him now as he looked upon his desolate homestead, and sick at heart, the courage that carried him through the untold trials of his soldier life, failed him when confronted with the fearful sacrifice that truth and principle had demanded of him.

In that fateful year that witnessed the close of that eventful struggle, though, the tattered remnants of the confederate legions, scattered as they were, over the southern states, seeking as best they could the homes they had left in peace and plenty, though dejected disheartened and with but little hope for the future, there was not a murmur against the sufferings they had borne—and naught but praise for the brave men who had led them through the conflict and went down with them in defeat, and, sir, as I look in the faces of the veterans who are assembled here tonight, men who crowned their convictions by the battle's gauge, I am gratified to know that I have been selected for the performance of a duty that will add honor and fame to the Gate City Guard, for on their behalf I invite the veterans to share our home, and I heartily welcome them under our roof and to our fireside, where they may recount the dangers of the past and feel secure for the future, under the protection of those, younger it the service, and who are proud of the wards whom tonight they have taken under their charge.

Mr. Chairman, I said that the gathering tonight in this building had for me a special significance, and in order for you to understand my meaning it will be necessary for me to occupy a few moments in retrospection.

When the war between the states was over our southern country was in a condition but little better than chaos. Ignorance ruled in high places—the camp followers and the carrion crows of the northern army—not the soldiers of principle and courage—sought place and power, while a thriftless and irresponsible element was enfranchised and turned loose in the land to become the tools of designing adventurers that fattened on an impoverished and helpless people. For years after the close of the war the southern states continued in the throes of reconstruction, and one humiliation after another was planted before our people by foreign politicians whose covert purpose it was to keep the sections apart and fire afresh the flames of bitterness that served them in the past.

Friendship and Reconciliation.

I was convinced that the sincere people of the north, though opposed to us on principle, did not endorse the methods of those who arrogantly assumed to be their representatives in the south, and I conceived the duty of testing their sentiments, and though the soldiers of the different states did not originate the war, it was that element that carried it on. I concluded that if there were any bitter memories resulting from the struggle they would be found in the breasts of those who had suffered the hardships of camp life and battlefield.

To the officers and members of the Gate City Guard I presented my plan and with a most hearty endorsement they entered into it. At once preparations were made for this "mission of peace" through the north. It was at that time a difficult undertaking. Railways were not under the same general control that marks the railway system of today. Each of the many roads had to be enlisted in the undertaking and rates that were able to meet had to be made. Friends aided us and the way was made clear as far as the interior of Massachusetts and New York, and on the 8th day of October, 1879, the Gate City Guard, the first military organization to leave this city for the war were now the first to leave it in the interests of peace. How well I remember that clear cool day, the sun seemed to shine brighter as if in cordial approval of our patriotic undertaking, and the crowds in the streets waiting for the company on their march to the depot, moved about good humoredly and gave the guard unstinted applause as they passed. The depot and the adjoining streets were filled with a solid mass of humanity, as the Guard preceded by the band of the Fifth United States artillery, marched through the passage kept open for them and took possession of their private car. Then came the "hand-shakings," and the "good-byes" and the "God speed you," from that surging crowd, while the doubtful expressed their fears that a cold shoulder or perhaps mob violence was all that was in store for us north of the Virginia line. Thus did the Gate City Guard, with the national flag above them and good will in their hearts enter the territory of their former adversaries and offer them the hand of friendship and reconciliation. Mr. Chairman, I am unable to do justice to the remaining incidents of that "tour of the north." Our friends there did not wait for us to reach them, they met us, and in every city and town and village, their streets decorated with flags and banners, the military and citizens with bands playing, headed by the highest officials, welcomed us with every evidence of sincerity and enthusiastic hospitality. That undertaking was an ovation all along the line, and it is crystallized in the history of this country's reconstruction epoch at a time when the most prominent words in the vocabulary of the foreign politician and political timeserver were "rebel," "treason" and "traitor." Our northern friends well knew that the memories of the past were sacred to us, and they honored us none the less—they well knew that our mission was to meet and greet them again in the bonds of a national brotherhood, and not a mission of apology for the past, and we well knew that there was not a vacant chair in a southern home that did not have its counterpart in northern households. At the end of three weeks we returned home under the solemn conviction that we had faithfully performed the patriotic task that was self-imposed. The mottoe on the Guard adopted on our return tells the story: In bello pasque primus—"The first in war and peace."

But there was yet something more to be done. A monument was to be erected to commemorate that "tour of the north," and it was decided to build a "memorial armory," which was to be the home of the Gate City Guard, and a place where they could receive and welcome the citizen soldiery of the north whenever they should visit Atlanta. This site was purchased, with an armory building already on it, which was subsequently enlarged, and now under the roof of the "memorial" of that peaceful mission. I thank God that we are able, in the veterans' declining years, to take them to our home and with the disciples at Emmans say, "Abide with us for the day is far spent, and the night cometh."

"REBELS AND TRAITORS." .. ..

But who are they that we now invite to share the shelter of this "Memorial of peace?" Rebels and traitors! Is this keeping faith with our northern friends? Is this the place to nurse the embers of a fallen rebellion? Not many weeks ago there were brought to this city the remains of one who was charged with treason and characterized as an archtraitor. Tenderly was the casket borne that enclosed his remains, and loving hands weaved the choicest flowers in God's garden to place in homae on his bier. Silent in death he bequeathed his cause to those who followed him in life and to their posterity, and his memeory called forth the homage of millions of his people.

On that day the spirit of the archtraitor was again with us. Did his ashes rest in oblivion? Was his casket secreted while men conversed in hushed whisperings through fear of the law's minions? In this law-abiding city was it possible to recognize and pay honor to treason? Yet the dust of Jefferson Davis was tenderly carried through the highways of this community, accompanied by the solemn, measured tread of thousands of civilians and soldiers. Cagried where? To that place most appropriate of all places within the confines of this commonwealth—to rest under the lofty dome of Georgia's capitol with the sanctity of her executive and the approval of her children. Was this treason?

When Mr. Davis was charged with the crime of treason and chained to the walls of a dungeon, he was vicar of us all. If he were guilty of treason, then you, sir, (pointing at General Walker) are a traitor! and you (pointing at General Evans and Dr. Fox) and all of us are traitors! Why did not his enemies press the charge to conviction? Because they well knew they could not sustain it. They nol prossed the case and Horace Greeley and Charles O'Connor were released from his bond forever.

Mr. Chairman, that case was stricken from the docket—it was taken from the lower court to the high court of heaven, where political subterfuge and double-dealing and partisan animosity will have no part when Mr. Davis confronts his accusers and charges back on them treason to their people, treason to their country, to its constitution and to the spirit of liberty and justice that inspired the patriots who made it.

Welcomed Home.

The memories of the cause that was lost are with us tonight and these walls are made sacred by their presence. It is often asked when a prominent man is about to die what was his greatest work in life, and that work forms the most prominent epoch from which dates his other important acts. Pericles, when dying, was told of the discussion among his friends as to which public act of his life was the greatest and the opinions they expressed, but he told them that they failed to mention the greatest of all his works, which was, that he had never committed an act that caused the citizens of Athens to put on mourning.

Mr. Chairman, I am before you tonight as the representative of that organization whose efforts in behalf of peace and good will among the citizen soldiery of the states that were once arrayed against each other, I recounted to you this evening, and I am here also in the capacity of an humble citizen, desiring no prominence and having but one ambiton and that is to deserve the respect of my fellow men. If I were asked what particular public act of my life gave me the deepest and most heartfelt satisfaction, I would unhesitatingly point to the hour when standing before you I welcomed these survivors of the lost cause to the shelter of our home.

The Bugle's Final Call.

It is no uncommon circumstance, in the brain-wearing, harry and noise of this growing city to read in the newspapers a notice to the confederate veterans of Fulton county, announcing the loss of another comrade by death, and, as we read on we learn the funeral hour. A few names follow of those who are detailed to escort his remains to the tomb. Thus, one by one, obeying an inscrutable decree of an all-wise Providence, we pay nature's penalty. One by one, like petals of the hillside blossoms, they droop and pass from sight and to mother earth. Mr. Chairman, the day of the recruiting officer is passed, and the decree has gone forth that the gaps in the ranks (pointing to the veterans) shall never be filled—

"Leaf by leaf the roses fall,
Drop by drop the springs run dry.
One by one—beyond recall—
One by one they'll droop and die."

And as we journey along the pathway of life, one by one dropping by the wayside and carried to his last home,the saddest moment in all your history will arrive, and it will be the death of a comrade—but there will be no announcement to the veterans—there will be no detail from them to escort the remains to the grave—there will be no president to name the hour for the funeral, for the remains of that comrade is all that is left. He was the last. One by one his comrades failed to answer roll call. One by one they left him and crossed the dark, mysterious river until he, too, weary of solitude, weary of waiting, weary for the companionship of those who went before—laid himself down for his final rest. But in that hour, though there be none here who may live to witness it, there will be tender hands to care for his remains; there will be a pall to cover his bier and the bugle notes from over his grave will awaken the echoes of the silent forest in their call to rest, for his ashes will be carried to the tomb under the colors of those who, tonight, welcome you to share with them the shelter of this "memorial of peace," and say to you, "abide with us, for the day is far spent and the night cometh."

General Evans's Remarks.

General Clement A. Evans, president of the association, responded in the following speech:

Mr. Chairman—I cannot hope to make a response which will be on a parity with the golden thoughts in silvery sentences just freshly coined from the mint of this gallant captain's mind. Standing for the confederate survivors as their president I must be content to say in simple words that the generous deed of this company of the young military has touched, warmed and cheered the old soldiers' souls, melting away with its genial grace the chilling snows that some wintry winds had banked up against their hearts.

As a token of respect for men whose patriotism and courage have been tried in many battles this tribute is tenderly bestowed by young martial citizens, who, in times of peace, know that it is wise to be prepared for possible war. As a generous, timely offering it liberates a part of the scanty funds of our treasury so that they can now flow to the relief of the needy. As a bond between the past and the present we have a proof that the spirit of the sons is that of the sires, for heroic youth in any age will never obscure the glory won by heroic men.

It may not be known by all my comrades how suitable it is that this homestead of the confederate association should be set apart by the Gate City Guard. The fitness appears in the fact that the company belongs to the past, the present and the future of our country's martial history. Nearly forty years ago it had its origin, when the people of this opulent city numbered but a few thousand, transacted a meager trade, drank the water of wells and springs, walked new streets where stumps still stood, and lit their place with dim lamps, which, like angels' visits, were few and far between. Now the hundreds have grown to the hundred thousand, the trade to millions; a river has been lifted to the lips of the population; the streets veneered with asphalt and granite, the city blazes with electric light, while churches, schools and commerce point to a destined mark that no man has yet set too far ahead.

A few years later the alarm of fraternal war summoned the young men of Georgia to arms, when this gallant company went at once to the field, and bravely bearing their part in the long struggle, returned at the close to find their city like themselves, in ruins. Out of the resources of this wonderful land they began to rebuild, and with what success let the present splendor of the recovered south testify and then applaud "the sterling stuff of which all such men are made."

In '76—our centennial year—the old company moulting, as the eagles are said to do, reorganized itself with fresh, young spirits in the old ranks and the glow of patriotism impelled it to look around for martial service of a novel sort. First it sought South Carolina and reinforced the gallant old state, which, under Hampton, was rising against a fatal misrule. Next, spurred by lofty sentiment, it made a march to peace northward and captured a place after place from Washington to Boston without firing a gun. For such patriotic actions it has been often said that the Gate City Guard "was first in war and first in peace." But now, since this crowning act of generous consideration for the soldiers of the south, the company is entitled to the last clause of the great eulogy, for it is also "first in the hearts of our countrymen."

From this date the "memorial hall of peace" becomes our resting place. As the Indian chief, leading his tribe across rivers and through forests, at last stuck his spear in the soil of a lovely land, exclaiming, "Alabama! here we rest;" so we plant our standard here amidst the warm hearts of the young military with the restful assurance that we are at home.

Young fellow soldiers, we accept your hospitality. Here we will suspend our historic portraits and pictures, gather our relics, deposit our records, and in many a speech tell over again the joke of the bivouac or the grim events of the battle. Here we will keep our patriotism at the temper of heroic times, and with reverence for liberty, a deathless love for constitutional landmarks, and an honorable fealty to our country, we will move on to life's last camping ground, from which we trust to rise to victory and peace.

General W. S. Walker, the gallant hero of two wars, presided over the meeting with his characteristic grace and courtesy. His remarks on taking the chair were happily expressed, while his eloquent sentences were greeted by the warmest applause which followed their delivery.

The meeting was one of rare enthusiasm, and was heartily enjoyed by every one present.

Freaks of Figures.

From The Great Divide.

If an ordinary business man was asked to state how much is 1,000, 100 and one dozen he would likely reply without hesitation, 1,112. He might, without violating the laws of the country, put the figures at 1,085 or 1,338. A dozen is commonly supposed to be twelve single things. A baker's dozen is thirteen. A dozen of cotton yarn is just one "hank," composed of twelve "cuts." A dozen fish in some localities is twenty-six, and a dozen of pottery in the wholesale trade may mean two or it may mean fifty pieces, not depending on the actual number of pieces, but on the size, weight, etc., of the jugs, bowls, plates, etc.

A printer's 1,000 is only 960, but it takes 1,200 staves to make 1,000 in some sizes that are made for export. In some of the trades the term "dozen," "hnndred" and "thousand" do not bear their literal English meaning, but a technical one peculiar to each trade, as in stone work, lath, shingles and cotton yarns. This technical perversion of plain English extends to most of our weights and measures. Thus a gallon may 231 cubic inches or it may be 265. In the school arithmetics four quarts make a gallon, eight gallons make a bushel; but in practice it takes forty quarts to make a bushel of corn, beans, etc. This is because only the liquid measure quart cup (231 cubic inches to the gallon) is in use, while the dry measure gallon contains 265 cubic inches.

GREETING

HOW SHALL WE ADDRESS YOU:

We hardly feel like strangers—
in fact—we are not—for we are to the **MANOR** born—
only a short distance from this our adopted city—and we count
many old time friends in your midst—and hope you will
take this—our greeting—in kindly spirit, and we promise you—
if long years of faithful service—and the strict adherance to
all those principles of honor and integrity that are so dear to
every **SOUTHERN** heart—will win your warm commencations—we will
do our best to merit it—and if you will honor us
with your **ACQUAINTANCE**—your **PATRONAGE**—we are confident time
will cement many of these chance ties into the closer harmony
of warm friendship—**OUR** past records—give evidence that we
know what is due from Man to Man—and as to our
Ability and Capacity—in a commercial sense—to give you able
and efficient service—we can, with just pride, point to our
phenomenal growth and past success as a faint indication of the
enervating spirit that pervades this—our New Enterprise—
until it blooms and blossoms way ahead of its fellows—not
only in **ATLANTA**—for we propose to give you an Establishment
the equal of any in the world—one that you can be justly
proud of—in fact—without any exaggeration—when we open
our doors on Monday evening—you will see one of the best
Clothing, Hat and Furnishing Establishments in the United States—
not excepting any—we want you to grace the **CHRISTENING**
with your valued presence—so come.
You and your family are cordially invited to be present
at our **GRAND OPENING,**

GRAND RECEPTION AND PROMENADE CONCERT,

Monday, September 4th, 1893

From 5 to 9 p. m.,

39 and 41 Whitehall Street,

32 and 34 South Broad Street.

No goods sold until Tuesday morning, September the 5th, on and
after which date—we shall give you an idea of what we call
MODERN MERCHANDISING—that will—without boasting—be a revelation,
so come—wish us **"GOOD LUCK,"** and like
all good wishes—we promise—they shall redound on you
with increased benefits—untill then— believe in us as
sincere workers in the marts of trade.

Yours very truly,

Eads-Neel Co

PULLMAN'S PALACES.

How They Trace Civilization All Over the Country.

THE ATLANTA DISTRICT BUILDING UP.

Mr. Leach Is Kept as Busy as Two Bees in a Tar Bucket—A World Within the Walls of a Pullman Car.



THE world has long since consented to the truth of the statement that one of the best signs of civilization with any nation is the amount sulphuric acid that a nation consumes in the arts and sciences. There is one other indication of a nation's civilization and culture that applies with equal force in these modern times—the demand that nation makes for splendid appointments and fine luxuries in railroad travel.

The man who said "tell me the quantity of sulphuric acid a people consume in manufacturing and I will tell you the degree of their civilization," would not have been far wrong if he had said, "tell me the number of fine sleeping cars, such as Mr. Pullman makes, that run through the country and I will tell you of the refinement and aesthetic tastes of the people who inhabit the country."

There is no better indication at any rate of the material development of the various sections in this country than is found in the number of Pullman cars that plow their way from day to day through that section. People grow aesthetic and fastidious with prosperity. Many an old citizen of Georgia, alive today to tell of the rough and tumble times he used to have bouncing over rough roads in the rude old stage coaches, has forgotten entirely how comfortable he thought himself then and with some degree of vanity takes a cozy seat in a Pullman car today whenever he goes on a trip, whether that trip be across the continent or whether it be from Atlanta to Marietta.

He has grown to live up to the times; to live up to his privileges and what was once considered a luxury in railroad travel is now termed a necessity. It was ever thus with mankind generally and this very fact is the cause that moves the inventive genius of man to finer achievments—the spirit of meeting the demands of increased civilization. Along this line let Mr. Pullman speak himself. He says:

"I was not and am not a mechanic, but one night while riding in the sleeping car to Westfield, I was thinking about how the car might be improved. I believe we come there to what may be called a key to whatever success there has been. The object has always been to make something better than has been made before. I concentrated my efforts on that and let money-getting follow in due course. I rented a shop here and employed a master mechanic and a number of workmen to put into form and fact some of the improvements I had in mind—improvements over the cars then in vogue. I was never quite satisfied with anything, but always looked forward to doing something better. Finally a sixteen-wheel car was built. That was a great innovation and was really a radical step forwrd toward the development which has since come in the ideas and methods of building Pullman cars. This car was put on the Alton road. It was known then as Car A. We designated them by letters at that time, but as we now have something like 2,500 cars running you see the alphabet did not go very far in the way of furnishing names.

"Putting carpets on the floors of the cars, for instance, was considered a very useless piece of extravagance and putting clean sheets and pillow cases on the beds was even more an absurdity in the minds of many. They said men would get in between the sheets with their boots on, but they did not. So it was with the more elaborate ornamentation and upholstery, which has been steadily developed."

Atlanta's Pullman Service.

Applying these thoughts to the situation here in Georgia it is easy to trace the growth of a refined taste on the part of the traveling public by the increase of business done by the Pullman company here. A few years ago there were but five or six Pullman cars going from and coming into Atlanta from day to today. Now they leave and enter the city at the rate of from twenty-five to forty each day.

All of the leading railroads of the state carry them. The business is steadily growing, and the district superintendent at this place, who has a large territory to cover is continually employing more men and sending cars out into new territories.

The Atlanta district was established about twenty years ago and was under what was then known as Pullman's Southern Company. At the time there was a western company known as Pullman's Pacific Car Company, an eastern company which was known as Pullman's Palace Car Company, and the southern company just mentioned. Since then the western and the southern have been consolidated under the Pullman company proper.

The Atlanta district has been built up to its present prosperous condition by four or five district superintendents in succession. The business of the district is now in the hands of Mr. J. P. Leach, who came to Atlanta from the eastern service several years ago to take the superintendency as Mr. Anton Kontz's successor. Mr. Leach, being one of those wide-awake business men who never leaves anything undone that can be done to advance a point in business fairly and wisely, has done much to advance the claims and the interests of the Pullman company here. With a staff of assistants equally energetic he has gone to work and made a hundred and one improvements and is continuing to make them.

His schedules for sleepers on the various railroads centering in Atlanta is enough to show how well regulated is his system. It is of interest, too, to the traveling public and is given in full below:

Western and Atlantic Railroad—No. 4, Atlanta to St. Louis; No. 3, St. Louis to Atlanta; No. 97, Chicago to Atlanta; No. 96, Atlanta to Chicago; No. 4, Atlanta to Chicago; No. 2, Jacksonville to Nashville; No. 1, Nashville to Jacksonville.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad—No.



HE'S AFTER THE "TIP."

50, Jersey City to New Orleans; No. 53, New Orleans to Jersey City.

Richmond and Danville Railroad—No. 35, Jersey City to Atlanta; No. 36, Atlanta to Jersey City; No. 37, Jersey City to New Orleans; No. 38, New Orleans to Jersey City; No. 37, Washington to Memphis; No. 38, Memphis to Washington.

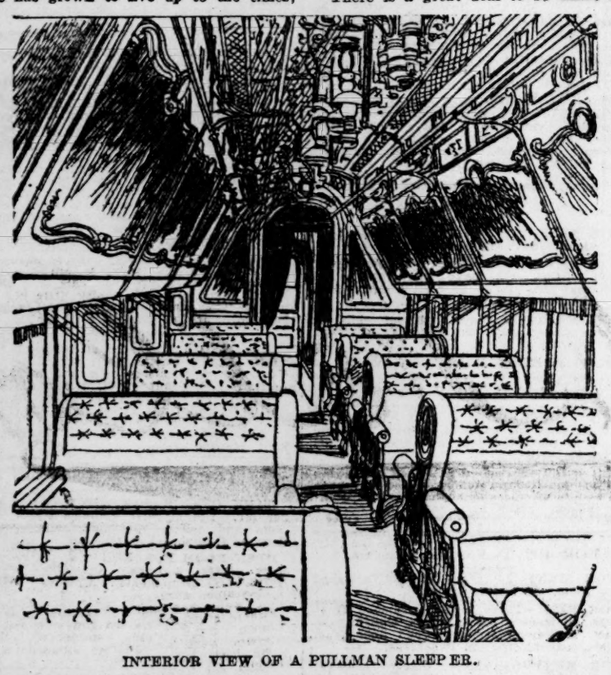
Georgia Pacific Railroad—No. 50, Washington to Memphis; No. 51, Memphis to Washington; No. 52, Atlanta to Birmingham; No. 53, Birmingham to Atlanta.

East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad—No. 12, Brunswick to Atlanta; No. 12, Jacksonville to Chicago; No. 16, Macon to Chicago; No. 15, Chicago to Atlanta; No. 13, Atlanta to Jacksonville; No. 13, Chattanooga to Brunswick; No. 17, Chicago to Macon; No. 14, Atlanta to Chattanooga.

Seaboard Air-Line—No. 134, Atlanta to Washington; No. 127, Washington to Atlanta.

It is thus seen that the Pullman people have entered all the best territory of the southern states. They find it difficult, sometimes, to make their new lines pay, it requiring some time to get the people in the mind to give them that patronage along new routes that is necessary to meet the great expense of running.

There is a great deal to be taken into



INTERIOR VIEW OF A PULLMAN SLEEPER.

account in estimating the cost of running a Pullman car. The car, in the first place, costs from $15,000 to $18,000. This is quite an investment in these days and times, and would buy a comfortable home for many a family. It is money that has to depend upon the patronage the car gets to pay interest. It usually requires three men to man a Pullman—the conductor, who gets a good salary; the porter, who is not at all poorly paid, and the buffet man, who has to be a good cook and a bartender and all that combined, and, hence, who commands a good salary.

The fine appointments and all the many comforts of the car all go to run up the cost, and when it is all complete it takes a right lively patronage to make it pay.

Sometimes a Pullman car runs over a railroad for a year or two before it begins to pay the expense of running.

The people soon get to riding in the cars more freely, however, and after a time the line commences to pay right handsomely. A new line of railway is hardly ever known to pay the Pullman people at first.

A Word About the Porter.

The sleeping car conductor has his own peculiarities. He is usually a young man, usually a very courteous fellow, usually a well-educated young man, and nearly always a good talker. He knows the world by heart, has seen about as much of it in his Bohemian style as the next one, and can talk interestingly and instructively about matters serious and weighty, and of lighter vein.

But the Pullman car porter is a character. He is colored. He is most frequently as black as the ace of spades, and it looks like a picture of the old southern dining room to see him diked out in his immaculate linen with an armful of dishes and clean white jacket, beautifully white in contrast with his black face.

He is a great student of human nature. Some of them declare they can tell by the twinkle of a man's eye the moment they see him whether he is going to press a tip coin in his black hand before stepping from the car when his journey is complete.

They have a little air that is decidedly like the French, when it comes to bidding for a tip. You can tell when a Pullman porter wants a tip, though he never says a word about it, and bows just as politely if he doesn't ge tit as though he had been given a half dollar.

They all seem to be true descendants of the typical old-time darky that passed the plates at your father's house in the days of slavery.

All of these courtesies from the Pullman conductor, and even the Pullman porter, tend to make travel in one of the cars all the more delightful. Of course, there is that in the human mind that takes the unction of flattery to one's soul to be waited upon politely, even by a Pullman darky as black as a crow. It is a kind of luxury in itself just to beck and have a responsive nod.

There is much credit due to Mr. Pullman for all these wonderful changes he has wrought in railroad travel. He has been a public benefactor.

Must not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. On trial will prove their superiority.

"As soon as the child can speak English," says Locke, "it is time for him to learn some other language." Mlle. Viett, from Paris, 25 Washington street, opposite the capitol, most highly recommended professor of the French language, is ready to carry out, scientifically, theoretically, and, above all, practically, the intentions of wise and cultured parents. Apply Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 9 to 11 o'clock a. m., and from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m.

SANS SOUCI.

The Ideal Summer Home of Hon. Frank M. O'Bryan.

ON THE BROAD CHATTAHOOCHEE

A Secluded Nook on the Banks of the Historic Old Stream—A Charming Summer Retreat.

Eight miles from the din and dust of the city, situated on a rocky bluff that o'erhangs the Chattahoochee, is Sams Souci, the ideal summer hoem of Mr. Frank O'Bryan.

Like an ancient castle it stands crowning the summit of a rugged cliff, fanned by the cool mountain breezes of Kennesaw and completely shut in by giant oaks and poplars, while the murmur of the restless river borne on the perfumed air hums in sweet accord with the sighing of the pines. Upon the very crest of this dome-shaped mass of granite is Mr. O'Bryan's neat and tasty summer residence 150 feet above the water that spreads out in picturesque beauty at the foot of the hill, while old Kennesaw mountain looms up in the distance like a sentinel that guards the stream that flows so peacefully and trustingly at her feet.

Sans Souci is the most appropriate name that could be given this little nook in nature's domain, for it is nearly a place of rest "free from care," where the relentless tide of business and action cannot reach nor the whir and whirl of life interfere with the perpetual quietude and tranquillity of the place.

Three years ago Mr. O'Bryan purchased several hundred acres of land on the river and before the ink had dried upon his newly obtained deed had began to improve the fields and beautify the old home place on the bluff. He employed several hands and they went to work with a will. Very soon the wild bottom land had been cleared and ditched and the undergrowth all cut out of the groves. Everywhere improvement has been made and a rugged forest has been transformed into a beautiful grove with green flats and pretty walks. In fact, no one would now recognize in this charming and well kept place the old wild cliff of former years.

He has a large tract of pasture land enclosed by several miles of wire fencing. All the undergrowth has been cut away and the lower limbs trimmed away from the trees. In this enclosure are his Jerseys, and a pretty sight it is to watch them as they lazily browse on the luxuriant bermuda fields. Separated from this tract are his goats and sheep.

Mr. O'Bryan in the courtroom is a very different man from the O'Bryan at Sans Souci. Out there he is neither lawyer, orator nor farmer, but just the jolliest fellow in the world. He knows everybody from Collins's brick yard to Cobb county and never fails to call them by their given names. As we were passing by a little old-time negro cabin out rushed, or rather hobbled, an aged negress. A happy grin o'erspread her shining face and the whites of her eyes rolled around in a rapid circuitous way when she caught sight of Mr. O'Bryan.

"Fo' de Lord, Mars Frank," she exclaimed as she eagerly shook his hand. "Fo' de Lord, how you do?"

"I'm well and happy, Aunt Mary. Are you glad to see me?"

"I sho' be," "Boss," addressing her remarks to me, "I luv that a'r boy, I does."

And it was the case everywhere he went. They all loved him and didn't hesitate to say so.

Down in a little ravine under the dense shade of the willows and jessamins bubbles a spring of ice-cold water and here it was we enjoyed our noonday lunch.

Throwing aside his hat and coat and stretching himself at full length on the grass, Mr. O'Bryan told me of his pet scheme. "See that little hollow yonder?" and he pointed to a little cove in the side of the hill a few feet from the spring. "Well, there I am going to make a trout pond. You see it is almost one now, except there's no trout. Well, all I will have to do is to put a little damn across the spring branch and then I'll have the prettiest place for trout fishing anywhere. But I'll tell you my scheme. It is only three miles down the river to Iceville. Well, I am going to buy a little naptha boat and put it in the river. It will make the run up here in about twenty minutes. You see the electric line runs out to Bolton and then there's the Western and Atlantic trains. Well, my idea is to build an elegant gentleman's clubhouse up yonder—"

"A bachelor's club," I interrupted.

"No, 'cause you see bachelors are kinder getting scarce these days, and I won't confine the membership to that class of men. Just a gentleman's club where we can have boating, bathing and such like. You see it is just the place for it; don't you see? Well, I think the clubhouse ought to be of stone, and there is enough right here to build it, for it would be exactly in keeping with the surroundings. Then have a banquet hall and a reading room. Why, it's the very thing. Ain't it?"

"A capital idea," I agreed, "but can a boat ply up and down the river at this point?"

"Yes, sir; why, there is but one little place where there are any shoals and $10 worth of dynamite would fix that. Yes, sir, a little naptha would just everlastingly hum. If you don't believe it come out here next year and I will take you down."

"Say, do you see that little shady place over there on the bank? Well, that's where Scott Thornton was lying in his hammock, and I was right here with my rifle. The hammock was hanging out over the water and Scott was learning Richard III. I just aimed my rifle at the hammock cord and pulled the trigger and Scott went into the water with the hammock. Then one day when I gave a barbecue to a lot of judges and lawyers we were walking along there where you see it's pretty steep. Uncle Remus was in the crowd and his foot slipped and into the water he went. We all thought he was killed, but when we asked him if he was hurt he replied: 'Don't be alarmed; that's the way Brer Rabbit always comes down a hill.'

"What do you suppose those holes were dug for up yonder at the house?" he went on as he refilled his pipe.

"Those are barbecue pits, ain't they?"

"Now, that's just like you city folks," he said as he tried to assume a country air and manner. "Why, they are the rifle pits that Colonel Joseph E. Johnston dug when he thought Sherman was going to cross the river there at the shoals. He selected a good place, didn't he, for you see he could have had peppered them badly from up here. But Sherman was too shrewd to get caught in that trap and crossed the river up here at what is now called Pace's ferry."

"Why, look a-here, it's 4 o'clock!" he exclaimed. "We won't have time to drive to town by 6 o'clock.

"Bob! Bob!" called out the colonel. "Here, you lazy old fellow, get my boat out and row Mr. Daniel and myself to Bolton," and Bob rowed and we sailed down on the bosom of the old Chattahoochee at a marvelous rate. The cliff at Sans Souci faded away behind us till just a little clump of trees and a tiny little house marked the spot.

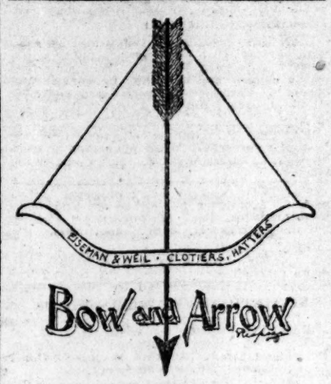
The sun sank over behind the little mound-looking bluff and painted for it a golden background. And as we drifted down the current the last trace of Sans Souci was lost in the bend of the stream.

ROYAL DANIEL.

For a clear head and steady nerves Take Bromo-Seltzer—Trial bottle 10c

Smith's Worm Oil acts finely on the stomach and liver, and when children need a liver medicine the Worm Oil will always give satisfaction and at same time expel any worms that might exist.

F. J. STILSON,
JEWELER,
55 Whitehall St.
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Etc., Etc. Reliable goods
Fair dealings and bottom prices.
may28-4m



POINT
—TO—
3 Whitehall St.
It's the place to buy good Suits for Boys or Men. Our Fall line is ready, and we can save you money.

MOTHERS
Bring in your Boys and we will show you in a few minutes how nicely we can fit them.

A Bow and Arrow
(PERFECTLY HARMLESS)
FREE
WITH EVERY SUIT.
Eiseman & Weil,
The People's Popular Outfitters.
3 Whitehall St.

An Extra Session
Has been called to grapple with great financial questions. Business depressions bring ruin to many, but disease will be havoc, where poverty in its stead would be a blessing. Wealth cannot bring happiness to the invalid, and if the laws
Of Congress
Could baffle the maladies that afflict humanity, what a boon it would be. Nature's laws, however, are inexorable, and we find that mankind
Is Confronted by Conditions
That are serious, and especially if disease has been permitted to prey upon the system until the unfortunate is despondent and discouraged. To the sufferers from disease, legislation can bring no relief. Thousands are suffering from diseases
Which Demand
The most skillful treatment known to medical science. In no field has a greater stride been made. Dr. Hathaway & Co. have solved the problem by years of the hardest study and great experience. They do not advertise to treat only such cases as they can cure.
The Earnest Efforts of



These noted Specialists have been a blessing to those suffering from Syphilis, Strictures, Hydrocele, Diseases or Unnatural Discharges, Impotency, Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Varicocele, Eczema, Moles, Birth Marks, Pimples, Ulcers, Piles, Catarrh and Diseases of Women.

These awful wreckers of constitutions have in the past baffled the skill of
Our Wisest Men.
But the new methods of treatment which are original with and belong to Dr. Hathaway & Co. are now acknowledged to be the best, surest, quickest and most reliable of any discoveries yet made for the treatment of diseases falling within their line. They can cure you though you have suffered for years and have been unable to get relief elsewhere. Thy try to make every case they treat an advertisement of their business and are now offering special inducements to the public.
Don't fail to consult them, as it costs you nothing, unless you decide to take their treatment.
Send for symptom blank No. 1, for men; No. 2, for women; No. 3, for skin diseases.
All correspondence answered promptly and strictly confidential. Medicines sent free from observation to all parts of the country.
Call on or address
DR. HATHAWAY & CO
22½ South Broad Street.
Rooms 34-35 Inman Building,
Hours—9 to 12; 2 to 6; 7 to 9. Sundays, 10 to 1.

I desire to inform my friends that I have
REMOVED
—TO—
No. 9 West Alabama St.
Between Whitehall and Broad Streets,
Where I have a New Stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which I am prepared to make up in the best workmanship.
SATZKY, the Tailor.

GRATEFUL FOR THE PAST
WE ANNOUNCE
READY FOR FALL, 1893.
We desire to take this opportunity of expressing to the public generally our high appreciation of the relish they have shown for the class of goods we carry in their constantly increasing patronage. This gratifying result is due to the methods used by the firm.
1st.—Every facility for placing in the hands of the consumer the very best goods at the very lowest price consistent with quality and workmanship.
2d.—The guarantee of the house behind each article sold. The result is each customer becomes an advertisement for us. When we announce today "READY" for the "FALL" you may depend that the word is full of meaning. Suits that are the perfection of the tailor's art in Sacks, Cutaways and Prince Alberts. Boys and Children's Suits from the old reliable rough and ready to the finish dress suits. Hats in the latest shapes and colors. Neckwear in all the newest designs. Everybody that passes our door this week will please drop in, if not more than a minute, and see what the Fall of '93 brings, so you will know where to get your outfit.
GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING CO.,
CLOTHIERS, HATTERS AND FURNISHERS,
38 WHITEHALL STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.
Gwin Seminary,
OF ATLANTA, GA.
For Young Ladies and Girls, Opens September 11th, in the large brick building on the southeast cor. Ellis and Ivy sts. Address D. W. GWIN, D.D., LL.D.
aug10 to sept11

Established 1880. SOUTHERN Established 1880.
SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COLLEGE.
27 S. Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
ALSO PURCHASERS OF
MOORE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
On 1st of September we move to "The Grand" building on Peachtree street, and our University will then be composed of the following departments:
Commercial, Shorthand, Telegraphy,
ENGLISH LITERARY SCHOOL,
Atlanta School of Art under Prof. Paley. French, German, Spanish, under Prof. Collonge.
A Complete Business University.
Take a summer course.
LARGE CATALOGUE FREE.

Belmont College,
NASHVILLE, TENN.
Regent—Rev. R. A. Young, D.D. Principals—Miss Hood and Miss Heron.
"The Ideal College Home of the South."
See Belmont or send to Miss Heron for hand some illustrated blue and bronze catalogue.
Miss Hood will remain in this vicinity to chaperon students returning to College Sept 6th.
aug 6 1m

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,
For Young Ladies,
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.
This Institution is under the care of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The course of study includes all the branches of a useful and Christian education. Terms, regulations, etc., are given in full in Catalogue, for which apply to
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Home School for Young Ladies, Athens, Ga
Exercises resumed September 12, 1893.
MADAME SOSNOWSKI,
MISS C. SOSNOWSKI,
Associate Principals.
Apply for circulars. aug 22

The Columbian University
WASHINGTON, D. C.
For copies of catalogue containing a description of lecture courses in the college, the medical school, the dental school, the law school, the Corcoran scientific school, the the newly-erected school of graduate studies, address James C. Welling President.
aug26 30t

Georgia Military Institute,
NEAR ATLANTA, GA.
Exercises resumed September 5th, 1893.
CHAS. M. NEEL, Supt.
aug30—d1w

Select Graded School,
38 West Peachtree street. (Established in 1876). Fall term begins Monday, September 4th. Primary, grammar and high school grades thoroughly taught. Preparation for college a specialty. For terms address Miss Junia McKinley, Principal.
july21 to sept 15 fri sun wed

LOCUST DALE ACADEMY.
Near Rapidan Station, Culpeper Co., Va., on the C. & O. and R. & D. Rs. Thirty-sixth annual session opens September 20, 1893.
A school for the thorough training of boys and young men for college or business. No extra charge for Latin, Greek, German, French, Engineering and Business course. Stenography and Typewriting. Well equipped gymnasium. Bathrooms with hot and cold water. Terms, $180 to $190. Catalogue sent on application. W. W. BRIGGS, C. E., Principal.
Assistants—A. B. Chandler, M. A. (University of Virginia); W. H. Harrison, A. M. (Richmond College). aug1 5t tues fri sun.

TECHNOLOGY GA. SCHOOL OF, ATLANTA, GA.
Sixth session begins Sept. 27th. Full course in Mechanical-Engineering, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, English, Drawing, Pattern-making, Machine-work, Forge, Foundry. Address LYMAN HALL, Sec.
aug. 8—4w. tues. fri. sun.

VIRGINIA COLLEGE
For YOUNG LADIES, Roanoke, Va
For young ladies, Roanoke, Va. Opens Sept Opens September 14, 1893. A beautiful and attractive college home. New buildings, among the finest in the south. Modern improvements. New pianos and furniture. Campus ten acres, magnificent mountain scenery; in Valley of Virginia, famed for health. European and American teachers. Full course. Advantages in music and art unexcelled. For catalogue address the president.
W. A. HARRIS, D.D., Roanoke, Va.
June 16—10w fri sun tues

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.
Ninety-third Session Begins September 20th
Tuition in all Academic Schools Free.
For information in detail address
Wm. H. Rouse, Chancellor,
Or A. L. HULL, Treasurer,

A TIP.
We carry a line of goods that for beauty, style, fashion, durability and cheapness can not be surpassed in the southern states. The China and Glassware we handle are imported direct from the finest French, English and German potteries. Every article guaranteed to be as represented. Haviland's world renowned China we make a specialty, Cut Glass of the best quality, as well as Art Novelties is all sold upon a guarantee.
These times are DULL, and if low prices, for real fine goods, are any inducement to you then come right along. We will be glad to show you, them to even if you do not buy.
Dobbs, Wey & Co.,
61 Peachtree St.

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE
ATLANTA, GA.



Treats Deformities and chronic Diseases, such as Club Feet, Diseases of the Hip, Spine and Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh, Female and private diseases, Hernia, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, etc. Send for illustrated circular.

SCHOOL BOOKS
WANTED.
There are millions of discarded school books lying useless in the homes of this country.
WE WANT THEM.
There are large numbers of new school books on dealers' shelves that will never be sold in the vicinity.
WE WILL TAKE THEM.
Write for catalogue of school books wanted.
DEALERS SUPPLIED AT SPECIAL RATES.
"Atlanta School Book Co."
37 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Georgia.
Under Opera House. aug 13-1m.

Goldsmith & Sullivan's Business College and Crichton's School of Shorthand } Cons'l'd'at
SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S
Business College.
AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.
KISER BUILDING, Corner Pryor and Hunter Streets.
Bookkeeping, shorthand, telegraphy, penmanship, etc., taught practically.
Business course completed by many in three months. Success absolutely guaranteed. Catalogue free; night classes also.

Lucy Cobb Institute,
ATHENS, GA.
The exercises of this school will be resumed September 14, 1893.
(MISS) M. RUTHERFORD,
aug8-1m Principal.

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY.
COL. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A.M., Cornwall, N.Y
july26—d60t

HUNTER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS
COLLEGE PREPARATORY.
70 1-2 North Broad Street, near Peachtree.
COURSE OF INSTRUCTION:
Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Practical. Session will begin Monday, September 4th. B. T. HUNTER, Principal.
july 14—d2m

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL
Petersburg, Va. The 29th Annual Session of this School for Boys begins 2nd of Oct. (1st Monday.) Thorough preparation for Univ. of Va., U. S. Military and Naval Academies, leading Engineering Schools and Colleges. For cat'gs, address W. Gordon McCabe, Head Master.
aug 9, 26t—eod.

LaGrange Female College,
LaGrange, Georgia.
Course—Literature, Music, Art, Normal course in each. Music and art first-class.
Location—Elevated, healthful, retired.
Advantages—Uniform, gymnasium, baths, electric lights. Pupils board with faculty. Industries, harmony, sight-singing taught.
49th Session will begin Sep. 20, 1893.
EDLER H. SMITH, SEC. RUFUS W. SMITH, PRES.
july 7—2ot thur. sun.

LAW SCHOOL
WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY,
LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.
Opens Sept. 14. For catalogue address
JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER, Dean.
July 18—32t sun

INSTRUCTION.

CONVERSATIONAL course and private lessons, 25 Washington street, opposite Capitol.

BITHER FRENCH day governess, maid or nurse immediately. Call Monday, 87 Washington street.

EDWARD H. KRUGER, instruction of piano and organ. Terms $5 per month. 91 Piedmont avenue, opposite Edgewood theater.

MISS HANNA'S SCHOOL—This well-known school reopens Monday morning. A large attendance is promised. Persons who desire to place their children in a first-class institution will do well to consult Miss Hanna at Nos. 15, 17, 19 East Cain.

MRS. J. L. BYER'S private school, 174 Loyd street, will open Monday, September 4th. A limited number of pupils will be taken.

BURKE'S OLD BOOK STORE.—Cheap School Books, bought, sold and exchanged. Largest and cheapest stock in the south; 15 years' experience.

LESSONS IN CHINA PAINTING, oil and water color at Lycett's Art Rooms; 11th year in Atlanta. All the latest novelties for wedding and holiday gifts on hand. Now, don't wait till the holiday rush to paint your presents. Come now. Number of lessons optional with pupil; materials furnished free while learning. 83 1-2 Whitehall street.

R. J. MACLEAN, expert teacher of business permanship, Atlanta Business University. Mr. Maclean has won twenty-one first prizes and medals for penmanship and has taught it in public, normal and business schools. His system is a hundred years in advance of any other system.

THE ATLANTA BUSINESS UNIVERSITY (chartered) is the only commercial school in the south that is conducted by professionally trained teachers. Send for circulars. R. J. Maclean, Sec., Whitehall and Alabama sts.

SCHOOL of Business and Finance, department A. B. U.

SCHOOL of Shorthand and Correspondence, department A. B. U.

SCHOOL of Penmanship and Art, department A. B. U.

SCHOOL of Elocution and Oratory, department A. B. U.

SCHOOL of Normal Training, department A. B. U. R. J. Maclean, Sec.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Kodak. No. 2 kodak camera. Good as new. Just the thing to take to the world's fair. Address Kodak, care this office. sept3-sun mon

BOILED and raw linseed oil, large lots, to be sold cheap by McNeal's Paint and Glass Stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall st.

BURKE'S OLD BOOK STORE.—Cheap School Books, bought, sold and exchanged. Largest and cheapest stock in the south; 15 years' experience.

NARCISSUS BULBS, pansy seed, crocus and hyacinth bulbs. Plant during September and get the best from new seed store, 19 South Broad street. J. C. Bucher.

20,000 POUNDS white and tinted strictly lead to be sold cheap by McNeal's Paint and Glass Stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall st.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—To have a good crop the first summer get your plants now and from J. C. Bucher, new seed store, 19 South Broad street.

ROOMS, halls, stores and offices papered cheap by McNeal's Paint and Glass Stores, wall paper department, 114 and 116 Whitehall st.

SEED RYE, seed oats and barley, new crop Georgia raised rye, genuine winter grazing oats, the only real winter oats; Burpee Prolific and rust proof oats; sow early for good results. T. H. Williams, 5 1-2 South Broad street.

FOR SALE—Cow and calf; cow gives 3 gallons of strained milk per day. Price $30. Apply to 419 Capitol avenue.

GEORGIA REPORTS FOR SALE—Vols. 30, 31, 32, 33, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 55, 58, 59, 76, 77, 78 and 79. F. A. J., Constitution office. aug 30-wed sun.

FOR SALE—A full line of Herring-Hall-Marvin Company's fire and burglar-proof safes, vault doors, depository boxes; also some second-hand safes taken in exchange. Phone 724. Call or address B. F. Smith. 34 West Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. apr1 1—6m

FOR SALE—Three Denn Warping machines complete, 2,200 eyes. Arranged with electric stop motions. Nearly new. Apply Patterson Mills Company, Chester, Pa. aug. 16—1mo.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

A BARGAIN—Nice buggy horse, good buggy, harness, saddle and bridle. Any lady can drive him. Cheap for cash. X, this office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For building and loan stock or other property—a good combination horse, sound and gentle. Box 853.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A very fine pony-built horse, new harness and canopy-top buggy. Any lady can drive him. All for $100, as party must sell at once. Apply at 110 Whitehall Monday morning.

FOR SALE—A good open buggy and new harness for $30; also a fine canopy-top buggy for $35 and a fine set of harness. Apply at 110 Whitehall Monday morning.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Good mare with young colt. Apply 71 Whitehall street.

FOUND.

FOUND at 335 Rawson where lace curtains and all kinds of white and black laces are cleaned equal to new and repaired. Kid gloves, slippers, evening dresses and all kinds of dresses, cloaks, infants' cloaks and caps. All work guaranteed to be equal to new. Furs and crapes renovated by Madame O'Neal.

BURKE'S OLD BOOK STORE.—Cheap School Books, bought, sold and exchanged. Largest and cheapest stock in the south; 15 years' experience.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

METALLIC BROWN roof paint and brick mortar stain to be sold cheap at McNeal's Paint and Glass Stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall st.

LEAD, OIL and painters' supplies of all kinds are sold cheap at McNeal's Paint and Glass Stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall st.

READY MIXED paints, small lot, will sell at cost; paints of all kinds, fillers, hard oil finish (Berry Brothers'), varnishes, etc., to be sold cheap at McNeal's Paint and Glass Stores; all goods guaranteed strictly pure, at 114 and 116 Whitehall st.

MEDICAL.

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand), are the best, safe, reliable; take no other; send 4c (stamps) for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa. aprl8-156t-thur-sat-sun

FOR EXCHANGE.

VALUABLE central business property to exchange for resident property worth from $5,000 to $15,000. William A. Osborn & Co., No. 7 North Pryor street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A small dairy and fruit farm in middle Georgia for Atlanta or north Georgia property. 158 Whitehall.

BICYCLES.

ONE VICTOR BICYCLE. Model "D," never been ridden, brand new, cheap. Call at 402 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga. sep 2-4t

$2.70 TO WORLD'S FAIR

Saved by Buying Tickets Via the E. T. V. & Ga. Railway.

On September 2d, 3d and 4th the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway will sell tickets from Atlanta to Indianapolis and return for $20.05, good until September 16th, on account of meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic, and lines between Indianapolis and Chicago will sell tickets from Indianapolis to Chicago and return for $3.65, thereby making the rate from Atlanta to Chicago and return only $23.70. This is the cheapest rate of the season. Don't forget the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia is the only line running through sleepers to Chicago via both Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

For further information as to route, sleeping cars, etc., call on E. E. Kirby, corner Kimball house; R. A. Williams, 42 Wall street, or Albert Howell, union depot. aug 31, 5t.

Mrs. Kate Carter Mitchell has leased the Gordon cottage, No. 78 North avenue, where she will re-open her kindergarten and primary school on September 18th.

A. K. Hawkes's

Optical house has been the leading optical firm in the south for nearly twenty-three years.

The quality of his goods and reliability of the house has won for him an enviable reputation. His factory is equipped with the most modern machinery and is run by electric motor power. Main office 12 Whitehall street.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A man to repair a stone force pump. Call at Constitution editorial rooms Monday morning 9 o'clock.

SOUTHERN BUREAU, 70 1-2 Peachtree st., Atlanta, Ga., assists in getting good positions; several placed last week; we are called upon by Atlanta's best firms when in need of reliable help.

WANTED—One or two good city solicitors. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, 71 Whitehall street.

GOOD blacksmith wanted at 24 Peters street.

WANTED—A few more teachers for Florida. Two superintendents, three principals, several public schools. V. E. Orr, 226, Equitable, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—A position as salesman in clothing and furnishing goods, or boot and shoe store; can give good references; 20 years' experience in above lines. Address A. X. Y., Constitution.

WANTED—A neat office boy that speaks Spanish wanting position send address to "Mott," care of Constitution.

WANTED—Young man to stay in retail grocery store; reference required. X. B.

WANTED—Good bookkeeper and general office man at good salary and interest in business. Address, with stamp, B., this office, quick.

SCHOOLS needing teachers write V. E. Orr, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—A thoroughly industrious, active, well posted bookkeeper to keep small set of books and do collecting; must get off monthly trial balance promptly; salary not large; practical experience preferred to commercial college tutelage. Address with reference, stating salary desired. B. S. P., care Constitution.

WANTED—A man of good address and a hustler to solicit advertisements from the Atlanta manufacturers and jobbers. Advertiser, care Constitution office.

WANTED—A colored man on small farm near the city; must understand care of stock and not be afraid of work. Call at 38 Peters street.

WANTED—A man of experience in selling books to merchants on the premium plan; to a good man either pay salary or large commission. Address, with reference, experience and amount of business done, Box 4033, Station B, Philadelphia, Pa. sep3 2t sun

BURKE'S OLD BOOK STORE.—Cheap School Books bought, sold and exchanged. Largest and cheapest stock in the south; 15 years' experience.

NEW POLICY; new plan. Managers, general, local and special agents wanted to represent a well-known life insurance company which has just issued a new policy with terms far better and in advance of anything now before the public; natural premium; no advance or admission fee; grand opportunity for good men to secure territory; liberal terms; guarantee. Address United Life Insurance Association, World building, New York city.

WANTED—An artist—operator and retoucher; moderate salary to begin with, or would sell 1-4 or 1-2 interest or give part of profits. Leading and well equipped gallery. Augusta Photograph Company, Augusta, Ga.

AGENTS—$50 to $100 a week—Ladies or gents. Best seller known. Needed at every house, place of business or farm the year round. "Home" electric motor runs light machinery. Cheapest power on earth. Connected instantly to wash or sewing machine, corn sheller, pumps, fans, lathes, jewelers' or dentists' machinery, etc. Clean, noiseless, lasts a life-time. No experience needed. To show in operation means a sale. Guaranteed. Profits immense. Circulars free. W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 13, Columbus, O. aug 20—3t, sun—no. 3.

RELIABLE men wanted to distribute circulars for large advertisers; cash paid. Enclose stamp. Reference. Distributing Bureau, P. O. Box 1925, New York city. apr2-52t sun

WANTED — Bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks, etc., desiring good positions in middle, southern or western states, and business firms in need of such help—also parties desiring to make safe investments, and firms needing partners or bookkeepers with capital—to address, enclosing stamp, E. A. Glover, Mgr. Commercial and Educational Bureau, Nashville, Tenn. All business handled confidentially. Mention this paper. aug 27 4t su

AGENTS WANTED—We guarantee you can make $75 to $250 a month working for us in any locality. Will pay salary or commission as preferred and expenses. Money deposited in bank to cover same when started. If you are out of work we have something entirely new to offer and if you follow our instructions your success is sure. The people will have our goods, no matter how hard the times. Big sales reported everywhere. All required of you is a little pluck and push. We furnish sample outfits free. Write today for particulars before all valuable territory is taken. Address Standard Silver Ware Company, Boston, Mass. aug 29—5t tues thur sat

MEN TO SELL BAKING POWDER. Steady employment, experience unnecessary, $75 salary or commission. U. S. Chemical Works, 840 Van Buren, Chicago. aug. 13—6m.

SALARY or commission to agents to handle the patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint subagents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and specimen of erasing. Monroe Eraser Manufacturing Co., X., 392, La Crosse, Wis. feb 19—1y

HELP WANTED—Female.

ANY LADY who desires to make $20 per week quietly at her own home, address with stamped envelope Miss Myra A. Gordon, Joliett, Ill. This is a bona fide offer, and if you can only spare two hours per day it will pay you to investigate.

WANTED—Two girls (white) for hotel pantry work. Apply Monday morning. "Steward," Hotel Aragon.

WANTED—A respectable white girl to live with us and help keep house. Good place and reasonable wages to one nice girl. Address Mrs. D. S., No. 224 Cooper street.

WANTED—A young lady to learn the hair-dressing business. Apply to the little Parisian hair-dresser, Louis Mazade, 70 1-2 Whitehall.

WANTED—A white cook thoroughly respectable, small family, other white help employed; good home for good woman. Call 183 Peachtree, from 10 to 12 Monday.

WANTED—A good chambermaid. Apply 60 Garnett st.

WE WISH to employ a few ladies to mail from their own homes our samples and circulars. We pay $1.50 to $2.00 a day, according to ability. No experience necessary. We furnish postage stamps, samples, circulars, etc., to each lady who engages with us. Steady employment the year round. Address with five two-cent stamps for sample and illustration of work. Lavender Paste Co., Louisville, Ky. sep3 13t sun

WANTED—6 or 8 good, experienced girls for wrapping candies. Call Monday morning. Atlanta Steam Candy Factory, 19 and 21 Peters street.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—3 nice showcases; prefer either walnut or oak, about six feet long. Must be cheap for the cash. Atlanta Steam Candy Factory, 19 and 21 Peters street.

WANTED—I will pay cash for a set of Georgia Supreme Court Reports, if cheap and in good condition. Sidney J. Jones, P. O. Box 3, Atlanta, Ga.

TO bid on your school, church, C. H., Bank, postoffice furniture, fixtures and supplies, V. E. Orr.

WANTED—Old gold. Highest cash price paid by the A. L. Delkin Company, 69 Whitehall street.

I PAY HIGHEST PRICES for confederate money and bonds. Charles D. Barker, 90 South Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga. aug 27-4t-sun

WANTED—Ladies' party dresses, kid gloves and everything in your line to dye or clean at Southern Dye Works, 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone 695. jan 29 30t sun

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR A LITTLE money I can place you in a position that pays handsomely; no humbug. M. H. M., this office.

FOR 2 CENTS postage a copy of Georgia Mechanics, Laborers and Material Men's lien law can be had of Southern Paint and Glass Company, Atlanta.

ONLY ELECTRICALLY EQUIPPED jewelry factory in the south. Fine diamond setting and watch repairing. A. L. Delkin Company, popular jewelers, 69 Whitehall street.

WANTED—Money.

WANTED—To borrow $2,000 on giltedge Atlanta property; best security given. Address Money, general delivery.

I WANT to borrow $1,750 on a new 8-room house situated on prominent street on north side, worth $4,500. Address "D," care Constitution.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED POSITION—By thoroughly competent stenographer and typewriter, in Atlanta or elsewhere; several years experience; own machine; best reference. Address Box 638, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Position by thoroughly competent druggist, licentiate in two states. Drugs, Box 71, Live Oak, Fla.

WANTED—Situation as bookkeeper, assistant or collector. Can give best of references. Will work for almost nothing until business picks up. Address E. T. J., care Constitution office.

DRUG CLERK—Single, honest, moral and temperate, licensed and experienced; a hustler and competent to take charge; desires position at once; will work on small salary; references furnished. Address Will Hustle, care Constitution. sep3 5t sun wed sun wed sun

WANTED—Position as assistant bookkeeper or as clerk; can give good references. Address W. M. G., care Constitution.

WANTED—Position by young married man with several years' experience in office work, grocery and cotton business. Is a competent cotton classer, and is willing to work in any capacity. First-class references and wants position at once. Address P. O. Box 77, Atlanta.

WANTED—Situation as collector. Can give best of references. Work for salary or commission. Address E. T. J., care Constitution office.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper by a man of experience as bookkeeper and business manager. Best of references; strictly moral. Address T., care Constitution. aug 27-2t sun

WANTED—Position by a good baker. Address this office. sept 2-2t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Position by young lady of experience, as stenographer and typewriter. References given. Address M., care Colonel L. P. Thomas, No. 6 Wall street.

POSITION WANTED—A reliable woman desires a position as cook or house servant. Good reference given. Address Kitty Brown, 63 Chappel street, city.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER desires a situation; teaches the usual English branches, mathematics and Latin. Address, stating terms, Miss M. B. Haile, Minor, Va. sep 3-3t.

WANTED by a lady of experience in teaching, a position in a private family to teach Latin, French, English, mathematics and music. References given and required. Address Miss M., Box 65, Scottsville, Va. aug. 30-wed fri sat.

WANTED—Agents.

THE "HANDY CHANGE MAKER." New and practical, sells on sight. Sample by mail, 25 cents. Liberal discount to agents. C. A. Redfield, 59 W. Van Buren street, Chicago.

LADY AGENTS—If you want the best money maker you must have the Hygeia Electric Corsets and Waists. Send for terms to Western Corset Company, St. Louis, Mo. aug6-6m sun

AGENTS make $5 a day; greatest kitchen utensil ever invented; retails for 35c., 2 to 6 sold every house; sample, postage paid, 5 cents. McMakin & Forshee, Cincinnati, O. aug20 sun wed

BURKE'S OLD BOOK STORE.—Cheap School Books, bought, sold and exchanged. Largest and cheapest stock in the south; 15 years' experience.

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS wanted to sell the authentic edition of "Photographic History of the World's Fair." The greatest selling book of the century. Average sales nearly 1,000 copies a day. 350 magnificent photographic engravings (costing nearly $12,000), giving exquisite views of the leading exhibits. All points of interest described in the most graphic manner. A complete history of the fair. Canvassing outfit, 50 cents. Agents dropping all other books to sell this. Freight paid. Credit given. Order quick. R. H. Woodward & Co., Baltimore, Md. sat sun

WANTED—Rooms, Houses, Etc.

WANTED—Two or three furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; second floor preferred; north side of city. Address with full particulars. Rooms, Constitution office.

WANT—7-room house, south side, close in, not to exceed $3,500 cash; describe property and distance from depot. Address Business, care Constitution.

WANTED—To buy four or five-room cottage in Decatur. Must be cheap; a little cash down and balance on installments. M. H. M., this office.

WANTED—By young man, a nice room on second floor, close in, with conveniences. Address L. C., care Constitution.

WANTED—6 or 7-room cottage; must be cheap and good; white neighborhood; prefer buying from owner. Address, giving price, location and full particulars, C. D. F., Constitution office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—Will sell the Brunswick hotel, Norcross, Ga., on reasonable terms, or will rent to approved tenant. One of the finest summer resorts in north Georgia. For particulars apply to Dan Holbrook, Norcross, Ga.

WANTED—To invest $2,500 to $3,000 in some good paying business, or would work for a salary and loan employer said amount at 6 per cent if secured. Have experience on the road and in office; can give best of references. Address "Francis," care Constitution.

DRUG STORE for sale in west Georgia town of 20,000 inhabitants; prescriptions will average 12,000 per year; four officing physicians; rare opportunity for any one wishing to engage in established drug business. For particulars address Southern Bureau, 70 1-2 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

BURKE'S OLD BOOK STORE.—Cheap School Books, bought, sold and exchanged. Largest and cheapest stock in the south; 15 years' experience.

WANTED—A partner in growing business, established two years, profits over $4,500 a year; can readily be made to pay $10,000 per annum. To acceptable party who will give his time, will sell half interest for $3,500. Would be willing to accept silent partner for $5,000 for half interest. Part of money used to extend the business. Profits divided every three months. Address "Business," P. O. Box 161. sep 3—5t

WANTED—Partner with $1,000 to invest in established, paying business. One who is capable of keeping books and devote his time to the business preferred. Address W. C. S., care Constitution.

WANTED—Partner with $1,000 to $1,500 to take active interest in established wholesale and retail patent medicine business, doing a good business, which could easily be increased. Money invested to be used in the business. Address M. F. Co., care Constitution.

WANTED—Active partner with $1,000 in manufacturing business. Well established and on paying basis. Address "Industry," care Constitution.

$45 NET profit weekly with $200! Investors in times like these will do well to bear in mind that this is the second successful year of Rowe's Infallible Handicapping System. This is equivalent to 200 years' success with 10 per cent dividend paying securities. Profits returned uniformly each week. Safe, conservative, practical. Prospectus 1893, explaining system in detail, tabulated statistics, etc., free. C. D. Rowe, postoffice box 127, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT for sale; liberal terms. Address Restaurant, care Constitution. thur sun

FOR SALE—The Acme Steam Laundry, at Columbus, Ga., is offered for sale at a bargain; the only steam laundry in the city; Columbus is a thriving city of 20,000 people; machinery in good running order. Write to Johnston & Norman, Columbus, Ga. aug25-fri sun wed

FOR SALE—One of the best retail coal and wood yards in Atlanta, 57 Highland avenue; extra teams, scales, stables and sheds; cheap rent. sat sun

PARTNER WANTED with capital of $1,000 or more, to join party (who has control of valuable concession for the state of Georgia) in establishing agency for same in Atlanta. Sales in New Orleans of products for past year amount to nearly $36,000 cash. Profits large; business strictly legitimate. Best of references given and required. Address P. O. Box 1089, New Orleans, La. sep 1-3t.

$3,000 IN CASH, real estate or purchase money notes will buy half interest in a successful and paying manufacturing business in this city; established three years and now having a large, constantly increasing and profitable patronage. A gentleman capable of managing office preferred. Good reasons given for desire to sell. Address P. O. Box 14. aug 30-wed thur fri sun.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

ATLANTA BUSINESS UNIVERSITY (chartered). 24 graduates and students of other "business colleges" have recently applied for admission to the A. B. U. Get a circular and read about the faculty and courses of study. R. J. Maclean, Sec., Whitehall and Alabama. See under "Instruction."

WANTED—Boarders.

BOARDERS WANTED—Pleasant rooms and good board. A few more can be accommodated. Capitol house, 46 East Mitchell street. sep 3-su wed su.

WANTED—Six young men boarders, at No. 6 West Ellis street; pleasant rooms; terms reasonable.

WANTED—A select couple to board in private family on north side, everything strictly first-class; references required. Address Private, care Constitution.

WANTED—Boarders at private house, September and October; one minute's walk from depot and postoffice. Mrs. McRea, Tryon, N. C. sep 1-3t.

A GENTLEMAN and wife can find a pleasant place to board in a private family in West End. References exchanged. Call at cor. Oak and Ashby, West End. sep3 3t

BOARDERS WANTED—No. 82, corner of Spring and Luckie, is now open for boarders. Eleganely furnished rooms, and first-class table board. Rates reasonable.

WANTED BOARDERS—No. 61 North Forsyth street, two blocks of Postoffice. Day, transient and permanent boarders. Special rates to day boarders.

WANTED BOARDERS—Couple or gentleman can get nicely furnished room with board in private family. Apply at once. No. 7 Church street.

BOARDING—The cheapest and most delightfully furnished front and back rooms in the city; every convenience, central, 103 S. Pryor, near Mitchell.

WANTED—A couple or two young men as boarders in a first-class private house. Reference required. 21 Powers street. aug 30-wed fri sun.

IF you wish first-class board call at 96 South Pryor street, R. L. Duncan.

ONE LARGE ROOM, with board, at Austell place, 92 Marietta street; also a few day boarders.

AUBURN HOUSE, 35 Auburn avenue, third door from Y. M. C. A.; elegant, homelike boarding house; everything new and clean, table unexcelled, rates moderate to prompt-paying persons.

A FEW gentlemen can get good board at very reasonable rates. Apply at No. 113 Marietta street, corner Spring.

BOARDERS WANTED—Apply at 130 Ivy street and you will find the best of table board; day boarders specially wanted; also have one large, pleasant room. Rates reasonable and references given and required.

WANTED—Couple to board in private family; no other boarders. Address Methodist, care Constitution.

HANDSOME front room, with dressing room, with board. 21 West Baker; references.

WANTED—A married couple or two ladies can obtain board in small private family, north side, near in; new house; references exchanged. Address "D," Box 446.

A VERY DESIRABLE furnished front room with a good family for rent, 18 Capitol place.

WANTED—Boarders—Furnished rooms, with board, 77 Fairlie street. Three minutes' walk from postoffice. aug29 tues thu sun

WANTED—Boarders. Two couples in a select, centrally located private boarding house. Terms reasonable. Address T. R. I., care Carrier No. 18. aug 27-su wed su.

WANTED—Board.

LADY WANTS BOARD in family where there are no other boarders. North side; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address, B. C., Constitution.

BOARD WANTED—By students in Christian home. Atlanta Business university.

WANTED—One large or two small rooms with board for gentleman, wife and child; must be first-class in every respect; state lowest terms. Address C. G. E., Constitution office.

A GENTLEMAN and family, consisting of wife, boy four years old and baby, desires board in a private family close in, where good accommodations and fare can be secured on reasonable terms. Address with lowest terms, Boarder, care Constitution.

PERSONAL.

BURKE'S OLD BOOK STORE.—Cheap School Books, bought, sold and exchanged. Largest and cheapest stock in the south; 15 years' experience.

NOTICE—The selling and renting of seats and pews in the Synagogue for the ensuing holidays take place on Sunday, September 4, 1893, for members at 9.30 o'clock a. m.; for contributors at 2.30 p. m. in the temple building. All wishing to attend services on holidays should call and secure their seats from the committee in charge. By order of the board of trustees. M. Titlebaum, Secretary.

GO SEE McNeal about painting and paper hanging, at 114 and 116 Whitehall st. 'Phone 453.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE—Mr. C. Grosse, whose reputation as an artistic tailor, is second to none in the south, is now with Grosse & Co., 16 E. Alabama street, and is prepared to see all his friends; to fit them in the latest styles, with the best of imported goods, and to save them $10 to $15 a suit. Mr. Grosse has always had the name of keeping right up with the procession, and to have no better dressed men than his patrons. 16 E. Alabama.

ROOF PAINTING guaranteed 5 years, done cheap by McNeal's Paint and Glass Stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall st. 'Phone 453.

LOOK AT THIS—Parcel Express delivers trunks to and from all parts city 15 and 20 cents; packages, notes, letters promptly delivered. Office 6 Wall st., Kimball house. Telephone 43.

GEORGIA LIEN LAW in book form for 2 cents postage of Southern Paint and Glass Company, Atlanta.

DON'T FAIL to get our prices on watches, diamonds and jewelry; big bargains for cash this month. A. L. Delkin Company, 69 Whitehall street.

FINE CABINET-SIZE photographs, equal in quality and finish to high-priced work of other galleries; only $2 per dozen, at Mrs. Word's, 56 1-2 Whitehall.

WALL PAINTING on plastered walls a specialty; attended to promptly by McNeal's Paint and Glass Stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall st.

DR. J. P. HUNTLEY will resume his dental practice Monday morning at his residence, 87 Washington street.

WANTED—Young gentleman desires the acquaintance of good-looking young lady. Address Stranger, care this office. sept3-sun mon

IMPORTANT NOTICE—All parties indebted to P. H. Snook & Son must call and settle without further delay. Henry R. Powers, Receiver. sept3-3t

NO PROPERTY OWNER should be without a copy of the Georgia lien law. Two cents for postage will secure it of the Southern Paint and Glass Company, Atlanta.

HOUSE PAINTING and paper hanging receive prompt attention at McNeal's Paint and Glass Stores; go see them. 114 and 116 Whitehall st.

M. J. WALKER—Stenographer and commissioner to take testimony, Kiser building, solicits reporting, typewriting, and all kinds of stenographic work. 'Phone 1457. aug13-3wsun tues fri

SAVE YOUR CLOTHES by having them dyed or cleaned at the Southern Dye Works 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone 695; work is perfect and will please you. jan 29 30t sun

MARRY—If you want a husband or wife, rich or poor, send 10 cents for matrimonial paper. Sent sealed in plain wrapper. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, Central Bank building, Chicago. aug. 13—13t. sun.

MARRIED LADIES, for absolute safety and health use the Gem. New invention. Send 10c. Ladies' Novelty Company, Kansas City, Mo. sep 1-1y.

CASH paid for old gold. Julius R. Watts & Co., jewelers 57 Whitehall street. aug. 8-till october 11.

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesee; Niagara Falls forty miles away. july16-1y

MONEY TO LOAN.

SHORT loans made upon approved paper at reasonable rates without delay; established 1875. J. B. Redwine, 29 E. Alabama street. may26 13t sun

WE ARE PREPARED to negotiate choice loans on central and improved inside residence property. Apply in person, Weyman & Connors, 511 Equitable Building. sep 2-1m

$1,000 TO LEND on vacant or improved city property, with satisfactory margin. Also larger sums on central city property. Home money. No delay. Applicants owning security offered will apply in person. M. M. Welch, room 43 Gate City bank building. sep 1-3t.

$4,000 to $10,000 five-years money here in bank; $1,000 in bank for short time loan; call at once. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta street. sep 1-1w.

BURKE'S OLD BOOK STORE.—Cheap School Books, bought, sold and exchanged. Largest and cheapest stock in the south; 15 years' experience.

FOR RENT—Cottages, Houses, Etc.

FOR RENT—First-class ten-room house with stable, Spring street, near Fourth; house new, neighborhood splendid. Address Owner, 639 Peachtree st.

FOR RENT—8-room house 102 North Pryor street, possession September 15th; all modern conveniences; call now and see the house.

FOR RENT—One of the most home-like and desirable residences in the city; eight rooms with kitchen and servant's room; modern improvements, good repair, large lot. No. 171 Jackson street. Apply to John Stephens. sep1 3t

FOR RENT—5-room house, papered, gas, water and bath, carriage house and stable. J. J. Sullivan, Kiser building. aug 20—4t, sun.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—Five-room house, No. 95 Piedmont avenue, near Edgewood avenue; and two-story brick No. 23 Washington street, containing eight rooms.

FOR RENT on Washington street, a house of ten rooms; central locality; modern conveniences; terms reasonable. Apply 69 Crew street.

FOR RENT—6-room house near in and will sell part of household goods; been used five months, 226 Ivy street.

FOR RENT CHEAP—A new ten-room house, all modern improvements, gas, electric bells, hot and cold water. Near in on car line. Inquire of P. H. Snook. sep 3-2t.

FOR RENT—One 6-room and one 5-room house on Whitehall street; water and gas; splendid locality. Apply at 136 Wheat street.

FOR RENT—Four-room house at 22 South Moore street; close in, at $12 a month.

FOR RENT—137 Crew street, 4 connecting rooms, gas, water, modern improvements; also 140 Crew street, 4-room cottage, gas, water, bathroom conveniences.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE own an elegant home on the north side. They wish to rent same to a desirable party and board with them. Address C. J., care Constitution. sep. 3—3t

FOR RENT CHEAP—Nice 4-room cottage W. Baker, between Marietta and Luckie sts. H. L. McKee, Inman building.

FOR RENT—A seven-room house on Walton st., No. 153, gas and water; five blocks from postoffice and near Taylor & Galphin's dry goods store; convenient for day boarders or suitable for two families. Apply to the owner, at 54 Walton st. sep3 1f

FOR RENT—Modern eight-room residence, Pulliam st., cheap. Apply to C. J. Beane, 141 Pulliam.

FOR RENT—2-room house, Curran street; 4-room house, McAffee street, and 2 nice front rooms over our store, third floor. A. L. Delkin Company, 69 Whitehall street.

FOR RENT—Modern, one of the nicest, cleanest 7-room houses in the city, 400 Courtland; newly papered and painted and in thorough repair; price $50, but will cut to the right party on a lease. John J. Woodside, 48 North Bruen street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—I will either sell upon reasonable terms, or lease to acceptable party, No. 18 Howard street. The house is in excellent condition, situated about equally distant from the two Peachtrees; has good servants' rooms and stables and is convenient to three car lines. For terms, etc., apply to James R. Gray, 17 1-2 South Broad street. aug 27-4t-sun thur

FOR RENT—One of the most home-like and desirable residences the city, rooms with kitchen and servant's room; modern improvements, good repair, large lot. No. 171 Jackson street. Apply to John Stephens. sep 1-3t.

ROOMS.

FOR RENT—2 or 3 connecting rooms, gas and water. 12 Pullman street.

FOR RENT—Three rooms, two furnished; party renting will have porch and yard privileges; nice place. 10 o'clock early Monday. 104 Stonewall street.

FOR RENT—To couple without children, or two young men, one large front room, with or without board. 70 E. Ellis st.

100,000 FEET of choice room molding in wall paper department cheap, at McNeal's Paint and Glass Stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall st.

FOR RENT—Three elegant rooms with kitchen, close in; splendid locality, gas and water, in perfect order and very desirable. 88 Luckie street.

FOR RENT—Several nice rooms on second floor of Constitution building; can be made into a suite of offices or changed to suit desirable tenant. Apply at Constitution business office. tf

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—A large, nicely furnished front room. 84 Luckie street.

FOR RENT—Three nicely furnished front rooms, all modern conveniences, centrally located, 73 Fairlie street, second door from Church, one block from Peachtree.

FOR RENT—One large, nicely furnished room on first floor, in private family, with board; good neighborhood. Address "Central," care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Neatly furnished rooms, with all modern conveniences. Terms reasonable. 59 Garnett street, 4 doors from Whitehall street.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM for gentlemen, near Aragon. 28 Church street.

ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Three connecting rooms; furnished or unfurnished, near in on first floor; water and gas. 217 Whitehall street.

FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished—A nice large room, one block from postoffice, gas and water in private family; suitable for two gentlemen. Apply at No. 57 N. Forsyth street.

FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, singly or in combination; suitable for light housekeeping. Apply at 55 N. Forsyth.

FOR RENT—connecting rooms, furnished or unfurnished, gas and water, with or without board. 199 Rawson.

FOR RENT—To a single gentleman, elegant upstair rooms, near in, on Peachtree street, furnished or unfurnished; night key. Address Office 3, telephone building, 29 1-2 Marietta st.

ROOMS—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Either one or two nice connecting rooms, unfurnished, in good locality and very convenient to good board. Prices reasonable, with gas and good well water. Apply at premises No. 96 Mangum street.

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms; connected and close in. Very reasonable to a desirable tenant. 46 Church street.

FOR RENT—Two elegant connecting rooms, unfurnished, to couple without children, or young gentlemen. Call 74 East Baker, cor. Courtland.

FOR RENT—To acceptable parties, two large unfurnished rooms, north side, near Ivy st. school, new house, gas and water. Address "B," Box 446.

"BURKE'S OLD BOOK STORE."

"BURKE'S OLD BOOK STORE"—The only old book store in Atlanta! The largest in the south!! The cheapest in the world!!! Cheap schoolbooks. Bring your old books and sell for cash or exchange; we have the largest and cheapest stock of schoolbooks and supplies ever offered in Atlanta. We buy all kinds of salable old books. 36 Marietta street, opposite opera house. W. B. Burke, receiver.

This is our fifteenth year in supplying schoolbooks; our sales average about $5,000 making a total of $75,000. Our prices about one-half. Thus you will see we have saved to the citizens of Atlanta over $75,000. We can prove by furnishing names that over 500 children have been enabled to attend school that, without our aid, would have been raised in ignorance. We are better prepared this year than ever—have an immense stock of schoolbooks and supplies. We will buy or exchange all your old schoolbooks and furnish you those you need. Remember, we are the only Old Book Store in Atlanta. Any stall-keeper claiming to be a branch is a fraud. We have no branches. If we deserve your patronage we desire you to call. N. B.—We do all the exchanging. We purchase all manner of salable old books. Keep a full supply of all the new ones. We also do the largest picture-framing business south. The Old Book Store Company, 38 Marietta street, opposite opera house. W. B. Burke, receiver. N. B.—To My Confederate Friends: Being the only confederate veteran in the book business, I solicit your patronage.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

"OUR CITY SCHOOLS"—Bolles's Book store, 8 Marietta street is the old-time place where children have the best of attention and find everything they want in schoolbooks and school supplies.

GEORGIA MECHANICS, laborers and materials men's lien law bound in book form can be had for 2 cents of Southern Paint and Glass Company, Atlanta.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for Atlanta property one of the best fruit farms at Fort Valley, Ga., 1-4 mile from city limits. Owner will guarantee $5,000 net profit per annum. More money in it than anything. Only $4,500. Address "Emerson," this office.

CITY LOT FOR SALE on Violet avenue, near Capitol avenue; near electric line of Atlanta Traction Company to Grant park. Take pick, if wanted. Title good, price low. Call on Robert L. Rodgers, Attorney, 16 1-2 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—65 feet, Jackson street, $2,000 if taken Monday, worth $3,000. No foolishness,

GREAT FINANCIERS

Were the Citizens of Cox's Cross Roads.

THEIR GREAT DUMMY LINE SCHEME.

Public Spirited Citizens of a Fulton County Hamlet Attempt to Build a Railroad.

About six miles from Atlanta, out the old Marietta road, is the old knitting mill, on Peachtree creek. Years of idleness and neglect have long ago stamped their imprint of decay on the old stone walls and board-covered roof. Even the window frames have succumbed to the cruel touch of time, and one by one have fallen down to the ivy-covered ground.

Just beyond the old mill place is a cross roads, where, as long as the mill wheel hummed, was nothing but a crossing of two public roads. And, as for that matter, long after the doors of the mill were nailed up and the place left to bats and snakes there was nothing at the intersection of the two roads to give to the place any prominence. But when the mill shut down one or two of the hands thrown out of employment moved up to the crossing and one established a little country store in a 10x20 foot shedroom, and the other sought to retrieve his lost fortune by running a general blacksmith and repair establishment. One by one other families moved to the neighborhood and as the number of the inhabitants increased their town pride grew in proportion. A majority of the citizens were in favor of public improvements and eagerly lent the muscle of their arms to the city. While the place had never been chartered and organized, still every one had a good idea as to how a great city could be conducted, and they were, as a rule, unanimous on every question.

The town fathers, as they style themselves, had a great desire to maintain a treaty with Atlanta, for they saw that it would be to the detriment of the crossing to assume any rivalry attitudes. So it was the universal opinion of these public spirited men that they must not allow any feeling of rivalry or unpleasantness to spring up between these two great cities.

They felt and realized that the future prosperity and growth of the crossing depended a great deal upon the cordial support and co-operation they knew Atlanta would give them. And, while they felt sure that in the near future Cox's cross roads was destined to become a great city, they realized that they must needs go slow and not become antagonistic to her sister-city.

Atlanta was the biggest city they had ever seen, and, while they admired her pluck and push, they felt that the location of the crossing and her natural resources justified them in the belief that already the foundation of a mighty city had been laid and all that was needed to boom the Birmingham of Georgia was push and go. They reasoned among themselves that Peachtree creek, with only a few days' work, could be made a highway to the gulf and eastern markets for their cotton and corn, and then, too, they could utilize the old knitting mill for a vast storage wharf, and pack away their cotton till it would command fabulous prices and then sell at a marvelous price. As an illustration of the crossing's good will towards her sister, they unanimously resolved that the first steamer that sailed the turbulent waters of Peachtree creek should bear the word "Atlanta" in big red letters, and on the first trip there would be carried an excursion party composed of Atlanta's city officials, the total expenses of the trip to be met by the crossingites.

But these rustic fathers maintained the strictest secrecy as to their steamer and creek scheme, not daring to give it to the public as a great sensation, fearing lest Atlanta might become jealous of her neighbor's resources and might extend her limits and in this manner scoop the crossing, creek, steamer and all.

A meeting of the fathers of the crossing was promptly called and steps taken to carefully guard this secret scheme.

At this meeting or session it was resolved and unanimously, too, that in order to get closer to Atlanta the citizens of the crossing had best build a dummy railroad line from the heart of the city out to Cox's cross roads and from there on out to the Chattahoochee river. Every one said it was a most capital idea and this new scheme was soon talked about for miles around, and, indeed, it would mean a great deal for that portion of the country.

The day arrived for the mass meeting and about twenty-five of the most prominent citizens of the place were present. It was to be a red-letter day in the history of the new town and everybody was full of most visionary hopes. The meeting was called to order at an early hour on the day and after electing a chairman and secretary the following resolution was read and received with cheers:

Gentlemen, dear sirs: We the circumscribed citizens of cocksses kross rodes hearbie say we air goin to bild a rale road frum here to Atlantie for this an uther purposes, truly yours,
Members of (Sele
the committee, (Sele
&c (Sele

"I move this be adopted," cried one.

"Second the motion," came back the echo.

And long and loud applause rocked the old rickety council of justice from dome to foundation.

"I hereby give you gentlemen notice that the motion put before the house is now hereby carried and the same is placed to that credit on the minute book," announced the moderator of the caucus.

"We will now open the description books and offer stock in the road at a cheap price," cried the speaker. "Be liberal, gentlemen and fellow-citizens, and help the enterprise along. It's just the thing we want. Just got to get it. I can almost hear the 'fernal engine a tooting now. Whoopee! Hooray! boys, fair warning now, be liberal. Once, twice, three times, and she goes to Atlanta at the remarkably low price of 10 cents a trip."

A committee waited upon those present and upon a close calculation found that $2.40 had been collected and about $11 of stock taken.

The speaker arose and again addressed the meeting. In all seriousness—for, indeed, he meant what he said—he told them that enough had been subscribed to build equip and run the road to Atlanta. But that the amount of work would completely exhaust the money raised today and he thought it advisable to make the crossing the present terminus and after the road got to making some money, why then would be ample time to extend it to the river.

A gentleman from the river, and who, by the way, was a stockholder in the proposed road to the amount of 50 cents, said that it had been his understanding all along that the road would run to the river, and that it was a deep-laid scheme to rob him, as all the other stockholders had no interest west of the crossing.

The gentleman who had preceded him immediately arose and told those present that if the gentleman from the river insinuated that he was trying to rob him he was a liar, and laid great emphasis on his last word.

Both men clinched, and a regular pitched battle ensued. Broken shins and benches were abundant and pandemonium reigned. In vain was the house called to order again and again. For several minutes all was uproar and confusion and patriotism and town pride gave way to personal differences and personal difficulties.

At length order was again restored.

"I move," exclaimed an excited patriot, "that the name of Findlay City be substituted for the present name, Cox's Crossroads. That dot blasted old name is a shame to the place and a curse to the county."

But no one seconded the motion and another disturbance arose from some other source.

"Gentlemen," announced the intrepid chairman, "I announce that this caucus is hereby dismissed and is subject to a call of the chairman or secretary."

That was three years ago and there has as yet never been any active steps taken to revive the dormant interest in the proposed dummy line.

Either the town pride has greatly decreased or the fathers have learned that a six-mile road can't be built for $15.40.

At any rate you can't take a steamer trip down Peachtree creek and if you want to go to Cox's Cross-roads you must either walk or go by private conveyance. And instead of finding Findlay City you will see an old pine pole at the crossing with a board tacked on it in the shape of a cross telling you this is "Cox's Cross-roads, six miles to Atlanta, three miles to Pace's ferry."

ROYAL RANIEL.

MALARIA EVERYWHERE.

The Worst Season for Malaria in Many Years.

The symptoms of malaria are so different in different cases that no two cases are exactly alike—dull, tired and stupid feelings, with slight chilly and hot sensations coming and going at irregular intervals. Dizziness, headache, coated tongue, dyspepsia and biliousness are more or less present in such cases. Periodical headache or neuralgia and constipation are symptoms which are to be expected. Many diseases of blood, nerves and digestion can be produced by chronic malaria.

Quinine will not cure them either. A great many people have found that out by bitter experience. The only remedy that can be relied on every time to cure chronic malaria in all its forms is Peruna. This remedy is the natural antidote to the poisons of malaria. Peruna eradicates the poison by destroying it altogether and fortifies the system against subsequent attacks by its tonic effects.

A book on malarial diseases and all other diseases of summer will be sent free to any address by The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

An Old Atlanta in Chicago.

There are but few people in Atlanta and surrounding country who do not know Mr. L. W. Scoville, former manager of the Kimball house of this city. Mr. Scoville in the beginning of the world's fair was manager of the Hotel "Mecca" in Chicago. These people so we are informed treated Mr. Scoville badly, and as he is a gentleman who will not submit to mistreatment he at once accepted the management of the "Rossmore." The "Rossmore" is a magnificent hotel situated on Wabash avenue near Eighteenth street. The proprietors of this house, Messrs. Hauk and Lee, are also proprietors of the "Victoria," which hotel stands without a peer in Chicago. That Mr. Scoville has friends by the score no one will doubt, since he is getting a very large part of the patronage of the Atlanta people, as well as a very large share of the people from all over Georgia. It is needless to say that we recommend the "Rossmore" to every one going to Chicago.

W. O. JONES'S FINE STABLES

Located at 41 South Forsyth Street.

For first-class livery of every description go to W. O. Jones. The finest horses and most stylish vehicles. Everything new. Best stables in the south for boarding horses. Special terms. Wedding and funeral calls a specialty.

GEORGE WARE,

No. 2 South Broad Street.

$2,500—Orange street, 6-r. house, gas, water, belgian block, side alley; 1-4 cash.
$2,350—Cherry street, 6-r., 52x106; $350 cash, balance $25 per month.
$3,000—Formwalt street, 6-r., 50x190 to alley, new.
$3,000—Cooper street, 6-r., 50x150, very pretty place and a bargain.
$5,500—Jackson street, corner lot, 6-r. house, water, gas and belgian block, a great snap.
$3,500—Williams street, corner lot, 5-r. house, 50x150.
$4,000—Angier avenue, 7-r. house, 50x150.
$6,500—Spring street, close in, 8-r., modern improvements.
$3,750—W. Harris street, 5-r., 50x140, gas and water.
$3,650—W. Baker street, 8-r., close to Spring street.
$5,500—Currier street, 7-r. house, 50x175, new and modern, splendid place for the money.
$3,500—New, 7-r. house, near Boulevard, very pretty place and cheap.
$1,500—4-r. house, corner lot, 63x100, cheap with bright future.
$1,000—Highland avenue, 50x142, worth $1,800, on easy terms.
$850—Buys 4-r. house, new and neat, $50 cash, and $15 per month.
$1,050—4-r. brick house, close in, on lot 57x90.
$525—3-r. house, 40x90 on good street; place cost $1,000 a short time since.

GEORGE WARE.

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 14 North Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

PULLMAN STREET—New 5-room cottage, only $2,150; $150 cash and $25 per month. This beats paying rent. W. M. Scott & Co.
HOUSTON STREET—An elegant 4-room cottage, in first-class repair, with gas and water; lot 50x220 feet to Cain street; slopes beautifully to the south, has good stable, coalhouse, etc. $4,500 will but it. W. M. Scott & Co.
NEAR INMAN PARK—Choice elevated lot 50x176, $20 cash and $10 per month. W. M. Scott & Co.
NESBITT STREET, near Little—3-room house, just the thing for a new married couple to begin housekeeping, in a good neighborhood; lot well situated, 30x100, only $1,100, on easy terms. W. M. Scott & Co.
CAPITOL AVENUE—A nice 6-room, 2-story house, with porch front and rear, bathroom, pantry, lot 50x150, with cow shed, coalhouse, storehouse, and well shaded, only $500 cash required, balance to suit. This is a chance of a lifetime, and is only open for a few days. W. M. Scott & Co.
SOUTH STREET, near Wallace School—3-room house with lot 50x100, will trade for country property or unimproved lot outside city. Property is worth $800. W. M. Scott & Co.
CAPITOL AVENUE—10-room house, with modern improvements; lovely and very large lot, 100x220. This is a first-class piece of property and well worth examining. W. M. Scott & Co.
FOR RENT—303 Washington street, a nice cottage, with 4 rooms upstairs and 3 in basement, partly furnished; large lot; cheap to an acceptable tenant. W. M. Scott & Co.

ANSLEY BROS.

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.

$4,000—Beautiful north-side home; $500 less than its worth; elegant lot. The location is splendid, terms reasonable.
$3,200—Inman Park lot, must be sold, 70x180.
$2,500—$150 cash, balance $25 per month, except $1,150, which runs for 5 years, 8 per cent interest, for a beautiful new West End cottage; lot 50x200.
$1,000 per front foot for elegant central business property in half square of carshed.
Peachtree—We can sell, at present, a lot on Peachtree cheaper than can ever be bought again. It is a beauty, and you will get a bargain.
$5,500—Capitol avenue house and lot on best part of street, near Clarke street. A bargain.
$11,000—Elegant property near in, 4 houses and large lot, renting for $100 per month now. It is the best interest paying property offered.
$5,500—6 lots on paved street, near Whitehall. Best chance to speculate offered.
$250 per acre for land fronting Ga. R. R. and long wagon road front, this side of East Decatur, where property sells for $1,000 per acre. It will double in value at once. 25 acres.
$1,500 for new 5-room house and lot fronting the dummy line at Decatur and in 50 yards of Agnes Scott institute. Must go.
30 acres fronting Ga. R. R., this side of Clarkston, only $2,500; terms easy; elegant site for dairy farm and truck garden. Trains all day.
125 acres land south of Decatur, 10 acres vineyard, 4 acres plums, good improvements, $4,000 on easy terms. Place in good state of cultivation.
Office 12 East Alabama street, telephone 363.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR,

REAL ESTATE.

I will sell at public outcry, before the courthouse door, on Tuesday, September 5th, at 11 o'clock sharp,

A Large Block of Property IN WEST END,

fronting on Porter, Oak and Lawton streets, containing about 10 acres. The block has seven houses on it. It has a large frontage on the electric car line on Porter street, and is only one block from the Gordon street car line.

The sale will be absolute. Call at my office, get plat, and inspect the property and attend the sale.

G. W. ADAIR,
14 Wall Street.

G. McD. Nathan, Real Estate, 18 Wall St. Kimball House.

BARGAIN in an 8-room home on the north side, just without the mile circle. House perfectly appointed and interior beautifully finished; all modern conveniences, cabinet mantels, electric bells, etc. Lot large, elevated and prettily cultivated, flowers, etc. $9,000 is cheap for it.

BARGAIN, also, is a house in the Baltimore block. If you are paying rent of $50 a month, why, that will buy this. House is in prime condition, and has all modern conveniences, and, just think, only $3,750.

But this is not all, although we want particularly to sell the above at once. Look.

$1,750—4-r h, South Pryor street.
$2,250—5-r h, Piedmont avenue.
$2,750—7-r h, Spring street.
$2,000—3-r h, Wyly street.
$4,000—7-r h, Angier avenue.

G. McD. NATHAN,
18 Wall Street.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Isaac Liebman

Real Estate, Renting and Loan Agent, 28 Peachtree Street.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL,

of 75 rooms, besides dining rooms, parlors, kitchens, laundry, etc., to be thoroughly renovated and arranged to suit tenant, for lease from October 1st.

A splendid home for the right party 4 miles from depot, comparatively new 8-room house, stable, barn and servant's house, 50 acres of land in high state of cultivation fronting very prominent road, $5,000 on easy terms; or will exchange for city property.

A very desirable lot, 42x125, on Peachtree street, running through to Ivy street, $5,500.

$4,000 buys lot 70x104, with 15-foot alley on side, on Jackson street. This is worth looking after.

Three lots, each 50x95, on South Terry street, $700 each.

22 acres, 5 miles out, on Chattahoochee river road, in fine state of cultivation, only until September 6th, at $100 per acre.

Nice offices in Fitten, Emery-Steiner and Healey buildings, also sleeping rooms close in, also houses in any direction for rent.

A little money on hand to oan on real estate.

ISAAC LIEBMAN,
28 Peachtree Street.

Sam'l W. Goode, Attorney. Albert L. Beck.

GOODE & BECK'S

REAL ESTATE OFFERS

COMPLETE NORTH SIDE HOME between Peachtree and West Peachtree, 2-story, 10-room dwelling, water, gas, baths, servants' house, two rooms, barn and stables, lot high, well shaded, 114x200 feet in a corner—$15,000 on easy terms.
PEACHTREE HOMES and vacant lots to suit all seekers of choice homes on that street.
PIEDMONT AVENUE homes and vacant lots in good variety.
MERRITTS AVENUE homes, choice and convenient.
WEST PEACHTREE lots at fair prices, on car line.
NORTH AVENUE VACANT lots in good localities.
MARIETTA STREET vacant and improved property.
HOMES and vacant lots in West End.
EDGEWOOD lots on and near the electric line to Decatur. Installments.
NEW COTTAGE HOMES at Edgewood on easy installments.
200 ACRES in Clayton county, Georgia, one mile from Jonesboro on main road, 4-room dwelling, barn and stables; 300 to 400 fruit trees; several milling streams—$4,000.
MARIETTA STREET—60x150 feet, dwelling 7 rooms and good store—$6,000; will exchange.
VACANT S. PRYOR street lot, corner Dodd avenue, 52x217 feet—$2,000, payable $875 cash and $187.50 every 6 months with 8 per cent interest.
FOREST AVENUE HOME—7 rooms, water, gas, paved street and walks; lot 64x125, near Piedmont avenue—$7,000.
45 ACRES, 4 miles from Kimball house, on Flat Shoals road—$150 per acre.
78 ACRES, 2 1-2 miles from Dalton, Ga., most of it fenced and in cultivation, dwelling, barn and stables, good orchard, mountain spring with pipes to house for irrigation—$1,200.
ANGIER AVENUE, corner lot, 55x200 feet, one block east of Boulevard, nice homes on either side and in front of it—$2,500 on easy payments, a very choice lot for a nice home.
12 1-2 ACRES, part of the Welham property on Flat Shoals road, near McPherson's monument, three miles from Kimball house, in good state of cultivation, 4-room dwelling—$4,000, easy payments.
FARMS of various sizes and value to exchange for Atlanta property.
CHOICE FARMS for sale near Marietta, Cartersville, Rome, Cave Spring, Manchester, Stone Mountain, Montreal, Tucker, Doraville and other places.
PLACE YOUR PROPERTY with us for sale or exchange—no expense to you unless we succeed in disposing of it.
SEE US if you wish to buy city or country property.

GOODE & BECK,
Corner Peachtree and Marietta Streets.

S. B. TURMAN,

RealEstate and Renting Agent, 8 Kimball House Wall Street.

YELLOW FEVER refugees, attention! I am selling choice home sites in the beautiful suburb, Hapeville; has churches, schools, fine water and first-class citizens; car fare 5 cents; can sell you lots or acreage for half price. Give us a call.

$10,500 buys cheapest central property on market; rents for $65 per month.

$3,000 will pick up four lots on main street, close in and strictly a white settlement; can sell one if preferred.

$1,850 for Washington street lot, 50x200 feet; will exchange in part for notes or renting property.

$2,400 for new 7-room house; $300 cash and balance easy. Cheap.

$3,750 takes nice Forest avenue home; easy payments.

RENTS—Bring on your vacant houses.

OFFICE—Choice one for rent cheap.

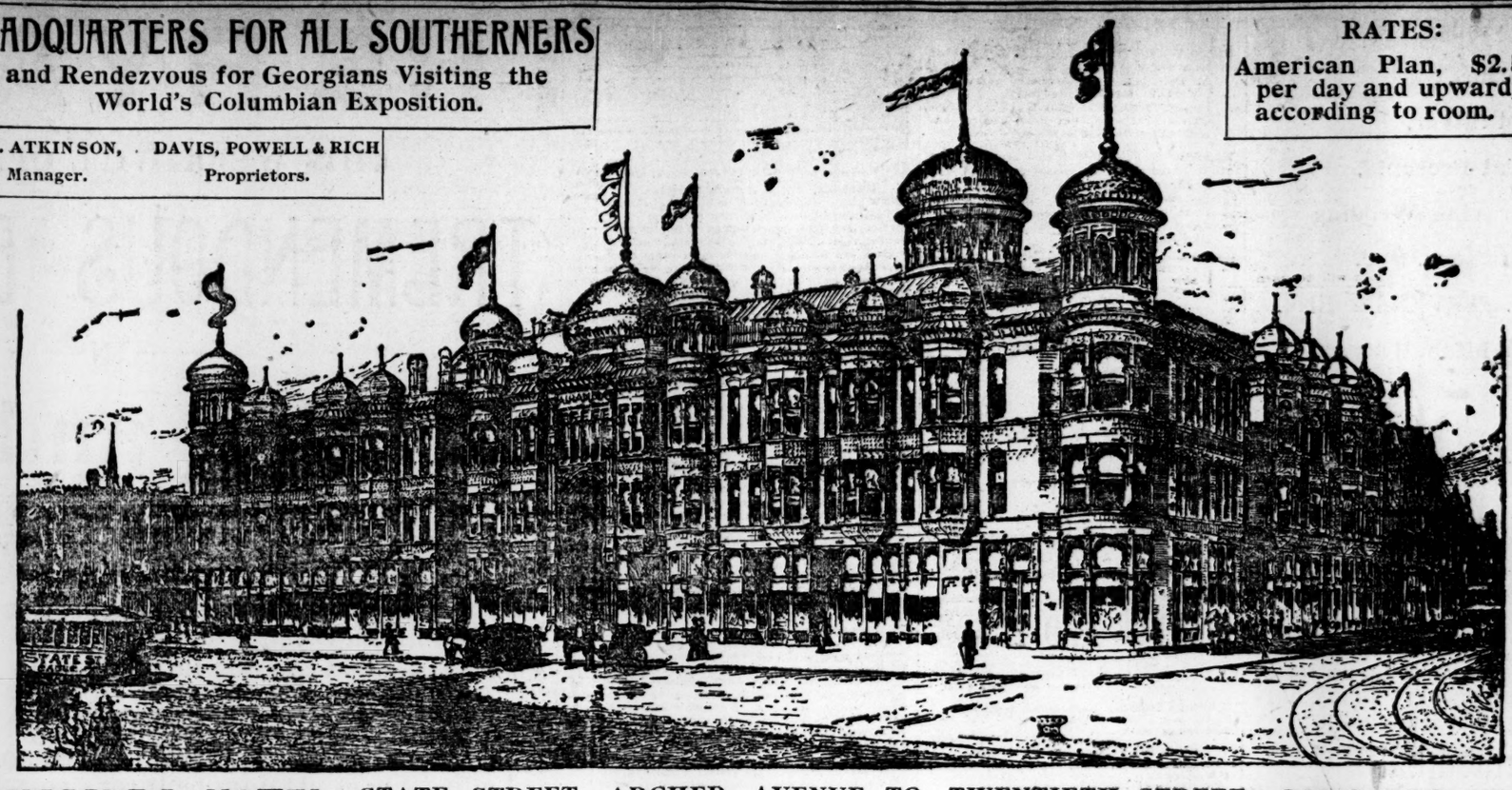
'Phone 104. S. B. TURMAN.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL SOUTHERNERS

and Rendezvous for Georgians Visiting the World's Columbian Exposition.

A. D. ATKINSON, Manager. DAVIS, POWELL & RICH Proprietors.

RATES:
American Plan, $2.50 per day and upward, according to room.



ALHAMBRA HOTEL,

STATE STREET, ARCHER AVENUE TO TWENTIETH STREET,

Controlled and Operaed by Souterners.

CHICAGO, ILL

THE ALHAMBRA HOTEL is one of the most desirably located hostelries in the city of Chicago. Being sufficiently removed from the very heart of the city to escape the dust, noise and smoke, in a pleasant vicinity near the lake. Two cable lines pass our door, and the elevated railroad within one-half block distant, all of which lead to the Exposition grounds for a 5c fare, in 20 minutes.

THE ALHAMBRA is not a temporary World's Fair "boom building," but is a permanent first-class Hotel, built for the purpose, and has been operated as such for thei pas three years. It is owned and controlled by a Virginian, a North Carolinian and a Georgian, and is run as a Southern rendezvous. Our rates are lower than any other house in Chicago that is first-class. Write at once for large descriptive catalogue, map, etc. Address all communications to

DAVIS, POWELL & RICH, Alhambra Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

MACHINERY, TOOLS AND SUPPLIES!

We offer the following Metal-Working and Wood-Working Machinery at very low prices.



1 new 16"x6' Bed (F. E. Reed) Engine Lathe.
1 new 11"x5' Bed (F. E. Reed) Engine Lathe.
1 new 10"x4' Bed (F. E. Reed) Foot Power Lathe.
1 new 13"x6' Bed (Barnes) Foot Power Lathe.
1 new 13"x5' Bed (Barnes) Foot Power Lathe.
20 Power Drill Presses, assorted size s, from 20" to 34" with hand feed and back geared and power feed.

A full line of (Barnes) Foot-Power, Wood-Working Machinery, such as Lathes, Scroll Saws, Mortising and Tennoning Machines, Formers, Circular, Rip and Cross-Cut Machines, Etc.
1 8" Hand Jointer (Herbert Baker's).
1 2 Spindle Wood-Working Shaper (Rowley and Hermance).
1 36" Band Saw, Iron Table.
1 36" Re-Saw, second hand.
A lot of second-hand Wood Split Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Belting, Etc.
1 2 H. P. Vertical Engine (Willard's).
1 2 H. P. Vertical Engine (Barnes).
1 4 H. P. Vertical Engine and 6 H. P. Boiler combined (Dutton's).

We have also a large stock of Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods, Belting, Packing, Hose and general supplies, which we offer at low prices. Write for full description and we will quote best prices.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.,

47 and 49 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

JAMES W. ENGLISH, President. JAMES R. GRAY, Vice President.
EDWARD S. PRATT, Cashier. JOHN K. OTTLEY, Assistant Cashier.

American Trust & Banking Co.

Capital, $500,000. Undivided Profits, $50,000.

LIABILITIES SAME AS NATIONAL BANKS

DIRECTORS—W. P. Inman, P. H. Harral son, J. D. Turner, Joel Hurt, M. C. Kiser, R. F. Shedden, J. R. Gray, James W. English, George W. Blabon, Philadelphia; Edw. C. Peters, C. C. McGehee, W. A. Russell, Charles Beermann.

Authorized to do a general banking and exchange business; solicits accounts of banks, business firms and individuals.

This corporation is also especially authorized to act as trustee for corporations and individuals, to countersign and register bonds, certificates of stock and other securities, and is a legal depositor for all classes of trust funds.

R. F. MADDOX, President, J. W. RUCKER, W. L. PEEL, } Vice-Presidents. R. G. BAGLEY, Cashier. G. A. NICOLSON, Assistant Cashier

Maddox-Rucker Banking Co.

Capital, $160,000. Charter Liability, $320,000

Transact a general Banking Business; approved paper discounted, and loans made on collateral. Will be pleased to meet or correspond with parties changing or opening new accounts; issue interest-bearing certificates of deposit payable on demand, at 3 per cent for 30 days; 5 per cent, if left six months. 1y

W. S. McNEAL'S

PAINT AND GLASS STORE

114 and 116 Whitehall Street,

Wholesale and Retail Paints and Oils.

Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Strictly Pure White and Tinted Leads, Lubricating Oils, and Mortar Stains. For large contracts, very low prices will be made to owners, contractors and builders. Ladders, Gages and Sand Bellows always for sale. nov 9-1y-sun wed

L. Atwater, President. A. J. Orme, Vice President. Wm. C. Hale, Secretary and Gen. Man.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

21 NORTH PRYOR, Corner Decatur Street, ATLANTA, GA.

Capital Stock, $3,000,000.00. - - - - - - - - - - Assets January 1, 1893, $1,025,566.82

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE.

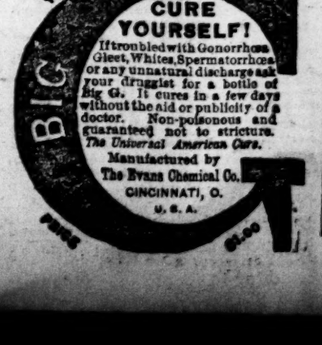
Our installment stock is a profitable and safe investment.
We issue a 7 per cent guaranteed certificate, provided money is left one year.
Our paid in capital and profits are larger than any bank in the city.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE

The Great English Remedy.



Promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses. Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail Price, one package, $1; six, $5. One will please six will cure. Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope stamps. Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO 6 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich. For Sale in Atlanta, Ga., by ELKIN-WATSON DRUGCO



Diamonds,
Watches,
Solid Silver,
Bridal Presents,
Engraving Wedding
Invitations.
J. P. STEVENS & Bro.,
47 Whitehall street.

500
empty
barrels.

we have a large lot of sound empty whisky barrels for sale, cheap.

bluthenthal
& bickart.

"b. & b.,"

cor. marietta & forsyth streets.

We are the only manufacturers in Georgia making a specialty of Wood Mantels.

We manufacture the Mantels we offer for sale.

We employ (now) thirty men. We might employ 75 if —— patronize home industries.

MAY MANTEL CO.,
115, 117, 119 West Mitchell St.,
Atlanta, Ga.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE.
B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.
Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.



KELLAM & MOORE,
Scientific Opticians,

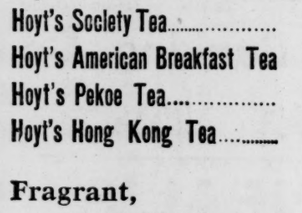
54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice. set up and operated the first lens-grinding machinery ever brought into this section, and have been the first to introduce every optical improvement. Their retail salesroom is at 54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice.

JAS. E. HICKEY,
FINE VEHICLES
—AND—
HARNESS,
No. 27 West Alabama St.
Telephone 782.
aug30—1y 1st col 8p



Per pound.
Hoyt's Tolo Tea..... $1 00
Hoyt's Society Tea..... 75
Hoyt's American Breakfast Tea 60
Hoyt's Pekoe Tea..... 40
Hoyt's Hong Kong Tea..... 30

Fragrant,
Delicate,
Delicious!
W. R. HOYT,
90 Whitehall
—AND—
825 to 329 Peachtree St.



75 styles of vehicles produced.
W
Prices for hard times reduced.
A
Biggest stock always on hand.
G
Best house in the land.
O
Congress is now in session.
N
Make haste, get in the procession.
S
While goods are fresh and prices low.
&
Our carriages and harness are sure to go.
C.
Standard Wagon Co.,
E. D. CRANE, Manager.
"Around the Postoffice."

FUNERAL NOTICE.

DELPEY—The friends and acquaintances of Mrs. Emily Delpey, J. H. Delpey, August A. Delpey and family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of J. H. Delpey, from St. Philip's church, this (Sunday) afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Interment at Oakland cemetery.

KLASSETT—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. A. Klassett, Sr., and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of the former from their residence, 102 Nelson street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock; interment at Oakland cemetery.

MEETING.

Attention, Odd Fellows.



Members of Central Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at their hall, at 1:30 p. m., Sunday, September 3, 1893, to pay the last sad respect to our deceased brother, Past Grand J. H. Delpey. Members of sister lodges and of Empire encampment are respectfully invited to attend. By order of
AMOS BAKER, Noble Grand.
W. C. SMITH, Secretary.

Notice.

The Gate City National bank, of Atlanta, located at Atlanta, in the state of Georgia, is closing up its affairs. All note holders, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
L. J. HILL, President.
july 30, 2m—sun.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, September 2, 1893.

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.

For the week	498,379.32
Clearings last week	450,920.34

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at $1.10@$1.50 premium.
The following are bid and asked quotations

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New Ga. 3½s 27 to 30 years	94	Atlanta 6s, L. D.	108
New Ga. 3½s, 35 to 40 years	94	Atlanta 6s, S. D.	100
New Ga. 4½s, 1915	106	Atlanta 6s, L. D.	100
Georgia 7s, 1896	100	Atlanta 4½s	94
Savannah 6s	100	Augusta 7s, L. D.	107
Atlanta 8s, 1902	112	Macon 6s	100
Atlanta 7s, 1904	109	Columbus 5s	100
Atlanta 7s, 1899	105	Rome graded	104
		Waterworks 6s	100
		Rome 6s	90

RAILROAD BONDS

Ga. 6s, 1897	94	Ga. Pacific, 1st.	90
Ga. 6s, 1910	100	Ga. Pacific, 2d	37
Ga. 6s, 1922	109	A. P. & L., 1st 7s	
Central 7s, 1893	105	Mari'ta & N. G.	30
Char. Col. & A.	98	S., A. & M., 1st	80

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	130	A. & W. P.	65
Southwestern	40	do deben.	90
Central	25	E. At. L'nd Co.	125
Cent. deben	20	Cent. Real Est.	130
Aug. & Sav.	100		

THE NEW YORK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Today's stock market was a revelation to many operators, the advance in the prices having exceeded even the expectations of those working on the long side of the account. The bulk of the buying at the opening was on a belief that the bank statement would be favorable. The ease with which prices moved up astonished the shorts, who have been contending for the past few days that the rise was too rapid to hold. Some of them attempted to check the rising tendency, but their offerings were quickly absorbed and the market continued on its upward course. Belated shorts became alarmed after the publication of the bank statement, which showed that the banks were only $1,567,525 below the legal requirements, and in their efforts to get back their contracts bid prices upon themselves. Chicago Gas rose 5 7-8; St. Paul, 3 1-8; Sugar, 2 3-8; Burlington and Quincy, 2 1-2; Rhode Island, 2; Edison Illuminating, 4 1-2 Rock Island, 2; General Electric, 3 1-2; Louisville and Nashville, 2 7-8; Missouri Pacific, 2; New Jersey Central, 3; Pullman, 5; Omaha, 1 3-4; United States Rubber, preferred, 2 1-4, and Western Union, 2 5-8. Just previous to the close there was considerable realizing by those who desired to even up their trades over the double holiday and a reaction from the high figures noted above ensued. In the final dealings, however, the market was strong. Total sales for the day, 159,000 shares.

Treasury balances—Coin, $50,099,000; currency, $7,479,000.

Money on call nominally 3; prime mercantile paper 4@12 per cent.

Sterling exchange is dull, with actual business in bankers bills at $4.82@$4.82 1-2 for sixty days and $4.86@$4.86 1-2 for demand; posted rates, $4.82@$4.87; commercial bills, $4.80 1-2@$4.85 1-2.

Bar silver, 73 3-4.

Government bonds steady.

State bonds dull.

Silver at the exchange today was neglected.

The following are closing bids:

Atch., T. & Santa Fe.	19⅝	N. J. Central	103
Baltimore & Ohio	68⅛	Norfolk & Western	22
Canada Pac.	74	Northern Pac.	6½
Ches. & Ohio	17⅛	do. pref.	24
C., R. & Q.	82⅜	Northwestern	99
Chicago & Alton	130	do. pref.	134
Cotton Oil	34	Pacific Mail	13
do. pref.	66	Reading	17⅛
East Tennessee	¼	Rich. Terminal	1⅞
do. pref.	2	Rock Island	63¼
Erie	15¼	St. Paul	61⅜
do. pref.	29	do. pref.	110⅜
Ills. Central	93½	Silver Certificates	74
Del., Lack. & W	137⅜	Sugar Refinery	86¼
Lake Erie & West	17¾	do. pref.	85½
do. pref.	63	T. C. & I.	14⅞
Lake Shore	119¼	do. pref.	†63
Lous. & Nash.	55⅛	Texas Pac.	6⅝
Memphis & Char	10	Union Pac.	23⅛
Mich. Central	88½	Wabash	7⅞
Missouri Pac	24⅛	do. pref.	16¾
Mobile & Ohio	13⅜	Western Union	81
Nash., Chat. & St. L.	69	N. Y. & N. E	22½
N. Y. Central	101	Manhattan Elevated	117⅛
Bonds—			
Alabama, Class A	99	Virginia 6s	50
do. Class B	95	do. ex-mat. coupa.	35
do. Class C	95	Virginia consols	50
Louisiana stamped	95	U. S. 4s, registered	110½
N. C. 4s	92	do. coupon	111½
N. C. 6s	112	do. 2s	96
S. C. browns		American Tobacco	69
Tennessee old 6s	60	do. pref.	88
Tenn. new set'm't 6s	98	Chicago Gas	59⅝
do. 5s	98	Ed. Gen. Electric	42½
do. 3s	65	*Ex-dividend. †Asked.	

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, September 2—(Special.)—The New York Financier says this week: The improved condition of business throughout the country during the past week fully warranted the expectations of a favorable bank statement, but there was scarcely any one who looked for such a phenomenal statement as was presented by the associated banks of this city for the week ending September 2d. The Financier prophesied last week that the deficit in the reserve would be wiped out this week, and but for the increase in the deposit liabilities the deficit would have been expunged today. As it is the statement shows a net gain in cash of $6,052,7000, of which $3,929,600 is in specie and $2,122,100 is in legal tenders. A noteworthy feature of the statement is the substantial increase in deposits to the extent of $3,330,200, which proves conclusively that the people are getting over their foolish scare and are depositing their cash in the banks. The changes created an increase in the reserve to the extent of $5,170,150, which brings that item nearly to the amount required by law, the deficit now being $1,567,525. There were $100,000 in loan certificates issued this week, making bankers say that the certificates will not be canceled until they get a substantial amount of cash on hand, when the probabilities are that a large amount will be canceled all at once. The official reports from the custom house show that $7,426,333 in gold have been imported between August 26th and September 1st.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, September 2—The following is the statement of the associated banks for the week ending today:

Reserve, increase	$ 5,170,150
Loans, decrease	3,138,100
Specie, increase	3,929,600
Legal tenders, increase	2,123,100
Deposits, increase	3,330,200
Circulation, increase	131,400

Banks now hold $1,567,525 less than the legal requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, September 2

Local—Market quiet; middling 6¼c.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
September	7.45@ 7.48	7.56@ 7.58
October	7.73@	7.76@ 7.77
November	7.88@	7.91@
December	7.98@	8.01@
January	8.07@	8.09@ 8.10
February	8.15@ 8.15	8.19@ 8.20
March	8.25@	8.27@ 8.30
April	@	8.37@ 8.39

Closed barely steady; sales 69,300 bales.

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	7.80	July	
February	7.88	August	
March	7.96	September	7.38
April		October	7.45
May		November	7.56
June		December	7.66

Closed steady; sales 36,700 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS.		STOCK.	
	1893	1892	1893	1892	1893	1892
Saturday	2339	5188	911	.....	340039	411454
Monday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2339	5188	911	.....		

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, September 3—Sales of cotton in Liverpool continue to be very small, and were it not for the positive assertions of Manchester and Liverpool firms that the trade in the former place had been exceedingly good, and that they were engaged under contract for cloths up to February and March next, the trade here would regard the present small sales as an indication of a weak market abroad. This morning's report from Liverpool was not equal to the expectations of the trade on this side, and the market opened with sellers at 2@4 points decline from yesterday's prices. The absence of any pressure of long cotton, however, was noticeable, and the market quickly recovered its decline, advancing to last night's prices. At this point there was a little hesitancy; and, although an effort was made to purchase some cotton at prices existing upon the opening call, the sellers were not anxious and prices quickly advanced some 10 points from opening quotations. Then under the selling by one of the largest local operators the demand was supplied and the market gradually eased off, closing barely steady at a shade better than last evening. The feeling here is very bearish, based upon a belief that the reports of damage to the crop are exaggerated, and that the receipts next week under the restoration of normal conditions of exchange will be very heavy and so far exceeding the movement of last season that the markets will be unable to stand the weight regardless of the good business that has been done in Manchester. Notwithstanding the reports which come from the east of the gradual resumption of work by the American mills they have shown no inclination to secure future requirements by purchases of cotton through the larger spinning brokers who usually cover their sales by purchases in this market. At the moment the lack of this demand is a source of weakness to prices, though it is believed that with greater ability to procure the necessary funds they may make their appearance at any moment. Reports from the crop, as given in The Chronicle this morning, are mixed. A portion of Texas is reported to be very bad, while the northern portion is thought to show some improvement, and it is currently believed that the estimate of 1,800,000 bales from that state fairly represents the condition at the present time. It is understood that a general disposition exists among planters and merchants to obtain the benefit of the restoration of confidence, and that they are holding their cotton at the gins and in the warehouses in the confident expectation that as soon as business becomes possible higher prices will rule. Judging from this morning's weather report the storm did not do any great amount of damage in the Carolinas. From Memphis the reports have been gradually falling off, and today's statement of the condition from that locality is not surprising. Our market will be closed on Monday, and undoubtedly the dislike to having any large interest over a holiday, coupled with the expectation of an unfavorable bureau report on Saturday next, led to an evening up of the interests on either side during the day, and the situation is the market at the moment is that England and the continent are long of cotton in New York.

J. M. White & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

NEW YORK, September 2—The cotton market had another active day, and it continues to show great powers of resistance for a reaction. Many have looked for one, and a decline of 20 points or so is reasonable to expect after such an advance and not getting it is, in my opinion, good evidence that a large short interest still exists in the market. Today's advance was assisted by The Chronicle advices, which are certainly not favorable for a big yield, and there is a very uneasy feeling on the part of the shorts on every advance, as the crop prospects are now the main factors, and there is considerable uncertainty about them. Present prices look high to many on account of an advance of 80 points, but they forget that the decline was not justified, and that it was excessive by about ½c. The market will continue nervous until the receipt of the bureau report on the 10th, and that is expected to show very unfavorably. I am advised that receipts at Galveston for next week are estimated at 7,000 to 8,000 bales, against 18,000 bales last year same week.

NEW YORK, September 2—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,227,789 bales, of which 1,770,589 bales are American, against 2,810,998 and 2,148,998 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns 11,461 bales. Receipts from plantations 15,311 bales. Crop in sight, —— bales.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, September 2—12:15 p.m.—Cotton, spot quiet and steady; middling uplands 4 7-16; sales 6,000 bales; American 5,400; speculation and export 500; receipts 1,200; all American; uplands low middling clause September and October delivery 4 20-64; October and November delivery 4 21-64, 4 20-64; November and December delivery 4 22-64, 4 21; December and January delivery 4 24-64, 4 22-64; January and February delivery 4 25-64, 4 24-64; February and March delivery 4 27-64; March and April delivery 4 29-64, 4 30-64; futures opened steady with demand moderate.

LIVERPOOL, September 2—1:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause September delivery 4 21-64, sellers; September and October delivery 4 20-64, 4 21-64; October and November delivery 4 21-64, value; November and December delivery 4 22-64, 4 23-64; December and January delivery 4 24-64, buyers; January and February delivery 4 26-64, sellers; February and March delivery 4 28-64, sellers; March and April delivery 4 30-64, value; April and May delivery 4 32-64, value; future closed firm.

NEW YORK, September 2—Cotton quiet; sales 344 bales; middling uplands 7⅜; Orleans 8⅛; net receipts 206; gross 900; stock 139,900.

GALVESTON, September 2—Cotton firm; middling 7⅜; net receipts 981 bales; gross 981; sales 893; stock 18,267.

NORFOLK, September 2—Cotton steady; middling 7⅜; net receipts 164 bales; gross 164; sales 33; stock 5,816; exports coastwise 39.

BALTIMORE, September 2—Cotton nominal; middling 7⅞; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 3,000.

BOSTON, September 2—Cotton quiet; middling 7 13-16; net receipts 50 bales; gross 54; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 1.

WILMINGTON, September 2—Cotton steady; middling 7; net receipts 18 bales; gross 18; sales none; stock 1,768.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2—Cotton, holiday; middling —; net receipts none bales; gross none; stock 7,148.

SAVANNAH, September 2—Cotton firm; middling 7⅛; net receipts 919 bales; gross 916; sales 425; stock 13,078.

NEW ORLEANS, September 2—Cotton firm; middling 7 5-16; net receipts 320 bales; gross 580; sales 200; stock 33,727; exports to continent 900.

MOBILE, September 2—Cotton firm; middling 7⅛; net receipts 208 bales; gross 208; sales 50; stock 5,370; exports coastwise 110.

MEMPHIS, September 2—Cotton firm; middling 7 5-16; net receipts 32 bales; sales 25; shipments 67; stock 7,297.

AUGUSTA, September 2—Cotton firm; middling 7⅜; net receipts 73 bales; shipments 84; sales 87; stock 9,327.

CHARLESTON, September 2—Cotton firm; middling 6⅞; net receipts 23 bales; gross 23; sales 252; stock 12,985.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, September 3.—A fair speculative business was transacted in wheat today and the undertone was stronger. Local operators were bullish and were credited with buying fair quantities of December. Some of the American exchanges were closed. This curtailed business to some extent. The improved tone of the market was attributed to the decidedly strong bank statement from New York and to the better feeling in the stock market in New York. During the latter part of the session the feeling was not quite so strong and prices settled 1-8@1-4, though the close was steady at a net gain of 3-8 for December and 5-16 for September.

In corn the trade was very light, the market ruling quiet with fluctuations narrow. The feeling at the start was inclined to weakness, but later on became steadier, but there were no very material changes in prices. The weather throughout the corn belt is still dry. The market closed showing an advance of 1-8 from yesterday.

Oats were quiet and weak. There was no support until after prices rallied 1-8@1-4, but the close was easy and the net decline from yesterday 1-4@3-8 for May and 1-2 for December.

Provisions were higher for September with little or no change for later deliveries. The strength was due to higher prices for live hogs at the stock yards and to the report of light stocks of regular products on hand at the end of last month. The market ruled steady at a limited advance for lard and ribs and strong for pork, September being quotably 50c higher.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
September	62⅞	63¾	62⅞	63¼
December	67⅛	68¼	67⅛	68¼
CORN—				
September	37⅛	37⅛	37	37⅛
October	37¼	38	37⅛	37⅜
December	37⅞	38⅛	37⅜	37⅝
May	40⅜	40⅝	40⅛	40⅜
OATS—				
September	22¾	22¾	22	22⅛
October	24	24⅛	23¾	23⅝
May	28⅝	29⅛	29	29
PORK—				
September	15 50	15 50	15 50	15 50
October	14 78	14 75	14 70	14 85
LARD—				
September	8 03½	8 05	8 02½	8 05
October	7 82½	7 85	7 80	7 85
SIDES—				
September	8 85	8 85	8 85	8 85
October	7 95	7 95	7 90	7 90

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, September 2, 1893.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, September 2—Flour—Firms; first patent $4.00; second patent $4.35; extra fancy $3.80; fancy $3.50 family $3.00. Corn—No. 1 white 60c; No. 2 white 59c; mixed 58c. Oats—Texas rust proof 33; white 40c; mixed 38c. Seed rye—Georgia 85@90. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, large bales, $1.00; choice timothy small bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, small bales, $1.00; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 95c. Meal—Plain 58c; bolted 56c. Wheat bran—large sacks, 80c; small sacks 80. Cotton seed meal—$1.30 ₱ cwt. Steam feed—$1.10 ₱ cwt. Stock peas 60@65c ₱ bu; white 75c; lady $1.00. Boston beans $2.65@2.75 ₱ bu; Tennessee $1.75@2.00. Grits—Pearl $3.25.

ST. LOUIS, September 2—Flour, little doing; patents $3.00@3.25; choice $2.40@2.80; family $1.90@2.00. Wheat higher; No. 2 red cash —; September 69¾; October 61¾@61¾. December 63¼. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed cash —; September 34@34¾; October 34¼; December 33¾. Oats lower; No. 2 cash —; September 23½; October —.

BALTIMORE, September 2—Flour dull; Howard street and western superfine $1.90@2.15; extra $2.15@2.50; family $3.00@3.35. Wheat steady; No. 2red spot and September 66½@66¾; milling wheat by sample 56@67. Corn, southern dull; white by sample 50; yellow 50.

CHICAGO, September 2—Flour quiet; winter patents $3.20@3.50; winter straights $2.75@3.10; spring patents $3.25. No. 2 spring wheat 63; No 3 spring —; No. 2 red 63. No. 2 corn 37¼. No. 2oats 23½@23¾.

CINCINNATI, September 2—Flour in moderate demand; family $3.00@3.15; fancy $3.15@3.50. Wheat trade slow; No. 2 red 57. Corn weak; No. 2 mixed 41. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed 26½.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, September 2—Roasted coffee—Arbuckle's 22.60c ₱ 100 lb cases Lion 22.60c; Leverin's 22.60c; Green—Extra choice 20c; choice good 19c; fair 18c; common 16@17c. Sugar—Granulated 6c; powdered 6¼c; cutloaf 6¼; white extra C 5¾; New Orleans yellow clarified 5⅛@5⅝; yellow extra C 4⅝@4¾. Syrup—New Orleans choice 45c; prime 35@40c; common 20@30c Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25c Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@80c. Nutmegs 65@80c Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c Jamaica ginger 18c. Singapore pepper 12c. Mace $1.00 Rice—Head 6c; good 5¼c; common 4¼c; imported Japan 5@5½c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.50; icecream $1.10; Virginia 75c. Cheese—Flats 11@12½c. White fish —½ bbls $4.00; pails 60c. Soap—Tallow, 100 bars 75 lbs, $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.25@250. Candles—Paraffin 11½c; star 11c. Matches —4.00@$4.00; 300s $300@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.70; 60s, 5 gross, $4.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk, 4½c; do. 1 lb package, 5½c. cases, 1 lb 5¾c; do 1 and ½ lbs 8c; do. ½ lbs 8½c. Crackers—XXX soda 8½c; XXX butter 6¾c; XXX pearl oysters 6c; shell and excelsior 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted stick 7½c; French mixed 13c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $5.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.95@4.00; salmon $600@7.50; F.W. oysters $1.30; L. W. $1.35; corn $2.50@3.50; tomatoes $2.10. Ball potash $3.20. Starch—Pearl 4c; lump 4½c; nickel package $3.00; celluloid $5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints, $1.00@1.40; quarts $1.50@1.80. Powder—Rifle, kegs, $3.50; ½ kegs $2.00; ¼ kegs $1.15. Shot—$1.60 ₱ sack.

NEW ORLEANS, September 2—Coffee quiet; Rio ordinary to fair 17½@19¼. Sugar quiet; open kettle strictly prime to choice —; fully fair to prime —; fair to good fair 4⅞; centrifugals, choice yellow clarified 5½; prime do. 4⅜@4⅝; off do. 4 3-16@4¼; seconds 3 11-16@4. Molasses, open kettle nominal; centrifugal nominal; choice 20; prime to good prime 18@19; fair to good fair 9@12; inferior to good common 7@8. Louisiana syrup 23@32. Rice easy; Louisiana ordinary to good 2¾@3½.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, September 2—Provisions, pork, new current make $15.25. Lard, prime steam sold at 8.00. Dry salt meats loose shoulders 7.75; long clear 9.25; clear ribs 9.25; short clear 9.75. Bacon, boxed shoulders 8.75; long clear 10.37½; clear ribs 10.37½; short clear 10.75. Sugar-cured hams 12.00@14.00.

ATLANTA, September 2—Clear rib sides, boxed 10c; loose-cured bellies 13c. Sugar-cured hams 12¾@15c, according to brand and average; California 12¾c. Breakfast bacon 14½@15c. Lard—Leaf 10¼@10½; compound 8¼c.

CHICAGO, September 2—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $13.50@15.55. Lard 8.00@8.10. Short ribs, loose 9.00@9.05. Dry salt shoulders, boxed 7.25@7.50; short clear sides boxed 8.25@8.37½.

CINCINNATI, September 2—Pork, family $14.50. Lard, kettle dried 8.50. Bulk meats quiet; short ribs 8.75@9.00. Bacon steady; short clear 10.85@11.00.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, September 2—Turpentine steady at 23½; rosin steady; strained 75; good strained 80; tar firm at $1.25; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.00; yellow dip $1.60; virgin $1.60.

SAVANNAH, September 2—Turpentine firm at 24; rosin firm at 80.

CHARLESTON, September 2—Turpentine firm at 23½; rosin quiet; good strained 80.

Country Produce

ATLANTA, September 2—Eggs 16@18. Butter—Western creamery 24@25c; choice Tennessee 18@20c; other grades 10@12½c. Live poultry—Turkeys 10@12½c; ₱ lb; hens 25@28; spring chickens, large 18@20c; small spring 10@15c; ducks 18@20c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 15@18c; ducks 15c; chickens 12½@15. Irish potatoes—New $2.00@2.50 ₱ bbl. Sweet potatoes, 60@70c ₱ bu. Honey—Strained 8@10c; in the comb 10@12½c. Onions 75c@$1.00 ₱ bu; ₱ bbl $2.25@2.50; crate 50@75c. Cabbage 1½@1c. Pears—Fancy ¾ bu. crate 75c @$1.00; LeConte bbls $3.00@3.50; Kiefer $3.00@3.50.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, September 2—Apples—None on market. Lemons $3.50@4.00. Oranges—Florida $4.00@4.50 ₱ box; Messina $3.50@4.00. Cocoanuts 3@4c. Pineapples $1.10@1.50 ₱ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.00@1.50. Figs 13@18c. Raisins—New California $2.25; ½ boxes $1.50; ¼ boxes 75c. Currants 6@7c. Leghorn citron 20@25c. Nuts—Almonds 18; pecans 12@14c. Brazil 11@12½c. Filberts 11½c. Walnuts 12½@15c. Peanuts—Virginia, electric light 7@7½c; fancy handpicked 6½@7; North Carolina 5½@6¼; Georgia 4@4½c.

Bagging and Ties.

ATLANTA, September 2—Bagging—1¾ lb 6¼; 2 lb 5¾; 2¼ lb 6¼. Ties—60 lb $1.05; 45 lb $1.00.

NOTICE.

I will receive bids for furnishing winter uniforms to the Atlanta police force until the 12th day of September, at 12 o'clock noon. The uniforms are to be made of the best quality middlesex cloth, indigo blue, made and trimmed in workmanlike manner. The pants shall be middlesex cloth, 24 ounces to the yard; coat and vest 22 ounces to the yard, and overcoat 26 ounces to a yard.

The party to whom the contract is awarded shall furnish certificate that the uniforms are made of the best quality middlesex cloth of the above weights.

A. B. CONNOLLY,
sep 2 3 5 8 10 12 Chief Police.

UNITED STATES
Mutual Accident Association
320 and 322 Broadway, New York.
CHAS. B. PEET, President. JAS. R. PITCHER, Sec'y and Gen'l Man'gr
JAMES T. PRINCE, State Agent, Georgia and South Carolina.
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Liberal contracts made with Live Agents.
august 16-1m.

THE RYAN CO.

THIS WEEK WILL OFFER SOME

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS

—IN—

Clothing and Shoes.

5,000 Boys' Cassimere School Suits, worth $5, will be sold at $2 a suit
3,500 Men's fine Cassimere Suits, worth $13.50, will be sold at $8 suit
3,000 pairs Men's fine Pants, worth $2.50, will be sold at $1 pair.
Continuation of the great sale of Men's fine Shoes from the John M. Moore Shoe Co.
Men's fine Shoes that cost $6 pair, now $3.50.
Men's fine Shoes that cost $4.50 pair, now $3.
Men's fine Shoes that cost $3 pair, now $2.
Youths' fine Shoes that cost $2.25, now $1.25.
Boys' fine Shoes that cost $2.75 pair, now $1.50.
Ladies' Shoes at Manufacturer's cost.
Hundreds of bargains will be offered in our Dry Goods Departments.

THE RYAN CO.



"There's many a true word spoken in jest."
Outraged Ostrich—So you're the sucker I've been laying for.

DON'T BE A SUCKER

and pay fancy and exorbitant prices to have your clothes made to order when you can get the same goods, trimmings and workmanship at a moderate and reasonable price.

Our fall styles are now in, open and on display. We have not space to describe; sufficient to say the largest, grandest and best selected stock in the city is to be seen here. You're interested in the price.

$20 or $25 gives you a choice of 200 Suitings to select from.

$5 or $6 a choics of 150 styles of Trouserings.

The guarantee of perfect satisfaction goes with every garment made, and we press and keep in repair free for one year all garments made by us. The goods are here for your inspection, the prices plain. We invite comparison. Place your order now and have clothes finished at your convenience.

Open every night until 9 p. m.

Out of town customers can secure our line of samples by sending 10c for postage. Tape line, fashion plate and rules for self-measurement sent free.

KAHN BROS.
The Leading Tailors,
8 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.
sun mon tue wed

Auction -:- Sale
—OF—
FURNITURE AND GRATES

Still goes on at 62 Peachtree street daily from 10 to 1. A few more choice goods left. Purchasers will please come and remove goods on Monday or they will be sold over.

P. H. MILLER, Receiver.

ATLANTA ELEVATOR CO.,
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Means Street W. and A. R.
ATLANTA, GA.,
MAKERS OF PASSENGER & FREIGHT
ELEVATORS

20 PAGES. THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. Pages 11 to 20

VOL. XXVI. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 3, 1893. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

KEELY CO.

Will Tomorrow Morning Commence the Opening of the Fall Campaign!

Never in the history of the Dry Goods Trade has the purchasing power of A DOLLAR been so great as at the present time!!

Opening of Fall Dress Goods!

Dress Goods.

Storm Serges just received by Saturday's Express.

20 pieces 39-inch, all wool Storm Serge, worth 50c, our opening price 39C

10 pieces 45-inch, all wool Storm Serge, worth $1, our opening price 73C

7 pieces 54-inch Sublime Serge, worth $1.25, our opening price 98C

20 pieces 40-inch Illuminated Storm Serge, worth 65c, our opening price 49C

65 pieces Tweeds, for Travelling Dresses, a new and styleish material worth 75c, our opening price 59C

25 pieces 38-inch Changeable Fancy Fgurged Armure, worth 35c, our opening price 25C

Black Dress Goods.

All of the new and popular weaves. Storm Serges, Surah Serges, Hop Sackings, Armures, Whip Cords, Tyrolenes, Henriettas.

500 yards fine black Silk finished Henrietta, worth $1, at 65c

700 yards all wool French Henrietta, worth 60c, at 39c

600 yards Surah Serge, a fine grade, at 49c

Remnant Sale of Dress Goods..

Thousands of yards of Remnants of Summer and Winter Dress Goods thrown upon Bargain Counters at less than one-half the cost of Manufacture.

Flannels.

80 pieces fine French Plaid Flannels, We sold the same quality last season at 40c, go now at 19C

Satines.

One case of new Fall Satines in choice designs 12½C

Flanneletts.

40 pieces of fine Tuffetd Flanneletts, worth 20c, our price 12½C

Fall Prints.

3 cases of new Fall Prints, best standard quality 5C

Canton Flannels.

One case Brown Canton Flannel, good quality 5C

Domestics.

5 bales 4-4 Heavy Sheeting, good value 5C

2 bales of 4-4 Bleaching, no limit 5C

Linens and Household Goods.

72-inch Bleached Damask 95c

68-inch Cream Damask 50c

48x24 Bleached Huck Towels 25c

11-4 White Spreads 55c

11-4 White Spreads, extra weight 95c

Hosiery.

Ladies' Fast Black Seamless Hose 15c

Ladies' Crescent Dye, double heel and toe 25c

Ladies Tan in plain and Richilieu ribbed Hose 25c

Ladies' Black double heel toes and sole 33⅓c

Ladies' Egyptian Cotton Hose, high spliced heel 39c

Ladies' Lisle Thread, plain or ribbed 49c

Misses' Fast Black Ribbed Hose 10c

Misses' Regular Made Hernsdorf dye 15c

Misses' Fast Black and Russett Hose 25c

Men's Seamless Half Hose 10c

Men's Regular Made Hose, Tan and Fast Black 12½c

Men's Regular Made Balbriggan 15c

Men's Tan Balbriggan, Black and Cadet Blue Hose, high spliced heel and double toe, fast colors 35c

Notions and Small Wares.

Horn Strips, dozen in package, 7c; Hair Pins, 1c package; Seamless Stockinet Shields, 10c; Hooks and Eyes, 2c card; Bone Casing, 3c; Buttermilk Soap, 7c; Turkish Bath Soap, 45c dozen.

Umbrellas.

350 English Gloria Umbrellas, Natural handles, Paragon frames 75C

Misses' Gossamers.

All sizes at 75c

Reefer Suits.

A few more of those Storm Serge Suits left over from last week's sale, to close $2.50

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Keely Company.

THE FAIR

NEW, FRESH GOODS

We are busy with box and pencil. The new things coming in are a-shining on our counters and shelves. Come to see.

First Bargain Sale

We want to begin the Fall with our usual rush, and so we offer the following goods for less than any other house:

Dry Goods.

Cotton Checks at 3 cents yard.
Cotton Flannel at 5 cents yard.
Yard-wide Sea Island at 5 cents yard.
Ginghams, for school aprons, at 8 cents; 10 cents kind.
Linen Collars, 5 cents.
Linen Cuffs at 10 cents.
Laundered White Shirts at 50 cents.
25 per cent discount on all woolen dress goods. This is a rare chance to get worsted dresses at 1-4 off.
Three-yard length Lace Curtains at 89 cents pair.
Allover $6 and $7 Portieres at $5.
Dress Cambrics at 5 cents yard.
Dress Silesia Lining at 12 cents yard.
Cotton Challis at 2.
Dark Satines at 10 cents yard.
8-4 Bleached Sheeting at 15 cents yard.
We offer TOMORROW a lot of FINE LINENS, in drawn work and stamped, including splashers, tray cloths, etc., at 1-4 off; that is, 25 per cent discount. The early buyers will be fortunate.

School Supplies at The Fair.

Spelling Blankbooks at 4 cents.
Pencil Tablets at 4 cents.
Slates at 5 cents up.
Lead Pencils at 5 cents per dozen.
Slate Pencils free.
School Satchels at 5 cents up.
Exercise Books at 4 cents.
Scholar's Companions at 4 cents.
Great Sale of SCHOOL SUPPLIES at The Fair.

Specials Tomorrow.

New Pocketbooks at 50 cents, also at 25 cents.
Twelve bars Laundry Soap 25 cents.
Ammonia, best, at 10 cents.
Tetlow's Face Powder at 13 cents.
4711 Cologne Soap at 15 cents cake.
Palm Soap at 5 cents.
Shirt Waists for boys at 39 cents, worth 50 cents, and they are percale.
All 75 cents Ladies' Waists at 50 cents.
All 25 cents Vests at 15 cents.
All 50 cents Lisle Vests at 38 cents.

New Hosiery at The Fair.

Black Silk Hose at 75 cents pair, were $1.25; see them.
Raven Black Lisle Hose at 49 cents; drop stitch and plain.
Children's Ribbed Seamless Fast Black Hose at 15 cents.
Men's Hose from 10 cents to 50 cents, the best in the city.
Our Hosiery stock now occupies an important part in our business eye. We have one of the largest stocks and the cheapest.
Famous P. & P. Kid Gloves, in white, with large buttons, at $1.25 per pair.
P. & P. Kid Gloves at $1 up.
We warrant all our gloves and fit them at our counter. Expert attendants.

New Millinery at The Fair.

The High-crown Sailor has come as the headwear between seasons. We have our trimmers now on a tour of study in New York. We lead in choice Millinery at moderate prices.

Notions at The Fair.

Pins at 1 cent.
Hair Pins at 1 cent.
Whalebone at 9 cents.
Tracing Wheels at 10 cents.
Bone Casing at 15 cents bolt.
Zephyr at 5 cents.
New Combs at 5 cents.
New Tooth Brushes at 10 cents.
Dress Shields at 10 cents.
Atlanta-made Writing Paper Tablets at 5 cents.
Atlanta-made Linen Note Tablets at 15 cents.
Choice Stationery, made here in good old Atlanta, better and cheaper than any imported. Come to The Fair.

Willow-ware at The Fair.

Atlanta-made Clothes Hampers at $2.24.
Lunch Baskets at 25 cents.

China at The Fair.

Whisk Brooms at 10 cents.
Decorated Plates at 10 cents; Monday.
Goblets at 5 cents; Monday.
New Dinner Sets at $9.98.
Carlsbad China, in white and decorated, in every shape and kind.
Fine Lemonade Sets at $1.98.
Cake Stands at 25 cents.
New Glassware, in bowls, 24 cents; in vinegar cruets, 15 cents; in pitchers, 48 cents.
Decorated Soup Plates at 5 cents.
Fruit Jars delivered free.
Jelly Tumblers at 38 cents dozen.

Kitchen Goods.

French Plate Mirrors, oak frame, at 39c.
Bracket Lamps at 33 cents.
Hall Lamps at $2.48.
Library Lamps at $2.48.
Hall Lamps at $1.98.
Blue Enamel Ware and Tinware at bargain prices.
Cutting Tables at $1.24.
Coffee Pots at 10 cents up to $1.24.
Patent Roasters at $1.24.
Infant Baths $1.48.
Tea Canisters at 24 cents.
Coffee Mills at 39 cents.
Feather Dusters at 10 cents up.
Tacks, six papers for 10 cents.
Chamois Skins at 13 cents up.
New Brushes, shoe, at 18 cents up.
Chair Seats at 9 cents.
Scrubbing Brushes at 10 cents.
Clothes Pins three dozen for 5 cents.
Knife Boxes at 15 cents up.
Wooden Bowles at 12 cents up.

Japanese Ware at The Fair.

Japanese Screens, cloth, four-fold, gold embroidered, at $6.63; worth $10.
Japanese Trays at 24 cents.
Japanese Crumb Trays at 48 cents.
Japanese Cups and Saucers at 18 cents up.
Every day brings in new Japanese goods, and you are invited to see the Tea Pots, Chocolate Pots, Cracker Jars and Fancy Japanese China. It is a fine display.
Everything at a bargain tomorrow.

THE FAIR. THE FAIR.

You Better Catch on Now

To the phenomenal bargains we are offering in order to reduce our immense stock by the time the carpenters will have completed the remodeling of our store. Every article in our store is included in this great sacrifice sale. Nothing is reserved. Our stock of

Clothing, Hats and Furnishings

Must be cleared out immediately. If you want a bargain, come in. The scaffolding on the outside of the building does not stop this great sale. We are on the inside selling the goods the same as usual. Such an opportunity as this has never before been afforded the citizens of Atlanta to purchase Clothing, Hats and Furnishings.

EISEMAN BROS.

15 and 17 Whitehall Street.

Only Manufacturers of Clothing in the South Dealing Direct with Consumer.

NO BRANCH HOUSE IN THE CITY.

GEORGIA FEMALE SEMINARY AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

A splendidly equipped school for young ladies. Elegant brick buildings with all modern comforts. Accommodates 150 boarders. Finest music and art advantages in the south. Thorough literary course. Reasonable rates. Address A. W. VANHOOSE or H. J. PEARCE, Gainesville, Ga.

july 13—3m thur sun

CAPITAL FEMALE COLLEGE

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MISS LEONORA BECK, PRINCIPAL

This popular institution will open its next session September 11th. In addition to the teachers who worked so admirably in it last year, such distinguished names as Professor and Mrs. Bernard Awtry, Mrs. Hugh Angier, Mrs. J. R. Gregory and Miss Alice Hardeman have been added to the faculty, making a corps of twenty-two instructors. Unexcelled advantages in music and art and the highest and broadest instruction in languages, sciences, mathematics, literature and history. Call for catalogue at Phillips & Crew, or on principal, Angier Terrace. aug 20 1m thu sun

CENTENARY FEMALE COLLEGE

CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE.



Fall term opens September 7th. Buildings, brick, trimmed with stone; large, well ventilated. Every department fully equipped and thoroughly organized. Excellent advantages in music and art. Special attention given to home comforts and health of the young ladies. For full particulars and for catalogue, address D. SULLINS, D.D., Cleveland, Tenn.

EMORY COLLEGE

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TELEPHONE NO. 175.

DRIFTWOOD.

Some Incidents of the Great and Memorable Hurricane Recounted.

ODDS AND ENDS FROM THE SEA

No One Will Ever Be Able to Make a Correct Estimate of the Loss of Life and Damage to Property.

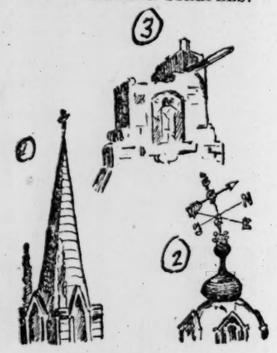


NEVER has our southern coast been so widely and ruthlessly devastated as it was by the terrble hurricane of one week ago tonight.

The sacred bells which called to devotional service last Sabbath toll this morning for five hundred dead. Every wave of a merciless ocean tosses some fragment of a wreck. Under the sea, sleeping the last sleep, rests many a poor body which sank into the depths with bubbling groan, unknelled, uncoffined and unknown. Dismantled ships stand as grim milestones marking every mile in four huudred of the shore. The horror of the desolation may be imagined. At best, the story can be but imperfectly told.

Man has learned the secret of foretelling thea pproach of such visitations,

SOME SHORN STEEPLES.



1.—St. John's.
2.—Mickra Israel.
3.—First A. B. Church.

but, as yet, he knows no art to check or fend them. A warning was sounded thirty-six hours in advance. Mariners who were in port remained there, but the great argosies at sea were not apprized. Thousands of unfortunates who live remote from the busiest of the world's scenes heard not the prediction, and were caught unawares. Severe storms are common the last week in August. Familiar with danger, no extraordinary precautions were taken by the exposed along the coast. They could not have done much that would have availed any good. The fury of the gale knocked buildings over as though they were ten pins. That tidal wave came in with a roar in the darkness and submerged the lowlands. No barrier could have been raised that would have stopped the rushing waters. Escape to high ground was the only chance. Some did venture out in the night and the storm to seek shelter in houses on the sand ridges. Such were saved together with those sailors who climbed up in the riggings and lashed themselves there.

No harbor offered a protecting lea for the shipping, and from Brunswick to Cape Hatteras every vessel at anchor dragged. Some were left in positions from which they can be pulled off, but others are from a mile to two miles from any water.

The greatest disasters to shipping were off the ports and in the roads at the larger ports. Half a dozen vessels were wrecked at Brunswick, ten at Darien and Doboy, fifteen below Savannah, twelve in the waters about Port Royal and Beaufort, about as many at Charleston, and Wil-



A WRECKED WHARF.

mington, N. C., reported that the number there will reach fifty. The number that foundered at sea cannot be told. Apparently, few sailing vessels weathered the hurricane between Brnsuwick bar and Cape Hatteras. Those that were on the outer edge of the storm rode it through safely. For days yet reports will come of disabled vessels reaching port. Captain Berg, of the steamship City of Birmingham, told me that he passed barks and schooners all Monday and Tuesday bare of rigging. He took the crews from two ships, and offered to take off the men from all the boats which hailed him. Some wanted to be towed into port, but he would not undertake that. Mr. Frank Rebarer, clerk of the city council of Savannah, related a dramatic incident of this character which has not been published except in a line.

A Nervy Skipper.

On the second day after the gale the Birmingham sighted a large schooner which was drifting helplessly. A heavy sea was still running. Captain Berg bore down on the vessel, as she seemed to be in a desperate situation. As she was approached, the crew was seen to be busy patching fragments of sails. She had been a three-master, but only a piece of one spar was left. All the rest of the rigging had been carried away. Captain Berg asked if she wanted any help. The master answered that he wanted to be towed into port.

"I am overdue now, and there is anxiety in port for us," replied Captain Berg. "If you will come aboard I will take you, but I cannot stop to tow you. I am more anxious to get in than to get salvage."

"My cargo is too valuable to desert the vessel, and I will stick to her," sang out the skipper. "If you see a tug send her out." He waved his cap to Captain Berg as the great steamship passed on, leaving him out there tossing up and down on the waves.

It was a nervy resolution of the skipper to stick to his disabled craft, and the passengers on the Birmingham cheered him lustily. The last seen of him on the horizon he was trying to get up a few yards of canvas on the shattered stick that still stood.

A Race for Life.

No casuality of the storm excited the interest that the wreck of the City of Savannah did. That mishap was entirely due to the loss of the smokestacks. This was a remarkable accident. It was something never dreamed of. The smokestacks are braced by strong chains from the deck. One sea swept over the upper deck and smashed the pilot house in, driving Captain Savage, who was standing by the wheel, back into his room. Mountain high is usually accepted as a figurative term applied to waves, but in this storm it had more literal truth in it than it generally has.

There are times when the best seamanship in the world cannot save a ship from shipping a sea. It was so in this storm. The Savannah would mount to the crest of one sea and then plunge down into the trough. Before she could recover, a tremendous wave would break clear over her. The force of many tons of water rolling furiously across the deck did the damage. After the smokestacks were carried away, the engines were helpless, and the ship could do nothing but drift. And she drifted until she struck.

Captain Berg's barometer told him Sunday afternoon that a storm was coming, and he knew that he might expect trouble when he got around Hatteras. That cape, stretching far out in the ocean, protects the sea to the north for a long distance. Ships coming down the coast may have smooth water until they reach Hatteras. If there is anything of a storm to the south, rough water is struck as soon as the ship begins to head around the cape. Captain Berg found the rough sea as soon as he turned. Usually, the coast steamers run within ten miles of the light on the Carolina coast, but Captain Berg's barometer kept falling, and the captain kept her off shore. Before long he realized that it was not a safe locality, and he turned his ship's head sharp around toward the gulf stream, and, with his heels to the land, made the best speed he could. As the storm increased in violence, the Birmingham made slow headway, but she kept going farther and farther out in the ocean. All Sunday night and Monday morning he kept his ship's prow pointed in the direction of the stream, and all the time he was getting away from the storm center.

It was Monday midday when he turned southward again. All the rest of that day and the next he ran before he got back to the course which the Svannah ships sail.

"This has been a fearful storm, and I will run in close to keep a watchout for wrecks," he said. All Tuesday he was passing floating timber, merchandise, railroad crossties and every conceivable form of wreckage and floating hulls without number. Some were bottom up and told their own story of all on board lost—gone to Davy Jones's locker. Two shipwrecked crews were taken off floating hulls and made comfortable.

The Language of the Sea.

It was fortunate that Captain Berg decided to hug the coast, else he would have missed the Savannah, and her passengers would have had to stay there another day. When the Birmingham first came in view of the wreck far ahead, Captain Berg could not tell what it was.

The firing of the signals was a thrilling episode. Captain Berg fired one, and the answer, I think a green light followed by a red, told that the wreck was of the same company. Then another signal was fired, asking to what line the wreck belonged.

"Boston," was the answer in the night language of the sea, for ships speak in one set of signals by day and another at night.

"My God, it is the Savannah," exclaimed Captain Berg.

Every heart was touched at the intelligence received in this mute way.

And nothing more pathetically dramatic could be imagined than the scene when the small boat from the Birmingham reached the City of Savannah. It was impossible to go up to the wreck with the sea breaking over her in the darkness without danger of being dashed against the ship.

The mate in the small boat said that he could not take the passengers off until the next morning, but that the sister ship would stand by through the night.

The captain of the tug which went to the wreck Tuesday afternoon has been criticised for not attempting to take off the passengers and crew. The steward on the Savannah says that the tug did start a small boat for the wreck and that it was swamped with two men in it.

That was a noble act of Captain Savage in sending his last boats ashore with the women. All the men except those required to man the boats were left on board. They had little to drink, less to eat, and hope of rescue was slim. Two ships had passed without noticing the wreck. The boats could not come back when once they got through the breakers, and there the crew and male passengers were left, perhaps, to die, certainly to suffer agony of despair and the pangs of thirst and hunger. The theme is fit for the grandest painter or poet.

No one who witnessed the landing of the women at Savannah and their safe restoration to their loved ones will ever forget it. Men looked on and wept at the touching picture. Some of those who had wives and daughters on the wreck were not accountable for what they said or did. But the joy of the meeting was followed by a calm of spirit and mind.

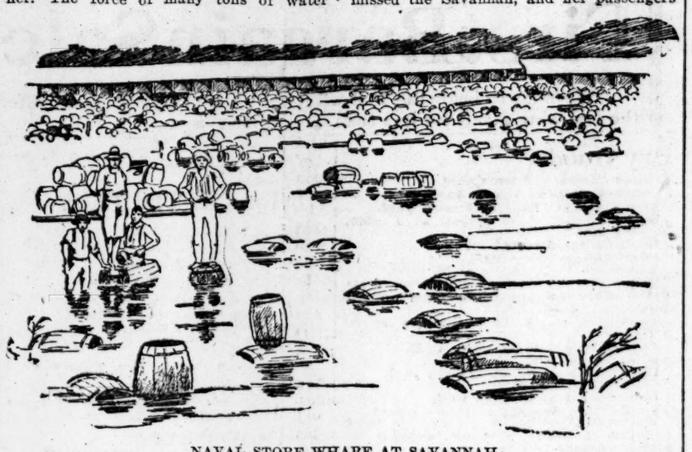
Freaks of Wind and Wave.

The force of the wind and wave is illustrated on every hand along the coast. The wind must have blown a hundred miles an hour. A bathhouse on Tybee shown in the accompanying cut, stands on end in the sand. Other houses were blown down. On Blackbeard island there is a large vessel up in the yard of the quarantine doctor's home. On St. Catherine's island there is a sloop yacht far up in the woods. Some miles from Doboy there is a large schooner standing up in the woods, her masts sticking up through the treetops. On a marsh ten miles north of Beaufort is a barkentine high and dry, two miles from any water.

The naval stores yards in Savannah were flooded, and hundreds of barrels of turpentine and rosin were carried out to sea.

One of the pictures shows what sport the wind had with the church steeples.

The loss to the rice planters in the Savannah territory is estimated at 75 per



NAVAL STORE WHARF AT SAVANNAH.



MEXICAN BRIG OFF TYBEE LIGHT.



THE TIDE GIVES UP ITS DEAD.



OUT OF ITS ELEMENT.

cent. One planter had 300 acres [illegible] out to sea. It was cut; the tidal wave came up, and when it receded the year's crop went with it. No one will ever know the loss of life. Surely, it reaches over 500, and may far exceed that.

The Tybee railrad is ruined. A bit of the track which is shown in the illustration looks like a sea serpent. The waves cut the embankment and sand away and twisted the rails into the most grotesque and fantastic shapes. Mr. Comer says that the damage can be repaired for $50,000. The road will have to be almost entirely rebuilt. It is thought that the property will be turned over by the Central to the bondholders, who can do as they please with it. It is pretty certain that the Central will surrender control of it. It has been suggested that it might be equipped as an electric road and operated more cheaply than as a steam line.

Flotsam and Jetsam.

Mayor John McDonough is to be congratulated on the prompt manner in which he put his city in repair. He had 200 men at work cleaning up the evidences of the storm, and two days later a stranger could not have told that there had been a hurricane except by the limbless trunks of the beautiful trees, which are one of the glories of the city.

The damage in the city of Savannah proper was small. Several houses were unroofed, but the actual loss there was not so great as done by the storm of August 27, 1881, exactly the same day and month, by the way. And both storms came on Sunday, too. There is a coincidence to start speculation. And the storm of 1881, which was terrific also, especially at Charleston, came about August 24th. Before the war, the gales used to come along about the 10th of September, but the war changed many things, and the new south does not even adhere to old dates for natural disturbances.

Savannah and Charleston's papers gave very full reports of the destruction by the storm in their respective cities. It remains for The Constitution to collect the reports from all points and give them to its readers, and it was the only paper in the country that did cover the hurricane news completely from first to last.



A TYBEE TURNOVER.

Savannah suddenly became a great center for the distribution of telegraphic news. One night last week Manager Maxwell, of the Western Union, handled 60,000 words for the newspapers of the country, The Constitution taking far more than any other paper.

FRANK WELDON.



NOT A SEA SERPENT, BUT PART OF TH E TYBEE RAILROAD.

CAUSED MUCH TALK.

The People Praise The Constitution's Story of the Great Storm.

HANDSOME COMPLIMENTS FROM CITIES.

What Some Prominent People Have to Say Concerning the Reports from the Storm Centers.

Savannah, Ga., September 2.—(Special.) Interest in the hurricane news has been at fever heat all the week. The papers here have given full accounts of the storm in this section, but for four days Savannah was practically cut off from the outside world. At first there was only one wire out of here and The Constitution seemed to have the use of that. The only complete accounts of what damage had been done outside of Savannah were in The Constitution. At the board of trade and the cotton exchange The Constitutions for the reading tables were eagerly sought for. At the news stands they were taken almost as soon as the bundles were opened.

High praise was sounded for The Constitution. The Savannah Press has a deserved compliment this afternoon.

Colonel Stovall's Press has made a hit itself on the local features. It got the jump on the destruction the first afternoon. Then when the news came of the wreck of the City of Savannah and the City of Birmingham came in with the male passengers The Press ran an extra which gave a graphic account of the wreck. And yesterday The Press again came in ahead with the story of the rescue of the female passengers.

"Highly interesting and graphic accounts of the work of the storm," said Mr. H. M. Comer, receiver of the Central. "For two or three days The Constitution gave us the only news from Charleston and other points to the north. Mr. Clark Howell certainly handled his staff of correspondents brilliantly to get such thorough descriptions of the wreck done by the storm."

"Down for a write up of the storm, eh?" said Mayor John J. McDonough. "Well, we consider The Constitution The New York Herald of the south. In this it has beat The Herald at its own game. You have had magnificent accounts of the storm all the week."

"I congratulate The Constitution on its full descriptions of last Sunday's storm," said Judge Robert Falligant. "I was out in that storm and know something of its violence. But that is another story."

"You can hardly imagine how gratified I felt last Monday morning when I heard the train from Jacksonville whistle as she came into the yards. I was scarcely less gratified to see the news of the storm in The Constitution this week," said Captain Robert G. Fleming, superintendent of the Savannah, Florida and Western railway.

"You Constitution people have spread yourselves this week and have given the best accounts of the hurricane that have been published anywhere," was the compliment from Captain D. G. Purse. "The New York Herald never did a thing up more thoroughly."

"The news service of The Constitution is equal to the best in the country," Mr. Gazaway Hartridge remarked, and he ought to know, for he is an experienced newspaper man himself. "The Constitution is ever ready for any emergency and lives up to 'Little Mack's' motto of publishing the news before anybody else."

"We have handled a large special service for The Constitution. It has taken every night a very heavy special and always more than any other paper," was the statement from Mr. Maxwell, manager of the Western Union office.

Mr. LeRoy Meyers, Mr. John Huger, Mr. John R. Young and a number of others who were met on the streets spoke in a similar vein.

Judge A. H. MacDonell, of the city court, says the reports of the work of the storm as reported in The Constitution have been the best newspaper work he has seen in a long time. He says they were as perfect as if The Constitution's work had been done right in the center of the storm.

Mayor McDonough says: "The Constitution's reports were excellent. No work could have been better done."

Acting Solicitor General Salas said The Constitution's reports were the best he had seen. He characterized it as a gigantic newspaper enterprise.

Postmaster Doyle said that he had read every report of the storm published in The Constitution with interest. He said it was perfect in detail and that even the minute points were reported exactly.

MACONITES ARE ENTHUSIASTIC.

The Leading Men of the Central City Talk of the Storm Reports.

Macon, Ga., September 2.—(Special.)—The Constitution has always been a great favorite in this city, but Maconites have been singing praises even louder and more enthusiastically than usual this week, because of the wonderful enterprise displayed in reporting so completely and interestingly the storm news. All have words of commendation and admiration. As a sample of the people's expressions and opinions I quote briefly of a few prominent persons out of the many hundreds who speak glowingly of The Constitution's storm reports:

Mayor S. B. Price—The most wonderful paper in the south. Considering the difference in population of New York and Atlanta The Constitution eclipses even The Herald and World.

Hon. Nat E. Harris—The metropolitan journals of the north and west could not have handled the storm news any better than The Constitution. It beat anything I ever saw. Georgia is proud of The Constitution.

Hon. W. A. Huff—The Constitution has broken the record once more. Its storm report was a complete panorama of the entire occurrence. I consider the day lost if I go to bed without having read The Constitution.

Colonel C. M. Wiley—The enterprise of The Constitution is something remarkable. It must have cost a large sum of money to obtain and print such elaborate reports. But expense seems to be no consideration with The Constitution in its endeavor to serve the people.

Hon. W. A. Davis—A wonderful paper. I have never read so complete and interesting account of anything as The Constitution furnised us about the storm.

Sheriff Sam Westcott—The only thing I know of that was greater than The Constitution's storm report was the storm itself.

A. T. Chapman—The Constitution's storm report was alone worth more than the subscription price of the paper one year. The report was graphic, thrilling and complete.

AND THE AUGUSTANS.

The Work Receives Hearty Praise at Their Hands.

Augusta, Ga., September 2.—(Special.)—The enterprise of The Constitution in securing all the storm news under the most trying circumstances, giving graphic reports with illustrations has been appreciated in Augusta and the people here have highly praised the wonderful work, and boast of the leading paper of the south.

Mr. C. H. Cohen—It was another evidence of the enterprise of The Constitution, which is equal to any emergency.

Mr. M. P. Carroll—I think The Constitution's account of the storm was simply marvelous. It shows as much enterprise, considering the circumstances, as The New York Herald displays in its foreign news.

Postmaster William Dunbar—The work of The Constitution was wonderful. I read its account with interest and care, and it showed the paper was a wide-awake journal and always gives the people the news.

Mr. W. T. Davidson—I think the news of the storm was a fine piece of work for The Constitution, and shows what a great journal can do.

Solicitor W. H. Davis—The accounts were excellent and surpassed all others. The Constitution certainly deserves praise for its enterprise.

Colonel I. C. Levy—It was an exceptionally fine piece of journalistic work and shows The Constitution to be a great paper.

AND HERE AT HOME.

Some Views Expressed by Men Who Talked of the Storm.

Judge W. T. Newman: "The story of the fearful hurricane has been read by me with great interest. The manner in which the story was obtained and the full and graphic manner in which it was written is a fine stroke of journalism. The Constitution is certainly a great paper."

District Attorney Joe James: "I have just arrived in the city, but I have daily received and read The Constitution. The story of the fearful disaster on the Atlantic coast was one of thrilling interest to me and the enterprise of The Constitution is manifested in every paragraph."

Mr. O. C. Fuller, the clerk of the federal court: "The Constitution has shown a wonderful facility in giving the news. This last stroke of enterprise is one of the best on record."

Commissioner J. J. Haley: "I have read the account of the storm with a great deal of interest. It is wonderful the graphic and interesting manner in which it was written and obtained."

Mr. John B. Daniel: "The story is one of the best which has appeared in the newspapers for several years. It is well written and the facts have been obtained at a great cost. It shows that The Constitution is one of the most enterprising papers in the country."

"It was a wonderful piece of work," said Judge Tanner, "and was worthy the name The Constitution has established for itself. Its enterprise—sending special men and an artist to the scene of disaster and desolation—would have done credit to any New York paper."

"The boys did some good work," said Colonel Nat Hammond. "The Constitution news feats are admirable."

"It was a remarkable piece of work—the whole thing, all the reports. The way The Constitution covered the storm damage was simply splendid," said Deputy Sheriff Green. "It was the best piece of work since the election return feat."

"The stories from the scene were fine," said City Tax Collector Bob Collins. "I'll tell you, The Constitution is energetic. It had some good newspaper work in its columns—work that bore the marks of trained men's efforts."

"It was magnificent," said Mr. John Monaghan. "The people were anxiously awaiting a correct report from the scene, and the Constitution furnished it for them. It showed great enterprise, but it was no more than I expected of The Constitution."

Mr. E. C. Spalding: "I am of the opinion that The Constitution has done much for which it should be praised by every reader. It is a common thing, of course, for The Constitution to be ahead on the news, but this particular case is interesting. It was so hard to get at the news, and yet within a short time after the wind had struck the seacoast, The Constitution had two faithful newsgatherers on the scene. Why, it looked like they were blown there."

Mr. Alex Smith: "It's a case of the same old story. The Constitution has done so many of these tricks that it is nothing surprising now to see it take the lead among the newspapers of the country in getting the news. I think it is a matter to be seriously thought of by the readers of the paper everywhere, how The Constitution spends its money and its labor to serve the people with the news before the blossom has fallen from it—while the bloom is on it. The readers and subscribers ought to consider this in such a way as to show unmistakably the appreciation they can but feel for such commendable methods on the part of The Constitution."

General C. A. Evans: "It was a great stroke of enterprise on the part of The Constitution. I was proud of it as a southern newspaper man. It was something that ought to make every citizen of Georgia proud of The Constitution. The paper has done so many things like this that it is almost a part of the state, anyhow. Georgia and The Constitution. They go hand in hand and heart to heart."

Colonel T. M. Armistead: "I was gratified beyond measure to see that The Constitution lived up to its privileges in this last week's sensation. It always lives up to its privileges, however, and always comes out on top. The Constitution knows when and where everything is going to happen and manages to get a good newsgatherer there before the world has had time to know what struck it."

The Western Union's Part.

There is much praise due the Western Union Telegraph Company for the way the matter was handled by the operators at both ends of the line. The Constitution gave notice of its desire to have a wire connected right through from Yemassee and this was granted. Competent operators were placed at the service of the correspondents and the man in the Atlanta office saw to it that The Constitution's special service came right through in good time.

All this, in spite of the fact that the wires were in bad condition all along the coast. It was marvelous how the news got hung to the wires.

THEY WILL HONOR THEIR PASTOR.

The Members of the Central Congregational Church Will Have a Rally Tonight.

There will be a meeting of all the members of the Central Congregational church tonight for the purpose of honoring their pastor, Dr. A. F. Sherrill.

Dr. Sherrill leaves for Chicago next Tuesday, where he will deliver an address before the world's congress of religions. It is a merited compliment bestowed upon a worthy individual and the occasion is one that calls forth the heartiest congratulations on the part of the church membership.

The meeting tonight will no doubt be largely attended and the exercises will be full of interest.

VERY MUCH IN EVIDENCE.

The Month With an "R" In It Brings the Oyster.

The succulent bivalve is very much in evidence these days, and his presence is, it is needless to add, appreciated.

And why not?

September is one of the months when, according to the old adage, we have a right to court the festive oyster, and this is the 3rd of September.

At Vigneaux's the oyster is found in all his glory. Nobody knows better than M. Vigneaux how an oyster should be prepared, and nobody could give his knowledge more practical vent. He gets 'em up right. Try him and see.

Georgia Road's Earnings.

New York, September 2.—The statement for the Georgia railroad for the year ending June 30th shows: Net earnings, $484,771, an increase of $109,444; charges, $626,727, an increase of $2,011, and deficit, $141,956, a decrease of $107,433.

Coupons from the Georgia Pacific Railroad Company's 5 per cent equipment mortgage bonds due August 1, 1893, will be paid by the receivers on presentation at the Central Trust Company, of New York.

Death of Two Infants.

It will be a source of deep regret to the friends of Mrs. J. J. Duggan to learn of the death of her infant son, which occurred last night. Funeral notice will appear in tomorrow's paper.

The infant of Mr. M. K. Murphy, No. 2 Pulliam street, died this morning about 1:30 o'clock.

The Governor Is Away.

Governor and Mrs. Northen are down at Warm springs, in Meriwether county. No appointment will be made to the judgeship which Judge Marshall Clarke resigned until the governor returns.

STORM AFTERMATH.

No More Bodies Were Discovered on the Islands Yesterday.

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A TUG

The Hero of Beaufort—A Man Who Saved Fourteen Lives—A Heavy Rainfall at Guyton.

Port Royal, S. C., September 2.—(Special.)—No more dead bodies have been found today about Port Royal, Beaufort and the outlying islands; at least, none have been reported. But the fact that none have been reported is no evidence of a non-discovery. The rain, which began falling last night, has continued throughout the day, and boatmen have not been brave enough to row from one island to another. The weather, in fact, has been so rough that the captain of the tug which had been chartered to visit the wreck of the Savannah refused to go today. The waters are riding high, and those who go upon them have no assurance of a safe return.

Sheriff Beard, of Beaufort county, and the coroner have been busy all day perfecting a list of the dead. Both officers estimate the number of dead at nearly 1,000, and of that number they have on file eight names of over 400. It is not 400 names they have, but taking the names of the head of families as an index and adding the membership of the families numerically the list runs near 500. The reports of these officers are based upon the information that has been received here, information so leiable that it may be called official.

The two officers are now preparing a paper to be sent to Governor Tillman. It is not an official communication, but it will be an interesting one, and will show a death roll of nearly a thousand.

The people here are now beginning to look upon the sad story in a most philosophical manner. They are fearful, however, of the final consequences. None doubt that there are many dead bodies lying around the many islands that will be found only by following the stench which leads therefrom. They all know, too, that this may endanger the health of all. Beyond this, the disaster is a thing of the past.

Saved Fourteen Lives.

The hero of all the heroes on the chain of islands is, probably, George Elliott, who was working for one of the phosphate companies. Mr. Elliott is a eaufort boy, and knows the water courses by heart. Sunday night when the vessels began breaking loose he braved the winds in a strong boat and went life-saving. That night he picked up fourteen men. The first one he saved was a negro cook off the Juno. The boat pulled alongside the negro, who grabbed the side. Mr. Elliott reached out and caught the negro by the arm. In his hand the negro was carrying a long, large butcher knife. "What are you doing with that knife?" asked Mr. Elliott of the negro. "Well, boss," answered the negro, "when I was drove from de Juno by de waters I took de knife to protect myself from serpints and sich like."

It was Mr. Elliott who rescued Mr. Paulsen and Mr. Henderson, who were on the Kennedy dredge. Both men were nearly dead when Mr. Elliott picked them up. In one group Mr. Elliott found five men, all lashed together and tied to a piece of wood. They had deliberately agreed to tie themselves in a group and escape together or die together.

The boat which was sent out by Colleco Smalls to rescue the party on an island on the coast, the party thought to have escaped from the Savannah, returned early this morning, bringing in five negroes. The negroes all belonged to the island and had been without a shelter and without anything to eat since Sunday night.

E. C. BRUFFEY.

GROSS CRUELTY CHARGED.

Interesting Facts That Will Come Out in the Official Report.

Savannah, Ga., September 2.—(Special.)—It is now certain that the official report of the loss of the steamer City of Savannah will severely censure the captains of two tugs and a schooner sighted at the time the ship was aground off Hunting Island.

It was not before known and is now stated for the first time, that on the second night when the ship was momentarily expected to go to pieces, a request was sent to a tug boat astern of the Birmingham to circle the bow of the Savannah and approach in comparatively smooth water. Mattresses were hung over the side of the City of Savannah to break the concussion should the tug strike the side in the approach, and all was in readiness for the departure. The request was sent out by men in a small boat sent by the City of Birmingham. The captain of the tug replied that he would not venture near as he was short of coal and had to go to Beaufort to replenish. He left promising to return at daylight, but never did so. At no time would it have been unsafe to approach the City of Savannah as directed around the bow. All this has been set forth in the report. The captain of the tug reported at St. Catherine's that he had been all around the City of Savannah and had seen no signs of life. This was twenty-four hours before the crew left and was obviously untrue. At the time he made the report he supposed all hands lost.

Some other very ugly facts showing gross inhumanity are sure to crop out.

A Dream Saved Her.

The steward of the City of Savannah tells a curious story. Just before leaving Boston a lady who had taken passage drove hastily to the dock and stated that she had changed her mind owing to a dream. She had her baggage taken off and bought a railroad ticket to Savannah. She said she dreamed the ship was lost.

The hull of the ship is very little damaged and the company will make an effort at once to take her off and put her in service again. Captain Savage will, no doubt, again command her.

Captain Savage says that from her port side she appears all right and that side is in good condition, but her starboard side is entirely taken away to all appearances. However there is nothing serious the matter with her hull and if that can be saved the total damage will not run beyond $100,000. The report has been sent to the underwriters and their inspector will be in the city on Monday to take a look over the wreck and decide what will be done with her. The amount of the insurance is $150,000, which is but little less than the value of the vessel. The Merritt Wrecking Company, of Norfolk, Va., will send a wrecking steamer out to her tomorrow to give a thorough inspection and they will probably decide in short order just what can be done with her. If they decide to take up the hull they will probably tow her into New York, as that is the nearest point at which a dry dock can be reached to furnish the necessary equipments for repairs. First Officer Crowell and two men are still in charge of the wreck.

Guyton's Big Storm.

This section seems to be fated as a victim to the fury of the elements. Just as the people were beginning to congratulate themselves that disaster and trouble had ended comes the story from Guyton of a fearful rainstorm and cloudburst, which threatened the homes and lives of the people of that thriving little town just thirty miles from Savannah. Suddenly at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrific rainstorm from the east struck the town and for an hour and a half the greatest rainfall Guyton has ever seen deluged its streets and suburbs. The water rose to a depth of from three to four feet in the street despite the fact that the town is on highland, and made pedestrianism impossible. It rose to a level with the floors of the stores of E. R. Rowls and A. J. Futrell and threatened to flood them. Nathan Dean was caught in the storm and gave up the attempt to fight against the water on the streets to his home. Bridges have been carried away, and trees which were bent by Sunday's storm are now lying prostrate on the ground, the rain having softened the earth at the roots and beaten down the monarchs of the forest. The damage wrought by the storm will go away up in the thousands.



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BEE TURNOVER.

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FRANK WELDON.

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E. C. BRUFFEY.

CRUELTY CHARGED.

That Will Come Out in the
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September 2.—(Special.)—It
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A DOUBLE TWIST

Which Has Put All Washington to Seriously Thinking.

THE RECORD CAUSES A TUMBLE.

A Chapter That Reads with the Glow of the Arabian Nights.

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON

The Administration Policy—Livingston Expressed His Opinion—They're All Bimetallists to Hear Them Talk.

Washington, September 2.—(Special.)—The most remarkable development in the silver discussion of the past week and the one going to prove most conclusively that the effort to repeal the Sherman law is directed principally against the everlasting defeat of silver, was the result of a vote in the house incidental to the discussion of the report of the committee on rules.

It occurred in the house on Thursday and there has probably been more talk about it since that time than any other one thing which has taken place in the house this session. The members cannot understand it. They have talked the matter over among themselves and since the incident occurred there has not been an hour that groups of members could not be seen together in the capitol talking among themselves about it.

It shows a most remarkable situation and the peculiarity of it at once becomes apparent on an examination of the record.

That the gold conspiracy is being very adroitly managed and that those who are back of it are watching every possible opportunity to score a point is as plain as a nose on a man's face.

The Story of the Vote.

Here is the way it came about. The committee on rules had reported and the details of the report have already been referred to in this correspondence. The clerk had read the report section by section and when he got down to that part of it allowing the committee on ways and means to prepare a bill and have the right to report it to the house at any time, Mr. Springer, the chairman of the committee on banking and currency, submitted an amendment giving that committee the same privilege.

Then Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, a member of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, introduced the following amendmetn to Mr. Springer's motion:

To add to the amendment just read the words, and the committee on coinage, weights, and measures bills relating to coinage."

Of course Mr. Kilgore's object was to give this important committee the same right asked by the other leading committees—that of preparing a coinage bill and submitting it to the house for consideration at any time that the committee was prepared to make its report. As is well known, the coinage committee appointed by Speaker Crisp has an undoubted majority of free coinage men on it, and, of course, their report, when it comes, will be for bimetallism, as promised by the democratic platform.

The Double Twist on Bimetallism.

Now comes the most interesting part of the day's developments, and what I give herewith in the way of votes, etc., is taken from The Congressional Record of September 1st, in which, on page 994, the full story is told. Mr. Kilgore's motion was first put to the house by division, that is, the yeas and nays were not called, the members simply dividing for count. To the astonishment of everybody Mr. Kilgore's motion was defeated by a vote of—yeas 49, nays 76.

Mr. Kilgore was amazed at such a development. But he was the more determined to push his movement to a direct conclusion and consequently demanded a yea and note vote of the house, by which the members could be put on record. The call for the yeas and nays was put, when, to the utter astonishment of the whole house, the big negative majority suddenly became converted into a majority about as large in favor of the proposition, showing conclusively that some of the members looked upon the matter in a very different light, when they knew that their votes were going to the people.

Georgia Votes Ten to One.

On the yea and nay vote in favor of allowing the committee on coinage the right to prepare and report its bills at its discretion, every member of the Georgia delegation was in his seat and all voted in favor of giving the committee the right, except Mr. Cabaniss, of the sixth district, who voted nay.

The Record a Power.

Thus it will be seen that The Congressional Record is a power in the land, and had it not been that the yeas and nays were called on this proposition the committee on coinage would have been, by vote of the house, practically throttled and could not have brought in a free coinage bill until their enemies were ready for them, which would probably have been at the heel of the session, and then it would only have been permitted in order to allow some members to gratify their desire to go on record without doing any harm.

This little incident has put the silver men to thinking and they have about made up their minds that "for tricks that are dark and ways that are vain" the goldbugs take the cake.

The Administration's Policy.

During the last few days Secretary Carlisle has had several conferences with the leading members of both houses of congres in which he has stated that the administration prefers that congress pass but two financial measures for the present. These are the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law and the Voorhees bill, allowing national banks to issue currency to the par value of bonds on deposit. After this is done the administration prefers that congress will hands off financial matters for the present and allow the strained situation of the country to right itself. After that is done and business is progressing smoothly and the banks get on a firm basis again then congress may consider the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks, and the hundreds of other financial propositions which have been suggested and introduced in the shape of bills in the two houses of congress.

The steering committee of the senate and the leaders of the house will probably adopt Mr. Carlisle's ideas.

The idea of the leaders of the house is to hold everything back until the senate gets on the Sherman bill and some action is taken upon the Voorhees bill allowing banks to issue currency to the par value of their bonds.

And Livingston Spoke.

Several members of the appropriations committee were sitting about the table in the committee room this morning. Some of them were reading papers and some writing letters. On one side of the table was Colonel Livingston, of Georgia. Just opposite him was Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, one of the bitterest and most partisan republicans in the house.

A man walked in wearing a Grand Army of the Republic button on the lapel of his coat and told Mr. Henderson that he had just been removed from his position in one of the departments.

"Why were you removed?" asked Mr. Henderson.

"Simply because I happened to be a republican."

The Iowa congressman seemed indignant. He turned to Colonel Livingston and said:

"This is an outrage. Here is a man who fought four years to maintain the union and now he is removed from office for no other reason than that he is a republican."

"I am d—n glad of it," responded Colonel Livingston as he turned the sheet of his paper and began to read on another page. "All of them ought to be dismissed."

Mr. Henderson looked at him for a moment in amazement. He had expected the Georgian to agree with him and to express sympathy for his constituent. Seeing no sympathy he contented himself by silently leaving the committee room with his constitutent dangling behind.

They Don't Feel the Panic There.

Washington has been less affected, perhaps, by the panic in financial circles than any other city in the United States. This is due to the fact of the government disbursements here every month in the shape of salaries to its employes. Today the treasury department disbursed about $800,000 in salaries to congressmen, officials and clerks in the various departments. Almost every cent of this money was paid in gold, because the treasury department found it more convenient just at present to pay salaries in gold.

The disbursing officers in the capitol building, where the senators, congressmen and employes are paid monthly, release nearly $250,000 each month. The amounts paid out monthly in the other departments are as follows: War department, $93,000; interior, $180,000; state, $15,000; postoffice, $40,000; treasury, $100,000; navy, $7,000; agricultural, $10,000; District of Columbia, $30,000; printing office, weekly, $18,000; navy yard, weekly, $18,000.

Cleveland Wants the Wilson Bill.

There is a story out today that Mr. Cleveland don't want the Voorhees bill substituted by the senate for the Wilson bill which passed the house. The Voorhees bill contains a declaration for bimetallism, and current rumor says that Mr. Cleveland prefers not to sign a bill containing such a declaration. He argues, the report further says, that should he sign such a bill he would, by doing so, pledge himself to affix his signature to a free coinage bill should one come to him at any time during his occupancy of the white house.

Bimetallist Means Nothing.

A remarkable thing that has been noted in the silver bill in both the house and the senate is that almost every man who has made a speech for unconditional repeal has first announced himself a bimetallist. As the term bimetallist has been applied in the silver debate, it means nothing more or less than a single gold standard. When a man says he is a bimetallist now it means absolutely nothing. Those who make use of the term are, as a rule, gold standard men.

A Brain Maker.

"Terrapin Tom" Murray was yesterday re-elected as keeper of the house restaurant for another term of two years. Murray is one of the best restaurant keepers in America. He has made such reputation by the manner in which he has conducted the house restaurant. He knows just what a statesman should eat in order that his brain will be active, and he has managed to feed congressmen on such diet. For a week before Bourke Cockran made his great silver speech he was in the hands of Murray and ate nothing but that which the restauranter prepared for him.

When a statesman is preparing for a great effort Murray will allow him to drink no intoxicating liquors, though there are plenty in the house restaurant. He has a concoction of beef extract and malt which he declares will produce brains in the head of statesmen who have none. Unfortunately there are several members of the house who need this concoction but who will not take it.

Gold Is Not in Demand.

The inconsistency of human nature has been illustrated at the treasury department several times recently. Until this week every man who went to the treasury with a check demanded its payment in gold. During the last two days, however, the treasury officials have been unable to pay out gold to anyone. Everybody now wants paper money. They feel that the gold scare is over and they don't want to be burdened with it.

The treasury department has ordered all the gold bullion in the department coined immediately. This bullion is in the form of bars and as it cannot be used in that shape it has been decided to coin it. There is about $90,000,000 in bullion, and as the coinage capacity of the Philadelphia mint is only $6,000,000 a month, it will take more than a year to coin the bullion on hand at present.

Free Coinage but Not Free Speech.

Judge Lawson received a remarkable petition from one of the county alliances of his district this morning. It requests that he vote for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and against the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law; to vote for a law punishing members of congress who enter caucuses; to punish lobbyists, and to punish members of congress who make partisan and political speeches in the halls of congress on the subject of legislation.

Mr. Cleveland's Health Good.

Representative Bramley, of South Carolina, was one of the callers at the white house today. He says he never saw Mr. Cleveland in better condition or in more cheerful spirits.

I talked with a prominent dentist here today about the operation upon Mr. Cleveland's jawbone. He says it amounts to nothing. He has seen and been a party to fifty similar operations and has never known one to be serious. Every dentist of experience, he says, has performed similar operations. It often becomes necessary to remove part of the bone at the root of an ulcerated tooth. There is nothing cancerous about it.

Dr. Bryan May Remain Some Time.

Mr. Cleveland's physician, Dr. Bryan, is now a guest at the white house. He will probably remain for several weeks. It is, however, not because of Mr. Cleveland's condition that he is there.

Georgia Gets Some Plums.

C. F. Holmes, of Chalybeate Springs, has been appointed postal clerk between Columbus and Seabright, Ala.

Colonel Moses has had W. E. Powell, of Newnan, appointed to a messengers place in the house. It pays $1,200.

T. W. Jones, of Atlanta, has been made a field inspector of the postoffice department at $1,600 and $4 per day for expenses.

W. W. Lampton, of Cedartown, was appointed to a place in the bureau of printing and engraving today. E. W. B.

THE POLLARD CASE.

An Interesting Story That Comes from the Congressman's Home.

WILL MR. BRECKINRIDGE RETIRE

The Talk at Lexington Is That He Probably Will.

HOW MISS POLLARD SECURED A LAWYER

And What Senator Blackburn Thought of Some Letters He Read—It Was Warm Weather in Washington.

Lexington, Ky., September 2.—(Special.)—News of a new and sensational development in the Breckinridge-Pollard scandal has just reached here. It has leaked out through one of Congressman Breckinridge's friends, who returned from Washington yesterday.

The story places Mr. Breckinridge in a very bad attitude, and may force his retirement from congress.

It seems that when the suit was filed in Washington by Miss Pollard, many of Mr. Breckinridge's colleagues were disposed to cut him. They looked upon the scandal as a matter which, in the language of a Washington minister, cast discredit upon the church and blackened the halls of congress. Many of his colleagues were indignant, but when the Kentuckian asked for a suspension of judgment they were disposed to withdraw expressions of censure. But, when he announced that he would deliver a silver speech, deep mutterings of discontent came to his ears, and he decided at the last moment against making a show of himself.

Now to the latest development.

Last week Mr. Breckinridge called a number of his old friends into consultation. Among them was Senator Blackburn, who is a close personal friend of Jeremiah Wilson, the leading attorney for Miss Pollard. At the request of Mr. Breckinridge and a number of his personal friends and relatives and advisers, Senator Blackburn consented to endeavor to persuade Judge Wilson to abandon the case.

When the senator called upon the attorney, the latter gave him the full history of his connection with the case. It run like this:

Mr. Wilson told him that Miss Pollard called upon him several weeks ago and requested him to take the case. He declined to do so. She insisted, and gave him the full history of the case, just as contained in her charges in the filed suit. Mr. Wilson did not credit the story, and, in order to dispose of the matter, he said to Miss Pollard:

"If your story be correct, Mr. Breckinridge deserves to be punished. I never handle such cases, but, if you will give me indisputable proof that every statement you have made is true, I will take your case, and will not charge you a cent. Now this ends it until you furnish the proof."

Miss Pollard promised to do so.

Mr. Wilson left the city for a week, and gave no further thought to the case.

Immediately upon his return, Miss Pollard called at his office with a large bundle of letters. They were from the Lexington congressman, and contained full proof of every statement Miss Pollard has made. Sh had letters he had written her when at school and numbers written since. In them was proof of everything. They contained all kinds of promises, including promises of marriage for the injury he had inflicted upon her. They are even said to contain an admission of the charges of seduction while she was a student at the Cincinnati seminary.

When Mr. Wilson read these, he told Miss Pollard he would fulfill his promise. But she must agree to do as he said. She should not speak of the case without his consent, and she must promise him to desist from her intention to kill Mr. Breckinridge. He further insisted that her brother, who was in Washington, presumably to kill Mr. Breckinridge, should leave the city.

Miss Pollard agreed to all his demands, and left the case in his hands.

After Senator Blackburn had talked to Mr. Wilson for some time, endeavoring to persuade him to abandon the case, Mr. Wilson explained his connection with it as given above. Then he gave Senator Blackburn a half-dozen letters from Mr. Breckinridge to Miss Pollard.

"Read these," he said, "and then tell me what you would do were you in my place."

Senator Blackburn looked through the letters. Occasionally he would give vent to a low whistle, indicating surprise. But he said nothing. Concluding the letters, the Kentucky senator refolded them, placed them on Mr. Wilson's desk, arose, wiped his brow and exclaimed:

"I have never experienced such excessively warm weather in Washington."

Without another word, he left the lawyer's office.

DAVENPORT BOUNCED.

John I. and His Clerks Fired from the Federal Building.

New York, September 2.—United States Supervisor of Elections John I. Davenport no longer holds offices in the federal building. The rooms which he occupied were taken possession of today by Postmaster Dayton, acting under instructions from the treasury department.

The eviction of Davenport was attended by a dramatic scene, during which Secretary Swift, of the postmaster's office was forcibly flung into the corridor by Davenport's chief clerk, James E. Doran. Postmaster Dayton had been instructed by Secretary Carlisle to take summary means of disposing of Davenport. At 11:40 o'clock Secretary Swift proceeded to Davenport's office, which he found in possession of Chief Clerk Doran. While waiting the arrival of the postmaster Mr. Swift stepped to the door of the office looking out into the corridor. Doran rushed to the open door, banged it to and locked it on the inside, leaving the office by another door. Postmaster Dayton at once obtained duplicate keys and entered the office. He then had the locks changed and the doors braced from the inside.

This afternoon the postmaster informed Davenport by letter that the records now in the rooms could be had by him on application. If not called for they will be put in storage. Postmaster Dayton disclaims any responsibility for the eviction of Davenport.

The Citizen Changes Hands.

Dalton, Ga., September 2.—(Special.)—The North Georgia Citizen was sold today by J. T. Chitman & Son to Charles T. Williams. Frank T. Reynolds, who has been the editor-in-chief during the summer and spring, will have the editorial control and his numerous friends are today offering their congratulations. From now on The Citizen is expected to bloom and blossom as a rose.

ON TO METZ!

Departure of Emperor William, of Germany, for the Field

WHERE HIS FATHER FOUGHT AND WON

The Review at the Gate of the City Today.

STATUS OF THE IRISH HOME RULE BILL

How the House of Lords Will Reject It. Mysterious Case in Which an American Insurance Company Is Interested.

Berlin, September 2.—Emperor William left Coblenz for Trier at 6:30 o'clock this morning, accompanied by his suite and the prince of Naples. The empress followed on a later train. The municipal authorities of Trier made the most of the imperial reception. The whole city was decked out in bunting and flowers, and triumphal arches spanned the road over which the emperor and his party passed. After driving through the main streets and receiving almost continuous ovations, the emperor proceeded to Euren, where he reviewed the fifth army corps. At 4:20 o'clock this afternoon he returned to Coblenz.

At 6:20 o'clock there was a grand banquet at the castle. Among the many guests were the archbishop of Cologne, the bishop of Trier, all the general and other officers who had accompanied the emperor during the review, and a host of local officials. At 9 o'clock a grand musket tattoo was given in the castle square.

This was the end of the emperor's public duties for the day. Although he had been busy for fifteen hours, he conferred with General von Kalterborn, war minister, and talked some time with the Italian crown prince before he sat down to his supper in private.

Tomorrow the emperor will start for Metz, where preparations have been completed to make his entry a veritable march of triumph. This dmonstration has considerable significance. It is not a mere coincidence that the German emperor and the Italian crown price appear in Metz almost exactly on the anniversary of Sedan. Everything denotes that the chiefs of the triple alliance mean now to give France warning that she must curb the chauvinism of her people. At no previous maneuvers has such a crowd of distinguished men, all interested for the preservation of German unity, been grouped around the emperor. Besides the crown prince of Italy, the king of Saxony, Prince Ludwig, Prince Leopold and Prince Ruprecht, of Bavaria, and the regent of Brunswick, there will be Prince George, of Saxony, the princess of Hohenlohe, the princess of Hohenlohe, Field Marshal von Blumenthal, General von Haesels, Chancellor von Caprivi and General von Kalterborn-Stachau, Prussian minister of war.

Upon arriving, Emperor William will proceed first to the military field service, which will be held in the presence of the whole sixteenth army corps. The road, which has been cut from the station to the vast plain where the service will be held, is spanned by triumphal arches. In the middle of the plain the great imperial tent has been erected. It is surmounted by an immense crown, and has at all the four corners golden wings outspread. After the field service the emperor will enter the Metz gate leading to the Pariser Straz, and will pass under the arches and over flowers to the Place Esplanade, where, under the shadow of his grandfather's figure in bronze, he will watch the troops pass.

All the municipal authorities, the usual company of maidens in white and bands of school children, with flowers, will welcome him formally to the city. At 3:30 o'clock the imperial party will depart for Urville, the emperor's new country house.

The rain and high winds on Thursday night injured some of the decorations in Metz, but the damage was repaired yesterday, and there is promised fine weather tomorrow.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

Salisbury Summons All the Tories to Defeat It.

London, September 2.—The marquis of Salisbury plans to make the decisive division on the home-rule bill in the house of lords the occasion of a great tory rally. Not content with the normal majority of the lords against the government, he will insist that every tory peer who can be reached by the whip shall be present to record his opposition to the Gladstonian policy. At his instance, the tory whips have sent exceptionally urgent notices to all members of their party in the upper house. The prospect is that, despite the unfavorableness of the season, almost the full strength of the opposition will be brought out for the vote. Most of the peers who usually bolt all parliamentary duties at this time of the year, are showing obedience to the party whips which they never evinced before, and dozens are preparing to leave the race courses, the moor and the summer resorts of the continent to join in the demonstration against home rule. Sme of them will return to take part in the first division of their parliamentary careers. More than four hundred lords have already promised to support the marquis of Salisbury in throwing out the bill. The earl of Kimberly, leader of the government's forlorn hope in the house of lords, can muster almost forty-two votes.

For every peer supporting the bill, therefore, there will be ten opposing it. There will be little debate on the bill among the lords. For three nights they will devote most of their time to dividing against it.

The peers have not shown any appreciation of fine oratory in recent years. They would not tolerate speeches of the class delivered by Chamberlain, Balfour and Morley in the house of commons in the last two days. They do not care for any new view of home rule, and, in fact, there are among them but two or three who are able to elucidate further any subject already debated in the lower house.

How the Lords Will Proceed.

On Tuesday Earl Spencer, first lord of the admiralty, will move the second reading. The duke of Devonshire, liberal unionist, will respond with a motion for the rejection of the bill. Both are dull, ponderous speakers, and little general interest is felt in what they may say. The duke of Argyle, a liberal unionists, and Lord Herschell, Gladstonian, and Lord Halsbury, conservative, who will speak to the motions, are fairly effective, but incapable of adding vivid interest to the discussion. Whatever freshness and vigor may be shown in treating the well-worn theme, will come from the Marquis of Salisbury and the earl of Roseberry, secretary of state for foreign affairs. It is said that fifty rather inexperienced unionist peers have intimated their desire to make speeches against the bill, but, in deference to the wish of the great unionist majority, have agreed to hold their peace. The unionist whips feared that these gentlemen would expose themselves and their party to ridicule by their unaccustomed efforts to express in public their ideas on a great question.

Not all unionists look with favor on the Salisbury plan of rallying an overwhelming majority of lords to vote against the bill. Such a course they feel must direct general attention to the broadening chasm between the lords and the commons and tend to precipitate the fight of British democracy against the upper house. For many years the British people have watched with increasing jealously the interference of the peers with the work of the popular representatives in the lower house. The assembling of the aristocrats to defeat a measure approved by the commons after the most exhaustive debate in parliamentary history will not only aggravate this jealousy, but will also excite more interest in the passage of the bill than has been felt before in the United Kingdom. There is no doubt that the great mass of liberal voters in Great Britain have felt only lukewarm favor toward home rule. They have supported the policy more for the sake of Mr. Gladstone than from any deep conviction. Upon this mood the course of the tory and liberal unionist lords is likely to react in a way not desired by them. A keen sense of antagonism will be felt generally against the opponents of the government. As if to hasten the joining of the issue, the house of lords this week placed itself in direct opposition to the popular demand by rejecting the betterment clauses inserted by the house of commons in the London improvement bill. The Labouchere radicals prophesy that their demonstrative rejection of the home-rule bill may be the final act of their suicidal folly.

Plotting Against Gladstone.

The present prospect is that the house of commons will not adjourn before September 27th. The leaders of the unionists are busy plotting trouble for Mr. Gladstone. Balfour, Chamberlain and Sir Henry James decided in a conference yesterday to defer as long as possible the adjournment and thus defeat the government's plan for an autumn session.

Mr. Chamberlain has canceled his order for passage to New York. His family will sail September 16th, while he will remain in London to obstruct the progress of government business. He and Balfour think that by means of a system of relays they can keep the house sitting until all opportunity of holding an autumn session will be gone. The ministers, however, declare that even if the house be obliged to sit until October 31st it will be called to resume business on November 2d.

The Yacht Races.

The races for the gold cup given by the Royal Victoria Yacht Club will begin next Wednesday. Interest in them has become national. Members of every yacht club in Great Britain, besides thousands from the general public, are renting places between Ryde and Portsmouth, on the isle of Wight, from which they will get views of the contest. Several steamers filled with excursionists will accompany the yachts.

Indian Exchange.

As Indian exchange has been rising since Wednesday and the banks have advanced rates on general bills upon India, it is expected that India council drafts will be allotted next week 15 1-4 pence or perhaps a fraction higher. The season for the arrival of the shipments from India is approaching and the council believes that by holding out it can get a better price. On the other hand the market knows that the council wants money and cannot continue to ignore tenders at prices slightly above exchange. There are rumors that the council has been negotiating for an Indian loan.

Today's fractional fall of the price of silver is due mainly to the decrease of the demand for several houses on the continent. These houses were caught short on sales of the metal for August delivery. Now they have completed their contracts and their calls upon the London market have fallen off. On Wednesday sellers of spot readily obtained 34 1-2 pence per ounce, while they failed to obtain 33 pence for October delivery. Considerable shipments of silver to India are still reported. The Indian government intends to check further shipments by means of a customs duty.

The failure of the Equitable Mortgage Company, of New York, involves a million pounds invested by Englishmen. Most of this sum was secured by mortgages on farm property in the United States.

A Mysterious Case.

The intervention of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, has roused the Scotch authorities to investigate the mystery surrounding the death of young Harmborough, shot while hunting near Loch-Fyne early in August. The published account of his death was to the effect that while climbing a fence he accidentally set off his gun and received the full charge in the head. It has been ascertained that just before his death Harmborough was negotiating for a life insurance of 10,000 pounds to be assigned to his friend Monson, grandson of the viscout of Galway, and cousin of Lord Houghton, viceroy of Ireland. Monson is an undischarged bankrupt and inveterate borrower. He was out hunting with Harmborough at the time of the accident. It has been proved that the shot which entered Harmborough's head came from Monson's gun. Another suspicious circumstance is that all of Harmborough's wounds were in the back of his head. Monson explained the former bit of evidence against him by saying that on the morning of the accident he and Harmborough exchanged guns. His story is not regarded as plausible and he has been arrested on suspicion. The man Scott, who helped Monson carry Harmborough's body to the house after the accident, has disappeared since the investigation of his master's death began. The coroner has ordered that Harmborough's body, which was buried at Ventnor, be exhumed for examination.

HANGING FROM A TRESTLE.

A Mob in Kentucky Lynch the Assailant of a Little Girl.

Cincinnati, O., September 2.—A dispatch from McKenny, Ky., states that Will Attison, colored, aged twenty years, who assaulted Samuel Upthegrove's little girl yesterday, was hanged by a mob of 150 men there tonight. Attison acknowledged his crime and asked that his body be sent to his mother, Mrs. Willie Attison, of Harriman, Tenn. At his request M. W. Sneed made a brief prayer, after which the negro was hanged to the south end of the trestle spanning South Fork. Upthegrove, the girl's father, gave Attison a good supper before the hanging and asked the mob not to shoot the prisoner after he was strung up. The mob was very quiet and orderly.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Pittsburg—Morning game, Pittsburg 12, hits 14, errors 3; Washington 3, hits 11, errors . Batteries—Killen and Earle; Esper and McGuire.

Second game, Pittsburg 12, hits 11, errors 3; Washington 9, hits 16, errors 5. Batteries—Ehret and Mack; Meakin and McGuire.

At New York—New York 23, hits 19, errors 7; Louisville 14, hits 14, errors 7. Batteries—Baldwin, Petty, Kelly and Wilson; Wittrock, Weaver and Grim

At Boston—Boston 6, hits 6, errors 1; St. Louis 3, hits 8, errors 5. Batteries—Nichols and Bennett, Breitenstein and Peitz.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn 0, hits 6, errors 2; Cleveland 6, hits 11, errors 2. Batteries—Sharrott and Kinslow; Young and O'Connor.

At Philadelphia—First game, Cincinnati 2, hits 6, errors 2; Philadelphia 6, hits 14, errors 2. Batteries—Parrott and Vaughn; Taylor and Clements.

Second game, Cincinnati 1, hits 9, errors 4; Philadelphia 14, hits 18, errors 0. Batteries—Chamberlain, Sullivan and Vaughn; Weyhing and Clements.

At Chicago—Ten innings, Chicago 5, hits 1, errors 3; Baltimore 6, hits 13, errors 1. Batteries—Hutchinson and Shriver, McMahon and Robinson.

THE MEACHAM GANG.

The Sheriffs and Their Bloodhounds Are Close After Them.

Birmingham, Ala., September 2—(Special.)—Several deputy sheriffs, of this place, with a number of bloodhounds, arrived tonight in Clarke county, where they went on a telegraphic call from the sheriff of that county. They say they have found the trail of the Meacham gang of outlaws. The sheriff of that county anticipates serious trouble in capturing them, and has called for deputies from a number of counties. It was given out a few days ago that the gang had made their escape and left the state, but this is untrue. They are still hiding in the swamp.

SCOTT BROKE JAIL,

And With Him Went Five Other Floyd County Prisoners.

THE JAILER WAS KNOCKED DOWN,

And His Mother and Sister Were Roughly Handled.

A DESPERATE ESCAPE AT ROME

Scott Is the Man Who Shot Sheriff McGinnis, and Who Was Sentenced to Life Imprisonment.

Rome, Ga., September 2.—Special.)—Chester Scott, the noted train robber and desperado and convicted of murdering Sheriff McGinnis, of Gordon county, along with five other prisoners in the Floyd county jail, escaped tonight at a few minutes past 7 o'clock.

The escape was most daring. Jailer Copeland was knocked down, his wife and mother were run over and with crowded streets within a few feet all made good their escape. A posse with bloodhounds is now after them.

Floyd county's jail is of the most modern kind. Within the heavy rock is a cage of steel. In this cage are cells by which aisles run. In one of these aisles is the bathroom.

This evening six prisoners, including Chester Scott, asked the liberty of the bathroom that they might clean up for Sunday. As is usual, the liberty was allowed, the men still being in the steel cage. It was early in the evening that this was done. The men immediately began plotting for the escape. The hall boy, a trusty given the liberty of the corridor, heard the plot and thrust a note through the grating into the office. It was about 6 o'clock and the note was picked up by a relative of the jailer. He thrust it into his pocket, but did not read it. Had he done so the escape would never have occurred, as the note contained information of the plot.

Scott and his men secured a bar and with it prized an opening in the cage sufficient to crawl through. They kept the other prisoners quiet by threatening to kill them. Then they waited at the main door.

At 7 o'clock Jailer Copeland opened the main door to go in and lock the prisoners in their cells. Mrs. Copeland and his wife were with him and his mother was sitting in the front door.

As the jailer pulled open the heavy door the six men sprang at him. One struck at his head with some heavy instrument and knocked Copeland down. The six then rushed for the street. They knocked down and ran over the jailer's wife and ran over his mother.

Mr. Copeland jumped to his feet and rushed to the door, firing five times at the fugitives. It is thought that one was wounded.

In a few minutes a crowd gathered and pursuit began, but to no effect. The three negroes rushed to the river back of the jail and, it is is thought, swam across. The three white men ran up town. The county's bloodhounds were sent for and a posse is now in full pursuit.

The escapes are:

Chester Scott, convicted of the murder of Sheriff McGinnis, of Gordon county, a white man aged thirty-four, height about five feet ten inches, weight about 150 pounds, stands erect, brown hair, smooth shaven, except mustache, which is light in color, bright blue eyes. He wore a blue coat, tight pants and looks neat, wore a No 8 shoe and was for some time a conductor on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad.

Dock Pulliam, white, attempt to commit robbery.

Forest Peison, colored, larceny from the house.

Jack Brooks, colored, larceny after trust.

Julius Smith, colored, larceny from the house.

George Clements, white, larceny from the person.

Scott is the only man badly wanted. It will be remembered that he is charged with highway robbery in several cases along with the Morrow boys, who are still at large. Their crimes are said to be numerous. Robberies galore are laid to them, and the last charge, the one that caused the death of Sheriff McGinnis, of Gordon county, was the robbery of an East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia train. McGinnis followed them to their home and attempted to make the arrest. He was shot and brought to Rome, dying in a few days. Scott was tried here, found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment. An appeal to the supreme court has been made.

Jailer Copeland is not seriously hurt.

Sheriff Moore has offered $100 reward for Scott.

DROPPED BY THE DALTONS.

The Outlaws Kill Two of the Marshal's Posse. Capture of Arkansas Tom.

Arkansas City, Kas., September 2.—News today from the fight between the Dalton gang and the United States marshal's posse is to the effect that two of the marshal's men, Speed and Shadley, were killed and Deputy Houston fatally wounded. N. A. Walker, N. D. Murray, G. W. Ransom and a boy named Briggs were wounded and a young man named Simmons instantly killed.

The marshals having been informed that the gang were in town, drove out to arrest them and were fired on by the outlaws when they dismounted. The fire was returned and the outlaws started for their horses. Bill Dalton's horse was instantly killed by Shadley and as the horse fell Dalton got on his feet and from a distance of 200 yards pumped four shots with his Winchester into the body of Shadley. Arkansas Tom, one of the outlaws, was held at bay in a frame hotel, where he took refuge. Messengers were sent to Stillwater for assistance and the sheriff left at once with a posse to the scene. The outlaw finally surrendered.

It is thought that Arkansas Tom is the man who killed Deputy Marshal Speed and the Simmons boy and wounded Marshal Houston. He is committed to Stillwater jail guarded by a posse. There were six in the gang, five of whom escaped. They are being pursued by posses.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

No new cases of cholera have developed in Jersey City.

Hearings on the tariff will begin before the ways and means committee tomorrow.

Joe Dowie, third baseman of the New Orleans baseball club, was fatally shot by negroes in a row in that city last night.

Directum, the great stallion, trotted a mile in 2:09 1-2 yesterday at Fleetwood park. Monday he will go against Nancy Hanks's record of 2:06 3-4.

Governor Mathews, of Indiana, has troops on the way to Roby to prevent the prize fight announced for Monday night.

Pierre Lorillard has decided to sell his entire stable of horses in training and to temporarily retire fom the turf. The first sale comes off at Sheepshead Bay, September 8th.

Six skeletons have been found on President's island, six miles from Memphis, supposed to be those of the crew and passengers of the ill-fated steamer Gold Dust, which was burned a few years ago.

The repeal bill was laid aside by the senate yesterday to be taken up tomorrow. In the house the day was spent discussing rules.

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TWENTY PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., September 3, 1893.

The Constitution and the Cyclone.

It is speaking within bounds to say that The Constitution's news service during the past week broke its record for extraordinary feats of enterprise.

The greatest storm of the century leaped forth from its West Indian lair, and swooped down upon the south Atlantic coast, leaving behind it on land a track of death and desolation two hundred miles wide, and a wilderness of wrecks on the raging waters.

It seemed an impossible task to cover this vast territory, with almost every wire down between Virginia and Florida, and with miles of railway track washed away. But The Constitution knew its thoroughly trained corps of correspondents and had faith in their ability to accomplish anything short of miracles, and the result showed that its confidence was well founded. The correspondents who could be reached by wire were instructed to scour the coast, and two of the best writers on the home staff, accompanied by an artist, lost no time in going to Savannah and Port Royal, our representative being the first newspaper man to reach the latter place.

The result was that The Constitution was the first paper in the United States that gave a complete account of the cyclone. Our staff correspondents and their associates had to cover the coast line of five states, and virtually photographed the storm in its flight—a storm in which several hundred lives were lost and several millions worth of property destroyed!

Not only was this task satisfactorily and brilliantly accomplished, but it was made doubly successful by its pictorial features. The Constitution's special artist visited the scenes where the destruction was greatest, and his sketches forwarded by fast mail were quickly reproduced in our columns. During the week our special correspondents telegraphed The Constitution nearly 200,000 words of storm reports—an unparalleled record.

With this superb special telegraphic report, fully illustrated, our readers had before their eyes the track of the cyclone just as our correspondents saw it.

It did not take long for people in Atlanta, and throughout Georgia and the south to jump to the conclusion that this stroke of enterprise left every contemporary newspaper far in the rear.

If we refer to this matter with a pardonable pride it is because, after this severe test of our news service, we feel that it will be equal to any emergency in the future. Our staff writers and correspondents are so well organized, so enthusiastic and faithful in their work, that we feel justified in promising even more in the future than we have accomplished in the past.

It is inexpressibly gratifying to find The Constitution's work so highly appreciated by the people and the press. Their unstinted praise is an incentive to strain every nerve to be more than worthy of it.

The Constitution's undisputed status as the leading southern newspaper is undoubtedly due to the fact that it covers the news field at any hazard and regardless of cost. To give all the news, and give it first, and give it accurately—this is the programme that wins, and we are going to stick to it!

Where Is the Party At?

In The Charleston News and Courier, which claims to be a democratic journal of the straightest kind, we find the following paragraph:

"Now for bimetallism" is the new war cry of the Atlanta Constitution. Well, this is not the first time our esteemed contemporary has had a war cry, and there is no law against it. It pleases "the boys" and it does not hurt anybody else. We should think, however, that our contemporary would get tired trying to lead the party when the party so persistently refuses to follow.

It is hardly necessary to comment on this. The war cry of The Constitution was the war cry of the party when the organization was asking the people for their support and endorsement.

One of its pledges, as distinct and as emphatic as any that it made, was that if the people gave it control of their affairs, it would take measures to make both gold and silver the standard money of the country. This is a pledge of bimetallism, and is the basis of what our Charleston contemporary is pleased to term the war cry of The Constitution.

We are not trying to lead the party, but we are trying to convince the people—the voters—on whom the party depends for its strength and support, that those who are the real leaders of the party will hasten to redeem the solemn pledges made in the platform. We are trying to convince those who are expectant or doubtful that the party will rise superior to the designs of those eastern democrats who were elected to carry out republican ideas, and to the folly of the few southern democrats who imagine that sops of patronage spread here and there will justify them in supporting a policy which is a repudiation of the platform pledges and a rebuke to the expectations of the people.

Further than this we have no comment to make on the remarkable paragraph we have quoted from The News and Courier.

Atlanta's Answer to Hard Times.

The Constitution presents this morning an interesting array of facts and figures showing the extent of our building operations during the dullest period of the summer.

Notwithstanding the fact that this is the hardest summer known for many years, it will be seen that the buildings now in progress in Atlanta represent a cost of $750,000—three-quarters of a million dollars.

This is Atlanta's answer to the cry of hard times. Three-quarters of a million dollars pulled out of the pockets of her citizens to be transformed into towering structures of brick and granite and marble—stately business blocks, handsome mansions and pretty cottages—how is that for a season of depression?

Among these buildings are some of the finest and most expensive ever erected in Atlanta. They are giving employment to an army of workmen, and the music of their hammers and trowels makes the welkin ring. In every direction may be seen these substantial evidences of Atlanta's thrift, energy and progress. All the cities of the state combined cannot show such a building record at the present time.

We said at the outset that this is Atlanta's answer to hard times. What more eloquent and convincing response could be desired than these rising walls, rustling pay rolls, ringing dollars, and smiling toilers singing at their work?

Whatever cause there is for complaint elsewhere, the croaker cuts a lonesome figure in the midst of all this rushing progress, and his complaints and predictions are drowned in the clatter and clangor of contented industry.

"Hard times and no money," do you say? Well, here is Atlanta's answer—three-quarters of a million in cash, put into more storehouses and dwellings for her swelling population. How does that strike you for a summer story?

A Prompt Response.

In another column will be found a handsome list of donations in cash and supplies from our Alabama street merchants for the Brunswick sufferers.

These contributions were obtained in an hour or so, yesterday, through the active efforts of Mr. H. Y. McCord. After reading The Constitution's appeal for the unfortunate Brunswick people, yesterday morning, Mr. McCord, believing that his brother merchants on Alabama street shared his feelings, he started out on a short tour among them. He found that he was not mistaken. Everybody wanted to give something, and Mr. McCord soon returned to his store with a smiling face, and with the consciousness that he had put in his work at the right time.

Alabama street has done well. Now, let us hear from another quarter. The people in the city by the sea need food and other supplies. Let us get up a carload or two this week. The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, with its customary liberality, offers to forward the contributions, when they are collected, free of freight charges. Let the good work go on!

Don't Forget Your Boys.

Our schools for higher education will soon open their fall terms, and we wish a word with parents about them.

The south is not up with other sections in the number of its thoroughly educated men and women. It is of no consequence that good excuses can be found for this state of things. Excuses do not educate our sons and daughters, nor save our section from the consequences of their lack of education.

We must send more boys and girls to college.

While our colleges are far behind northern colleges in the matter of endowment and equipment, they are well worthy of our patronage, and it is not improbable that their poverty is accompanied by some compensations. The social life around a school of moderate means is likely to be exempt from the habits of extravagance which beset some wealthier institutions and which defeat the purposes of a college.

At any rate the average southern college is much above the patronage which it receives. This injures these institutions, and, what is of more consequence, injures our section. For this cause we urge parents to send their sons and daughters to school this fall.

There is great danger that many of our young people may lose their last chance for higher education by reason of the panic. Our people are frightened, and when they begin to economize many of them begin at the top, cutting off the expenses of religion and education first.

We cannot afford this sort of extravagant economy. It is altogether too dear. It will cost us in the long run less to educate our children than it will cost not to educate them.

At last much of the panic is mere fright. There is more money in the country than clearing house balances indicate. Furthermore the clouds are lifting. Times are better, and just ahead is a period of great prosperity. Let us not sacrifice our children to a temporary scare. Let us not deny them the necessaries for the highest and best living because of fears born of financial nightmare.

The war took away the chance of education of one generation. The panic of 1873 injured another. Let not the panic of 1893 rob another of such precious opportunities.

Other things can wait on the return of prosperity, but not the education of the young people of the country. They will soon pass beyond the age when they can be educated. With many of them it is now or never.

"Though the fig tree blossom not neither fruit be in the vines; though the albor of the olive fail and the fields yield no meat; though the flock be cut off from the fold and there be no herd in the stalls," the education of our children must not be neglected.

Let the halls of the university and Emory and Mercer and all our other institutions of learning be crowded as never before, at their fall openings. If we cannot be rich in pelf and purse let us bring up a generation rich in mental and moral worth.

John Sherman's Programme.

The democratic platform demanded the repeal of the Sherman law, because it stands in the way of bimetallism—the restoration of silver to its old place by the side of gold as a money standard. But Wall street, the New England banks, John Sherman and the republicans favor repeal for entirely another purpose.

It is the most remarkable situation that has ever existed in this country. John Sherman is at the head of the procession, the goldbugs march next with a brass band and the single gold standard democrats bring up the rear. Such a spectacle was never before seen. It is no wonder that the people watch the passing show with stupefied amazement

They will have occasion for a more acute attack of wonderment when the whole programme comes to be carried out. Before the Sherman law is out of the way, a movement has sprung up in favor of the issue of gold bonds to strengthen the treasury's gold reserve. This is the original milk in the cocoanut. It was to secure this that the eastern bank syndicate inaugurated its raid on the gold in the treasury after Charles Foster had kindly informed the Wall street financiers that the silver notes would be redeemed in gold. It was on this scheme that President Harrison—to his honer be it said—placed his western foot.

But the bankers and the goldbugs never tire. The scheme is revived in its pristine beauty and freshness. As usual John Sherman has given the signal, and John is now posing as the great North American bimetallists. The procession will soon begin to move, John waving the gonfallon, the goldbugs pawing and bellowing behind him, and those democrats who have forgotten "where they are at," bringing up the rear. Happily there are enough Spartan democrats on guard to defeat the scheme, and we are confident that they can be depended upon to do so.

"First of all," says John Sherman, "we must preserve intact the parity of all our money. It might be necessary to issue our securities to secure gold to maintain this parity, the only way by which we can secure gold." That is the programme. John and the goldbugs say that the question is above partisan politics, and we have always observed that when the politicians and their allies get together to fleece the people, their scheme is "above partisan politics." It is so convenient to have these horse-blanket phrases on hand to cover up things!

But John Sherman has given the signal. "Parity" must be maintained even if the people have to be fleeced to do it. Everything is prepared. The bond-forcing scheme is on skates. Curiously enough, the treasury instead of holding on to its gold reserve and nursing it by paying out the various forms of currency it has on hand, has recently been engaged in paying out the gold more rapidly than it accumulates. It is paying government salaries and all its obligations in gold, and has been doing so for some time. Next thing we will hear that the treasury gold reserve is so low as to need replenishing—then bonds to do it.

Presently John Sherman, or maybe some democratic "bimetallist" will discover that the country is "confronted by a condition and not a theory"—another fine horse-blanket phrase—and then he will rise in his place and state that in view of the fact that the gold reserve is depleted, and so forth and so on, he begs the inestimable privilege of introducing a measure providing (and so forth and so on) for the issue of $100,000,000 of gold bonds, this being necessary (and so forth and so on) to maintain the parity between tweedledum and tweedledee, and so forth and so on.

Then John Sherman, the great North American bimetallist, will give the signal, and the procession will move, John in front, the goldbugs pawing and bellowing behind him, and the little band of democratic "bimetallists" bringing up the rear. A big debt and more taxes will be fastened on the people in order that the dollar of the bankers and the money lenders may go on eating up the profits of business and production and destroying the prosperity of those who have debts to pay.

Democrats of congress, you have a great work before you—buckle on your armor and be prepared for the onslaught! Democracy must do its duty!

The Indian Dilemma.

The day after the announcement that the mints of India had been closed to free coinage, The Constitution printed an editorial article setting forth the causes that had led to the experiment and giving the reasons that had probably actuated those who have the Indian finances in charge.

We pointed out that the fall in silver had lowered the salaries of British officials in India, and threatened to bankrupt the government in its efforts to meet its English gold obligations, which could be accomplished only by selling its rupee paper or council bills in London at the bullion value of silver. We said in that article that it had never been shown that the silver rupee had depreciated in India so far as to lose any part of its purchasing power in the agricultural districts.

The August number of The Investors' Review, edited by Mr. A. J. Wilson, and published by the Longmans, of London, contains a comprehensive account of the action of the Indian government in closing its mints to the free coinage of silver.

"No proof has been afforded," says The Investors' Review, "that the rupee has depreciated in India. It was not to redress a domestic grievance that the government demanded the suspension of its mints, but solely to protect its treasuries and to recoup European officials for their losses on remitted money."

That is the whole story in brief, but the magazine goes on to explain the matter precisely on the lines set forth in The Constitution—with this exception: The Constitution said the interest charges which the Indian treasury was obliged to pay in gold in London by the weekly sale of rupee paper were $80,000,000 a year. The Investors' Review says they amount to between $85,000,000 and $100,000,000.

Thus far the Indian experiment has been a flat failure. There is but one event that will prevent it from retracing its steps. If the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law shall further depress the value of silver the government cannot afford to court bankruptcy by reopening its mints.

The Council Should Help.

Public sentiment is in favor of the appropriation asked for by our manufacturers for the purpose of stimulating and extending our home industries.

The manufacturers, through their committee, have gone to work and raised two or three thousand dollars to pay the cost of getting up a book for free distribution containing a complete list of all the articles manufactured in our city. More money is needed to make the enterprise a complete success, and the city council should promptly appropriate several thousand dollars for a movement which cannot fail to increase the prosperity of all classes of our population.

There is no use in dallying and delaying. Council will meet tomorrow, and if it will then push the appropriation through it will be the best day's work that it has done in a long time.

The proposed handbook of Atlanta's manufacturing interests should be a first-class affair—an attractive epitome of our industrial situation. Thousands of copies of this book, placed where they will do the most good, and emphasized by the personal canvass of competent traveling agents in the territory from which we draw our trade will build up Atlanta, multiply our factories, give employment to thousands, swell the volume of our circulation, revive commerce, and give us good times all the year round.

The city council should grant the appropriation at once.

Is Silver Demonetized?

The Washington Post maintains that the repeal of the Sherman law without substitute legislation does not demonetize silver. Technically this is true, because silver has been practically demonetized since 1873. The remonetization that took place under the Bland act was limited by the terms of that law, and there has been no remonetization at all under the Sherman law owing to the interpretation placed on that act by Charles Foster and his successor.

Nevertheless, the Bland law prevented the complete demonetization of the white metal. The silver that was coined under its terms was standard money—was the money of final payment. The Sherman law provided that a sufficient amount of the silver bullion purchased should be coined into silver dollars for the purpose of redeeming the notes issued under its provisions. If this coinage of silver had taken place as was intended— the provision is mandatory—the dollars so coined would have been standard money—the money of final payment.

But with the Bland law and the Sherman law administered in the interests of the gold trust, silver is practically demonetized, and even the silver dollars already coined are no longer standard money, but are held to be redeemable in gold. This fact has been settled by the Harrison policy, which permits a creditor of the government to take upon himself the discretion invested in the secretary of the treasury and demand gold.

It is this policy that has demonetized silver; that has made it easy for European bankers to drain gold out of the United States treasury; and that has brought about the enormous shrinkage of values and business depression that the country is now confronted with.

The Post, in order to show that silver is not demonetized, quotes that portion of the Wilson repeal bill which provides that the legal tender quality of the "standard silver dollars heretofore coined shall not be impaired or in any manner affected; and that the faith and credit of the United States are pledged to maintain the parity of the present silver coin of the United States."

The Post's quotation is fatal to its argument. It is not now and never has been necessary for any government to pledge its faith and credit to maintain the parity of standard money—the money of final payment. The very language of the bill of repeal ranks the silver coin with paper currency. It is to be maintained at a parity just as the treasury notes and legal tenders are—because it is redeemable in gold. There is no other standard in this country but gold. The mints are open to its unlimited coinage; it is a full legal tender; and by reason of the law the potential money power of the coin extends to the bullion.

The Post will have no difficulty in discovering whether silver has been demonetized. Money will be easier in a little while, but not until values and prices have reached the level justified by the increased value of gold. If a confiscation of property values and low prices will help business and give prosperity to the people, we shall have very good times under the single gold standard.

A Festive Judge.

The world's fair is forced to open its gates on Sunday because Judge Goggin got drunk!

This is the explanation of the failure of the court to dissolve the injunction under which the fair had to keep open on Sunday.

It seems that Goggin called in two judges to sit with him when the case was heard. The two prepared opinions in favor of dissolving the injunction, but before they could be heard Judge Goggin announced that in order to defeat the majority report of the court he would continue the case "until the snow flies." He added that it was his only way to defeat Attorney Walker who represented the fair. Protests and appeals were unavailing. Judge Goggin declared that he would continue the case sixty days. Then he launched out in a tirade against the code and various great legal authorities. He said that English judges were always ready to hang the people, and remarked that Georgia was filled with people transported for sheep stealing. What bearing this fancy point had on the case remains to be seen.

The two associate judges retired in disgust, leaving Goggin master of the situation.

The judge's vehement manner, red face, rambling talk and high-handed action convinced everybody that he was drunk. He seemed to be conscious of the spectacle he had made of himself, for when he left the bench he said: "I shall catch h—ll for this!"

It is not yet known whether the continuance will stand or not. If it holds good the fair will have to keep its gates open Sunday, as the case will not come up again until after the closing of the exposition. Goggin will probably be impeached if he does not resign. But how about his sheep stealing story?

It is not to be supposed that Mr. Blount is not a good talker because he refuses to talk for the newspapers.

Perhaps the democrats will be asked to repeal the McKinley law and stop there.

John Sherman is now at the head of the procession as the great North American bimetallist. Keep your weather eye on John.

Some of the democratic "bimetallists" in congress are just as certain to be called down by the people as the sun shines.

It now looks as if John Sherman is the leading "bimetallist" in Washington.

If John Sherman was as powerful a tariff expounder as he is a financier we would have no tariff reform for quite awhile.

Platt wants the republicans of New York to conduct a short campaign. But a short campaign against a long-headed man like Senator Hill will never win.

The goldbugs are of the opinion that tariff reform can be throttled in the house and they are moving in that direction.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Yesterday was the twenty-ninth anniversary of the entrance of Sherman's army into Atlanta, after the city had been bombarded during a siege of forty days. A good many old timers here still have a very vivid recollection of that period.

Rev. Dr. W. J. Scott will soon deliver a series of lectures at the First Methodist church, entitled "From Dan to Beersheba; a Sentimental Journey." The subject of the first lecture, which will be delivered Thursday night, the 7th instant, is "The Recluse of Lebanon and the Needle Woman of Joppa." The distinguished lecturer's graces of style enable him to adorn any subject that he touches, and his lectures always draw cultured audiences. The series about to begin will rank with his best efforts, and the accompanying rectiatons by Mrs. Ella Powell and Mr. T. R. R. Cobb will be a very attractive feature.

Is the alleged William Newby, the Illinois pensioner, a fraud or a victim? The Chicago Inter Ocean thus summarizes his case: "William Newby, who enlisted in the Fortieth Illinois volunteers August 8, 1861, and who after severe and almost fatal wounds at Shiloh, was imprisoned at Andersonville, and who, after years of wandering as a demented and crippled tramp, returned to his home, was a few days ago sentenced to a term of two years in the penitentiary because some one said he was not William Newby. The story has been frequently told. On the trial 135 witnesses, thirty-seven of whom were old comrades in the Fortieth regiment, twenty-two relatives and the remainder old friends and neighbors who knew him before the war, swore that the man on trial was William Newby. He was also recognized by seven ex-prisoners at Andersonville who knew him is a prisoner. In spite of this evidence the jury found the accused guilty of personating another man, and Judge Allen last week denied the application for a new trial and sentenced the crippled old soldier to two years in the penitentiary."

TALK ABOUT ATLANTA.

Dublin New Era: All honor to Atlanta for opening her doors to the yellow fever sufferers.

Calhoun Times: Atlanta astonishes the country by opening her gates to yellow fever refugees. Atlanta is a hospitable city, anyway.

Jonesboro Enterprise: Congressman Livingston is trying to get a subtreasury established in Atlanta. Everybody would be glad if he should succeed in this undertaking.

Brunswick Times: A crazy country may quarantine against Atlanta, but she wears her heart in the right place, all the same. Brunswick people are saying nice things about the great and only Atlanta.

Gwinnett Herald: Atlanta deserves credit for opening wide her doors to the fleeing citizens of Brunswick. This was the only place at which they were allowed to stop. The other towns had guards with shotguns to keep them away. Bully for Atlanta.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Kansas City Journal: Senator Peffer has not yet formally consented to place Mrs. Lease's head on his aluminium dollar.

Chicago Times: If the democratic party is true to its promise, it will struggle for recognition of the double standard.

Oil City Derrick: The United States will not tamely submit to the vast shrinkage of values that the adoption of a single standard would involve.

Denver News: In the coming conflict there will be new alignments and the forces of the gold power in both the old parties will be combined. The success of the people will absolutely depend upon the existence of conditions that will admit of the equal unification of every element that it now suffering from the grinding exactions of wealth and monopoly.

"Greatest Morning Newspaper."

From The Lovejoy, Ga., Picayune.

The Constitution is the greatest morning newspaper in the southern states, and gives all the news of the day in a bright and interesting manner. It is the people's paper—for the people first and all the time.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Complications That Obscure the Horizon a the Capital.

Washington, September 1.—A short visit to the national capital at this time will convince any unbiased man who will closely observe the pending discussion that the repeal of the Sherman law is not the real issue that has been and is now the bone of contention.

The Sherman law is a republican measure and has been denounced as a "cowardly makeshift" by a democratic convention. In all the discussions, in both the senate and house, but one man has said a kind word for the bill—the old demagogue, Cannon, of Illinois, refusing to vote for its repeal because he said he was unwilling to admit that his party (republican) could do anything wrong. The author of the bill, John Sherman, stated in a set speech that it had served its purpose, and said that he tried more than a year ago to have the purchasing clause of the bill repealed, and that he was surprised to find democratic senators, who are now clamoring for repeal, voting then solidly against his proposition.

It seems strange that with the republicans unanimous for the repeal, and the democrats instructed to wipe it from the statuts books as a "cowardly makeshift," quick work did not follow the coming together of congress, so far as this bill is concerned. Much valuable time has been wasted in discussing this repeal all to no purpose, and, as Major Black, of the tenth, says, only to furnish campaign material for the third party. It is true General Gordon has changed his views since he came to Washington, but I have heard of no other man from the south, who has done so, and I think Mr. Black is quite right.

The reason for all the bolting and discussion over the repeal, is because the astute leaders who are handling the affirmative side of the question have made the issue so as to make repeal mean the death of silver. This is the question in a nutshell. It is a very serious question in this shape, and there is no wonder that democrats, who have for years been fighting republican principles, hesitate when they are called upon to put themselves in a hole and be bottled up on a question on which the record of the party has been clear for years.

To repeal the Sherman bill to give silver a fair chance is one thing; to repeal the Sherman bill to monometallize this country is another, and very serious question. The latter is a favorite project of Senator Sherman and the republican party, and I am sorry to say they are getting assistance on this line from quite a number of democrats, and it is not at all improbable that silver will be slaughtered and that the people will have to speak again before congress will recognize the fact that millions of people in this country are much more directly interested in this question than the mercenary Europeans, who want to get a standard of value for this country that will give them the absolute control of all our products. The question is a vital one. I am not afraid of the final issue before the people, but the issue is dim for any relief from this congress.

Why?

There are many reasons. The first and most important is that the party that was expected to grant the relief the country needs so badly is divided. There is no settled policy among the democrats about their actions. They are hopelessly split up—about half side in this issue with the almost solid republican vote, and about half want to stand squarely on the Chicago platform and be consistent with all the traditions of their party. It strikes me as being a good rule, in a case of this kind, to avoid the lead of the enemy. If you look at the house and search for the democratic leader, so far as results go on this question, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed is the man. He has more influence, so far as votes count on this question, than any other man in the house. So it is in the senate with John Sherman.

The president, when he congratulated Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, for the action of the house on the Sherman law, did not congratulate the democrats, but "Mr. Wilson and his associates."

Any man will tell you, who witnessed the debate, that Reed was the real leader in that fight, not only in debate, but manipulation.

In the fight Reed was a professional; Wilson an amateur. Reed was always in favor of legislation to discredit the ore of silver. Wilson was a new convert. I'm not putting the matter too strong. Any man will tell you, who gives you an unbiased opinion on this question, that so far as the silver question is concerned I am right; that Sherman in the senate and Reed in the house are the leaders in every assault on silver.

It must not be expected then that the senate and house, with good working majorities, are to be handled by these men to oppose their life-time policy without much friction, many remarkable speeches and very much indignant remonstrance and kicking from genuine democrats.

Another threating development is the desire on the part of many congressmen to legislate on the financial question only to suit European nations. Never in the history of this government has this desire become so manifest. If the continental congress had given a thought to this subject in the early days of this republic and if the framers of our constitution had even made it possible to entertain such a proposition we would today be subjects of England. Yet you will find many members of congress worrying more about what will be the effect of their votes in Europe than they are about the effect on the unemployed labor and undeveloped resources of our country.

This interest in Europe may be artificial If the Panama canal syndicate in France thought it good policy to drop a few million francs with leading bankers in Washington to prevent congress from passing laws to carry out the Monroe doctrine in that instance, as was developed a short time ago when the swindle was investigated, it is not unlikely that European bankers have dropped a much larger sum in like manner when a question that directly affects their interest and gives them the power to price every product of America is at issue. Anyhow, the lobby is here. Distinguished diplomats are at work, and converts have been strangely made.

Another thing that complicates the situation is the desire of certain statesmen to excuse themselves for their course. In other words they want to soothe their constituents, if they cannot soothe their consciences. They take time to explain, and speak with their mouths words of great friendship for silver when they know in their hearts they are going to stamp it to death with their vote. It takes a long time for any man, however sinister he be, to lay his arm on a friend and tell him of his faithfulness and fidelity to all trust, and how he loves him, and what great

good he has done for his country and for his constituents; how all his people love him, and then, with tears streaming from his eyes, draw a dagger from his belt and stab him because his enemies want him removed. All this, not because he loved his friend the less, but because boundless patronage and the friendship of the bankers was so alluring, you know.

Scarcely a day passes when you do not hear of such friendship for silver from its "bosom friends."

Another thing that complicates the question is the fact that the twenty-one leading trusts in this country that have been created by friendly republican legislatures, and which include everything in the shape of solids, from steel to matches, and in liquids, from flavoring extracts to kerosene oil, and articles that are daily used by two-thirds of our population, have an organized lobby here to watch their interest, and their interest is to bring values to a gold basis. It will prevent competition, and lower the prices of their products. It will reduce the wages of their employes and not reduce their income. From their standpoint it is not surprising that they want the Sherman law repealed. But underlying this wish is the main cue—the death of silver.

Another perplexing phase is that presented by railroad corporations, such as the one headed by Villard and others, who have issued billions of dollars in gold bonds—some they have sold in Europe, others they hope to sell. These men are all clamoring for a repeal of the Sherman law for the purpose of killing silver that they may get a better price for their gold bonds in Europe. What do they care for the wants of the people, if they can sell their bonds? They have representatives in congress—both on the republican and democratic sides—more faithful in their service than in the service of the people, and there is not a more determined set in the body than those men who don't propose to have any legislation on the Sherman law unless they have the scalp of silver at their belt, i.. the end.

These are some of the complications that surround the question now under discussion before congress. I believe the Sherman bill will be repealed, because every honest man in congress and nearly all the dishonest men want it repealed in proper shape, and I very much fear that the money influences I have alluded to will have the silver question so embarrassed that the people will be called upon to speak out on the question in the next election. It is an easy matter to fool all the people a few times, and some of the people all the time, but no party and no policy will fool all the people all the time, especially when they are as vitally interested as they are in this question.

The question of ratio has absolutely no force in congress; the majority would have been just as heavy on a ratio of fifty to one as it was on sixteen to one. Not a republican flickered on the ratio; they were all "agin" silver at any ratio, and quite a lot of so-called democrats are the same way.

I do not object to a manly defense of monometallism, if a man believes it is right, but to see a man looking one way and pushing another, running with bimetallism and helping monometallism, is so disgusting that it makes him contemptible.

There is another question looming up quite as serious to our people as the proposed action towards silver. It is outlined in John Sherman's speech as the only way out of our troubles. It is the proposition to issue $300,000,000 in gold bonds by the government. Sherman did not name the amount, but that is what I understand is the amount agreed upon. These bonds are to be sold to pay our debts, so they say. Everything is being arranged to make this emergency. Over $500,000 in gold was paid out to the employes in Washington this week—nearly all salaries are now paid in gold. It will not be long before it will be absolutely necessary, so they hope, to issue gold bonds. The republican party was afraid to do this, but it is not because they did not want to. They tried to, but failed—their own men flinched, but they will not hesitate to be solid for the proposition when enough democrats can be secured to make the movement a success, because by so doing they will shift the responsibility on the shoulders of their old enemies, the democrats, and in future discussions will taunt them with their inconsistency.

I don't think our people can look for any great relief from this congress. I hope I am wrong, but things are not shaping satisfactorily. There will be a long fight and no recess before the regular session. A friend asked Tom Reed if he was in favor of an early adjournment. "Personally I am," said he, dropping his weather eye, "but politically, I am not. We will save much valuable time in the campaign next year by keeping the democrats in session."

If we make no better showing on reforming the tariff than in disposing of the financial question, then Reed will be right. If the two parties take the same stand in finance and tariff, since they have already made us swallow their dogmas on civil service, to apply to democrats only, what is there left to fight about?

Let us hope that providence may find us a leader in these dark days, who will bring us back to Jeffersonian principles. When privileged classes will be given what they deserve and no more, and the wishes of the people will be respected.

EVAN P. HOWELL.

SPARKS FROM GEORGIA.

The energetic people of Centreville are fast paving for their schoolhouse.

A roller mill, a cotton seed oil mill and a cotton compress are among the enterprises being contemplated for Sandersville.

Conyers is to have a knitting factory. The citizens are now discussing the enterprise, and it is almost an assured fact.

The Peterdale factories will begin to run again when new cotton comes upon the market. Everything around this live manufacturing village will be put in the best possible order.

Harmony Grove's $50,000 cotton factory has set business to booming in that progressive town. Harmony Grove is forging to the front.

LaGrange will be able to maintain her reputation as a good cotton market this season, and will have money to buy all the fleecy staple that may be brought there.

Recently in Jonesboro at the Baptist church, some mean individual or individuals cut up the harness on Mr. Dabney's mule and took a bolt from one of the wheels of his cart, causing the mule to run away and endanger his life.

A negro in Liberty county is said to be going about endeavoring to arouse religious frenzy among the ignorant negroes. He declares that he is a second Moses, come to lead the people through the wilderness.

We Wish There Was.

From The Syracuse Standard.

It is a fact that at a prominent Syracuse bookstore within two weeks a lady of apparent intelligence asked if there was anything new by Dickens.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

The Temple Forsaken.

The lights are gone, and the windows
Are lone and darkened; but there
Is something that stirs the silence
Like the breath of a murmured prayer.

But the organ keys are voiceless,
And the haunting song is hushed
That rose to the heights of heaven,
Like light through the darkness flushed!

Yet, peaceful the paths and pleasant
That lead to this blest retreat,
Where the soul may find in the flowers
The print of the Master's feet!

—F. L. S.

Samuel Minturn Peck is making a tour of the states. He is, at present, in New York, or threabouts, and is writing some pleasant letters about life away from Alabama.

Editor McIntosh, of The Albany Evening Herald, is saying some very kind things about Brunswick. He calls the quarantine against that city a "prevailing craze."

"Don't let the goldbugs fool you," says the cheerful Clarkesville Advertiser. "Silver dollars are still taken by us on subscription."

A Georgia weekly exchange observes that in more than one respect this is an "extraordinary session of congress."

He Can't Afford To.

"You never heard of an editor starving to death?"

"No; funeral expenses too heavy."

It will be observed that the Georgia weekly press is not done with the silver question by any means.

Grammar Be Hanged!

A weekly state exchange has this touching obituary on a subscriber in the asylum:

"Unto the asylum in Milledgeville he was sent,
Where many a man before him has went!"

The Monroe Advertiser is one of the Georgia weeklies that has convictions, and stands by them through thick and thin.

Where He Perished.

"Didn't old Jones die in arrears?" asked the editor.

"No," answered the foreman, "he died in a field."

The bright Clarkesville Advertiser is "holding its own" with the rest of them. Its columns are always newsy.

Only one weekly editor has announced for the legislature, so far. Nevertheless, the legislature can support a limited weekly newspaper handsomely.

While Wading Ashore.

"Thank heaven!" cried the husband, tempest-tossed,
"Our lives we did not lose!"
"Yes," gasped the wife, "but I have lost
My brand-new rubber shoes!"

The press of the state will sympathize with Editor Thaxton, of The Jackson Argus, in the death of his mother.

Good Times in Billville.

The times are lookin' brighter—no matter what they say;
And our step is gittin' lighter, and we're happy on the way;
For all the fodder's in the shock—the cotton's in the boll;
And its glory in the smokehouse, and its glory in your soul!

The times are lookin' brighter—that is, the times at home,
Where the tater's in the fire and the honey's in the comb!
And we'll hear the silver jingle, and we'll see the dollars roll,
And you'll feel 'em in your pocket, and you'll hear 'em in your soul!

The times are lookin' brighter—we feel it in our bones,
While we're carvin' of the cornbread, and a-slicin' tater-pones!
And no matter what they tell you—you will hear the dollars roll,
And they'll jingle in your pocket, and they'll tingle in your soul!

Briefs from the Billville Banner.

Billville has raised the quarantine against Brunswick to a $5 limit.

Campmeeting continues. We only take up a collection after the singing of each hymn; but we sing a hymn every ten minutes.

The waters have subsided, and the sheriff is now wading toward us. He is still waist-deep, however, while we are on dry ground.

We are entertaining six preachers this week. They all brought their provisions with them, and we are having a pretty comfortable time.

Brother George Collier led the meeting for us Friday, and the people have been looking for the meeting ever since, as it is not known where he led it.

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Jonesboro News: There may be other entries, but whatever they may be there are going to be some lively times in Georgia next year from a political standpoint.

Sandersville Progress: Banks throughout the country continue to go to the wall. Those of old Georgia, however, are standing the stringency remarkably well.

Talbotton New Era: Massachusetts will be compelled to give up her pre-eminence in the making of cotton goods and congratulate Georgia upon her success in the race.

Albany News and Advertiser: Uncle Sam an't nowhere nowadays. Every little cross-roads town can now get together and form a clearing house association, and we've got all the money we want. Verily, this is a great country!

Thomasville Times: The legislature ought to find time when it meets in October, to provide for the insane of the state. The county jail is not the place to confine these poor, unfortunate people. Let the legislature act and act promptly.

Brunswick Times: A number of Georgia newspapers are demanding lower rents as one of the needs of the times. That is one thing that has got to come in Brunswick.

Albany Herald: It is all well enough for towns and cities on the seacoast and even on water courses in the southern part of the state to quarantine against Brunswick or any other infected city, but it strikes us that the quarantine business is being overdone in the interior towns and in the upper part of the state.

GEORGIA AND SILVER.

Augusta Chronicle: For the present, at least, the silver currency is to be limited to the present supply, if the policy of the administration is carried out, and there seems to be no reason to believe it will not.

Albany Herald: The majority of the people know where the congressmen are at. But the majority of the congressmen cannot say the same thing.

LaGrange Graphic: Mr. Cleveland, in my judgment, is honest in thinking a financial policy suited to Wall street and himself best for the whole country. I like the president and trust he may get far enough from the great money centers to feel the pulse of the millions who are fainting by the way.

Monroe Advertiser: If silver be outlawed as money and our government resort to a single standard, and that the gold, the immediate results will neccessarily prove hurtful and damaging. For this and other good reasons the democratic party is for bimetallism.

Americus Times-Recorder: Whatever the senate may do, there is no hope for the double standard in this house, and the death knell of silver as money seems to be sounded for the present. But the people have been only temporarily defeated. They are keeping books with their representatives, and in November, 1894, they will call them to account.

Sandersville Progress: Georga's weekly press, or at least three-fourths of the weekly papers, are standing solidly in favor of the unrestricted coinage of silver at the present ratio. A few have been caught by the argument of the goldbugs, "overproduction." The weekly papers stand close to the people, and in a large measure reflect their sentiments.

Athens Banner: If the result of the legislation enacted by the house and that will probably be enacted by the senate should be beneficial, democracy will claim the credit, and if it is injurious democracy must bear the blame. Republicans cannot claim any interest in this legislature so far as the house is concerned, for the majority vote of the democrats commits the party to the measure enacted and shoulders upon it the responsibility if it should be enacted into a law.

GEORGIA FARMERS.

The Albany Herald knows several farmers in the counties of Dougherty, Worth, Lee, Terrell, Calhoun, Baker and Mitchell who have no debts of any consequence to pay this fall.

Marietta Journal: There are farmers in this county who have a number of bales of cotton on hand one, two, and three years old. One farmer has eight bales that he could, last fall, have obtained 10 1-2 cents for; in fact, was offered that for it, but deferred selling, and still has the entire number of bales on hand. One farmer has cotton three years old. When he needs any money he sells off a bale and keeps the balance stored away.

Sandersville Progress: Reports from various parts of the county indicate that an abundant corn crop will be gathered, with a few exceptions. River bottom land, it is said, will yield from 40 to 50 bushels per acre. An unusually large number of hogs are being raised, and except in some localities where they have been wiped out by the cholera many of the farmers will have meat to sell this winter. Plenty of meat and bread will be raised for home use.

Ringgold New South: Mr. Strickland, who lives with his son-inlaw, Joe T. Robinson near Ringgold, brought to The New South the most peculiar growth from a stalk of corn ever seen in north Georgia. About midway the stalk where the shoot first appeared there matured a peculiarly bushy ending about two feet long on which there were nearly a hundred little ears the size of a man's finger, which may be designated as toy ears of corn. Everybody who has seen it pronounced it the greatest curiosity they have ever known.

HOME SUPPLIES IN GEORGIA.

Lithonia New Era: Corn can be gathered and milled, syrup will be made, potatoes plenty, beans from the lowlands with 'possums and pork soon to follow. What more do we want?

Oglethorpe Echo: The south is going to declare its independence on the meat line. It will let the west squirm and scheme as much as she wants to. We will eat home-raised meat hereafter. We are tired of being at the mercy of the west. We won't be any longer. We are going to take care of ourselves.

Sandersville Progress: The meat speculators of the west have been in the habit of cornering the market to force up the price. The people of the south have been compelled to pay big prices in consequence. The result has been to stimulate the production of home-raised meat, and the south is now more independent of this product of the west than for several years. The speculators have thus taught the southern people a lesson that will be beneficial.

The New Sectionalism.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

There is no question that a powerful sectional feeling has been aroused in the west against the east, and it has grown up wholly on financial issues. Under republican rule legislation has commonly been directed to the special benefit of the east, the tariff laws being a conspicuous example. The people of the west revolted against them and the conditions produced by those laws, but it was the silver issue which proved to be the straw which broke the back of the west's endurance. The west is now strongly aroused and is seeking alliance with the south. The situation promises to be serious, and the possibilities justify the south in inspecting the ground very carefully before taking any decided stand. The agricultural south has large kindred interests with the agricultural west. The south also has enormous advantages in holding all the southern ocean gateways. If the south shall make an alliance with the west it must be an arrangement which will insure large benefits. The south cannot afford to make any sacrifices. Its greatest sufferings and all its losses have come from sectional oppression used against the political, social and property interests. It will not allow itself to be placed in such another situation.

CITY NEWS.

TAKES CHARGE AT WALESCA.—Mr. Lewis Kenan, son of Dr. Kenan, left yesterday for Walesca, where he is to be commandant of a corps of cadets.

DR. ROBBINS RETURNS.—Rev. Dr. J. B. Robbins, pastor of the First Methodist church, has returned from a vacation and this morning will fill his pulpit. His congregation is large and will be glad to welcome him back to his pulpit, which he so ably fills.

JUDGE NEWMAN HAS RETURNED.—Judge W. T. Newman returned to the city yesterday morning. He will be in chambers until next Thursday, when he will leave again for the north. The fall term of the court will not open until the 1st of October. The judge will then have his hands full.

HOME-MADE JELLIES.—Among those interests represented at the meeting of Atlanta manufacturers last week was the fruit and jelly establishment conducted in west Atlanta, at Battle Hill, by Mrs. J. E. Fain. Mrs. Fain at present employs a number of hands and the samples she shows of preserved pears and other fruits, pickles, jellies and mince meat are beautiful. In speaking of the matter, Mrs. Fain said: "We have at present in our employment a number of hands, but not near as many as we would have if the local merchants would buy Georgia raised and Georgia preserved goods. I have no reason to complain myself, as I am now filling an order for 800 jars of preserves from one Atlanta merchant. But if the Atlanta merchants would buy Atlanta preserved fruits I could easily employ fifty hands in this work, and sell the goods as cheap as they can be bought anywhere, and the freight would be saved. In addition to this, it would be a direct help to the many fruit raisers around here, who would have an enlarged market for their products. People do not know what an enormous amount of these goods are used in Atlanta. One commission merchant tells me that he handled last year fifty-two carloads of preserves, jellies, etc. This money went to the north and east, and every bit of it could have been kept in Georgia, the same grade of goods obtained here and the money spent on home industry."

Mrs. Fain had samples to show of the work done at her factory and the fruit and jelly was as perfect in appearancee and flavor as any of the eastern or California grades. They were all made from Georgia fruit and by Georgia labor.

A NEW LAW FIRM.—Messrs. W. W. Gaines and H. H. Etheridge, the well-known young attorneys, have formed a partnership for the practice of law under the firm name of Gaines & Etheridge. Their offices are over the Merchants' bank, 16 1-2 East Alabama street, where they can always be found ready to give prompt attention to all kinds of law business.

MR. ROSE WILL SING.—The music will be a striking feature of the services at St. Luke's today. Recently the choir has received numerous valuable additions and is now one of the best in the city. The newcomers are all young men and the music last Sabbath was the sweetest that has been heard in many weeks at the cathedral. Mr. Randolph Rose, who has a charming baritone voice, sang Miss Lindsay's "Come Unto Me," with an exquisite grace that charmed every one. Today at the morning services he will sing "Consider the Lilies." The other music promises to be unusually fine.

A PIONEER PREACHER.—Rev. James D. Anthony, a prominent Methodist member of the south Georgia conference, is attending Sam Jones's tabernacle meetings at Cartersville. Mr. Anthony was a member of the north Georgia conference in 1847 and was on the Lawrenceville and Gainesville work in 1847. His circuit was 250 miles around.

THE NIGHT SCHOOL.—An excellent thing for the working boys will be the night school which will open tomorrow night in the second story of the Boys' Hight school. Professor Bass, the principal, will have able assistants, and every working boy who desires an education should be on hand Monday night. Professor Bass is deeply interested in the night school and his splendid abilities as a teacher make him the right man in the right place.

OPENS ON THE 14TH. Miss Thornbury's French and English school will open on the 14th, instead of tomorrow, as previously announced. During the past year this school has grown so rapidly that additions had to be made to the schoolrooms, and as the work is not yet complete, the school will not open tomorrow. This is one of Atlanta's best select schools and the people will be glad to know of its prosperous condition. Miss Thornbury is a teacher of unusual ability and commands a large patronage from among the best people.

HE IS COMING.—Captain L. D. Blondell, the famous aquatic performer, will arrive in the city the latter part of this week and will give performances at East Lake. His various acts in water are very difficult and some of them are akin to the marvelous. He has a national reputation and never fails to sustain it. His exhibitions will be well worth seeing.

ARP AND THE BEES.

There is one good thing about getting stung by a bee. It makes you forget all other troubles for a little while. I have had lots of fun with these bumblebees for the last few days and it renewed my youth. Time was when I thought it a big thing to fight "yeller jackets" and take my chances with the other boys. The bravest boy was the biggest fool and would stay at the hole the longest and thresh all the leaves off of his brush and get stung before he surrendered. I am not that brave now, and I fight with exceeding caution, but I have killed over two hundred in two days and fought fair and square. My weapon is a crum pan and I take 'em coming and going, but they crowd me sometimes and my antics attracted attention among the nabors, for they can see me in the upstairs piazza and one good lady inquired if Major Arp was subject to fits. The bees come out where the weatherboarding joins the floor and my repeated assaults have made them mad generally. Up to this time they have stung every member of the family, even to the little grandchild who lives with us, and I'm going to exterminate them if it takes all summer. We tried hot water, but it will not reach them. Just think of that poor little child going round with one eye closed and afraid she will lose the other one; and Mrs. Arp's head all swelled up with two bumps that a phrenologist couldn't diagnose. We can't sit in the downstairs piazza with any security. It is a bigger thing right now than bimetallism or free coinage or the tabernacle meeting. In fact, it is a relief from politics to fight bees and study them in the books. I wish the editors would hold up awhile and go to the woods and fight yeller jackets or wasps or hornets and get stung a few times. It would be a relief to the country and I have heard that such stings are good for rheumatism or any nervous affection and I know that it takes the conceit out of a man for awhile.

My book says that the proper name is "humblebee," but there is no humility about these at my house. There are from 70 to 300 in a colony and so I know I have nearly whipped the fight. They live only one summer and never rebuild in the same place. The books say there are three kinds—the masons and the carpenters and the diggers, but what they are good for I don't know unless it is to make a man more willing to quit this world and prepare himself for another. If there were no snakes and tarantulas and stinging things and deadly contagions and demagoguges and thieves and fusses we wouldent want another world.

The little honey bee is a trump and a wonder from stem to stern. It is good to ruminate about their wisdom and skill and their government. Just think of one queen being the mother of 20,000 and controlling them all more absolutely than any human mother controls her children. Just think of 19,500 workers and only 500 drones in a colony. These drones are the gentlemen, and remind you of our gentlemen loafers and swells who set about on the piazzas of the hotels and watch the girls go by. But the drones don't enjoy themselves but a month or two. The queen gets tired of them and gives her orders and then the massacre of St. Bartholomew begins. In an hour's time every one is slain—stung to death by the workers, and their puffy, bloated carcasses dragged out and tumbled on the ground.

There is no little thing in nature more wonderful than the honeycomb that these little workers make. Its mathematical construction gives the most space with the least enclosure, the arched top and bottom of every cell, the exact and uniform thickness of every division and the wisdom shown in shaping the whole storehouse to suit the shape of the hive is, indeed, marvelous. Then there is the division of the workers into brigades and regiments and companies, some to gather honey, some to make wax, some to build the cells, some to stand guard, some to wait on the queen and be her escort as she moves around, and a whole regiment to keep their wings going like revolving fans and supply fresh air in the hive. That fan business makes the humming that is heard in the hive day and night. It is the flutter of the wings of the fanners. How in the world they do everything in the dark is a wonder to me. I was talking to my friend, Mr. Bussey, about it on the train some time ago, and he told me confidentially that he was experimenting to see if he couldent cross honey bees with lightning bugs and get up a bee that could seek how to work at night or in the dark. He has applied for a patent on the idea, but whether he has succeeded or not in his experiment I have not heard. He was very sanguine, and the only trouble, he said, was about the cross finding room in the tail for the fireworks and the sting too. But Mr. Bussey is an engineer on the State road and knows what he is about.

The sting of a bee is said to be the most perfect war weapon ever invented. It is exquisite in its mechanism. It is a hollow tube, and yet the point of the finest cambric needle is immense when compared with it. Under the microscope the sting is perfect in its shape and smoothness, so much so that the point is almost invisible, whereas the point of the needle under the same glass looks like a great rough crowbar with seams and ruts and ridges all over it. This is the difference between the works of God and man. And yet the same Almighty hand that made the little bee with his wonderful instincts and attachments made the universe—the boundless, limitless universe where there are stars to be seen by the Lord Ross telescope, whose light takes 60,000 years to reach us. Contemplate that for a moment, ye little conceited minds who think it smart to say, "I don't believe in God. I am an agnostic." Sixty thousand years for the light to reach us, and Lord Ross said that the star was in the near edge of the universe. Light travels through space about 190,000 miles in a second of time, which is more than ten billions of miles in a day. Then count it for a year and then for 60,000 years and give it up. We may well exclaim, "Lord, what is man that Thou are mindful of him." It is well for us all to stop a little while now and then and ponder upon the works of creation from the little busy bee to the confines of that universe that we may some day occupy as spirits unfettered by the flesh.

But I must up and fight some more bumblebees for one has just stung the dog, and he is rolling over in the grass in a tumultuous manner. BILL ARP.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Frederick Warde is enjoying life in ideal fashion up on White lake. There he has built a large log house which is his summer home and there he has been perfecting his plans for this season, with the aid of his efficient manager, Bob Brower. His season will open with the production of "The Lion's Mouth," on a grand scale at the Star theater, New York. Other features of this season for the Warde-James Company will be "Henry IV," "Virginius" and perhaps "Francesca da Rimini." An Australian tour for the season of 1894, with "Francesca" as the feature, is a possibility with Mr. Warde and Mr. James. For their engagement at the Star theater, New York, the Warde-James Company will comprise the following: Frederick Warde, Louis James, Charles D. Herman, Harry Langdon, Harry C. Barton, Harry Leighton, Charles Clark, John Hickeye, Robert Harland, James Cooper, Ernest Charles, H. D. Bird, Robert V. Percy, Garry Davidson, Edythe Chapman, Florence Everett, Fanny Bowman, Dora Grundman and Frances Raymond.

One of the cleverest and by long odds the ablest of the younger managers is W. M. Wilkison, to whose handling and direction a very great part of Alexander Salvini's success is due. Mr. Wilkison is an old newspaper boy, a graduate of Nasby's paper, The Toledo Blade, and before he took Salvini, had been connected with a number of important theatrical enterprises. He has just returned from a hurried visit to Europe, having been gone but three weeks, visiting Paris and London. He went to Paris to consult with Signor Mancini, who was for several years business manager of the elder Salvini, regarding the contemplated Russian tour of young Salvini during the latter part of 1894-95. The young actor is anxious to visit the Russian cities, and inducements have been held ut to Manager Wilkison to take him there. The elder Salvini says there are but three countries in the world in which a foreign star can make money in the legitimate drama—North and South America and Russia. The great tragedian will arrive in this country the middle of next month. He comes to visit his son and see the world's fair. Young Salvini has remained in this country all summer, industriously studying "Hamlet" and "The Fool's Revenge," which he will add to his repertoire next season. Manager Wilkison has completed the company to support Alexander Salvini this season. Ahe list includes William Redmund, William Harris, John A. Lane, Ben Johnson, Clement St. Martin, Edmund Day, Paul Cazeneuve, J. D. Murphree, George Clare, Max Mazzamovich, Antonio Masino, John Vanderberg, Eleanor Moretti, Augusta de Forest, Maud Dixon and Miss St. Martin. Alfred Bradley will be the business manager.

Nat Goodwin has made a hit in Augustus Thomas's play "The Missouri." The author of "Alabama" seems to have fit Goodwin perfectly and the initial productions have stamped the play as an unquestioned success. The play settles one thing—the way the name of the state should be pronounced. At least Thomas says it does. He uses the pronunciation of the old timers—Mizzou-ra; no Missou-ree in theirs.

Goodwin, by the way, is scheduled for a southern tour, I see. If this is true, we certainly have a treat in store for us. As a comedian and fun-maker, Nat is a king. He is one attraction that it has been impossible to get south before.

A star attraction—one that is going to delight everybody, ladies and gentlemen alike, and that will undoubtedly prove a great drawing card—is Bessie Bonehill. The fair Bessie is one of the cleverest graduates from the variety stage to the realms of farce comedy, and in her "Playmates, she is said to be very much "in sight."

Bessie is one of the bright particular stars of the prince of Wales's set in London, you know, and the story of how she comes to desert the "dear old town" for America is highly entertaining. Jake Rosenthal is authority for it—and Jake ought to know.

One day in the early autumn of 1892, so the story goes, Bessie, who is a famous horsewoman, was galloping along Piccadilly, her companion being young Sir Stanley Cavendish. Now, the youthful sprig of English aristocracy set out to frighten the handsome young actress for the sole purpose, as he afterwards declared, of having the fun of rescuing her; but the animal she rode was high spirited and unruly and soon got beyond control. It's the old story of runaway horse, woman in imminent danger, gallant rescue by unknown pedestrian who leaped from the sidewalk, caught the maddened horse about the neck and gave the lady the much sought for opportunity for escape. You anticipate the story, of course. The rescuer was Monsieur Rosenthal, lwho is big and strong and athletic looking. Later there were introductions and when Bessie had expressed many expressions of deep gratitude, Jake secured from her a promise to tour this country under his management. She is a clever woman, and is assured of a most successful American experience.

Effie Ellsler's tour for the season of 1893-94 will extend to the Pacific coast. Her engagement in San Francisco covers a period of five weeks, after which the Puget sound country will be visited. Returning east, by way of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. Miss Ellsler's season begins at the Park theater, Brooklyn, N. Y., August 28th, and finishes at Chicago in July, 1894, and her new play, "Doris," by Robert Drouet, will form the chief feature of her repertoire. "'Doris' belongs to us all," says George Goodale, the eminent dramatic critic of The Detroit Free Press, and Mr. Goodale's words have been endorsed by his fellowcraft wherever Effie Ellsler has been seen in this, her latest creation. At the premier of the play Miss Ellsler and her company were called before the curtain no less than fifteen times during the evening, the audience remaining and calling the curtain up twice at the close of the performance. Miss Ellsler wears some very handsome gowns in "Doris."

Somebody who has been investigating finds that Fanny Davenport has a passion for collecting old books and odd historic jewels. Sadie Martinot goes wild over little odds and ends that have once belonged to la Pompadour, and prizes above all her other bric-a-brac a small but faithfully executed bust of the famous marquise. Lotta has a craze for big dogs and little horses. Rose Coghlan's fad is fencing, but she owns to a very like Waltonish regard for the sport whose symbol is rod and reel. Carrie Turner says carking care can never invade the mind content of the woman who enjoys a cigarette and a Turkish bath atthe same sweet time. Ada Gliman—sensible little soul—says her only fad is the P. W. L. Corinne has a fancy—rather an expensive one—for collecting blue gems, and already the little prima dona owns a fine and valuable array of sapphires and turquoises. Maude Adams's fad is harp playing. Blanche Walsh's idea of earthly bliss consists in making her beautiful self look as much as possible like a man. Miss Walsh is said to have openly exulted over a painful accident that injured her ankle this summer and rendered it necessary for her to carry a cane. Cora Tanner's pet fad is pretty table furnishings, and her collection of cut glass and exquisite crown Derby, Limoges and other dinning room dreams of delight, work large sums in subtraction with her salary. Della Fox's fad is Turkish baths. Lillian Russell's is housekeeping. Mrs. Fernandez is kept so busy getting sixty-dollar engagements for thirty-dollar actresses that she has absolutely not a moment for fads and frills. Vernona Jarbeau confesses in a whisper to the most feminine fad of all—a passion for pretty silk stockings and underwear.

Mme. Patti sails from Liverpool on October 28th, by the Lucania, for her farewell tour of the United States, under Marcus R. Mayer's management, and the company, which will include Mme. Fabri, MM. Novara, Leley, Galassi and Mascheroni, with Signor Arditi as conductor, will leave on the same day via Southampton. The season will open in New York on November 9th, and the tour, which will comprise forty concerts, will extend to California, each programme including an act from an opera, given in costume. The season will end in New York in April, but before she leaves America Mme. Patti will produce a new one-act opera by Charles Alfred Byrne and Signor Pizzi. Before she sails for New York Mme. Patti will undertake a short tour of the English provinces.

Stuart Robson will make "The Two Dromios" quite a feature this season. The part which Crane did in the former production will be done by Giles Shine, who looks very much like Robson.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendall have the American right to "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" and will make a feature of it this season.

Jules Grau will take his company through Canada the first part of the season. He has bought the costumes of Agnes Huntington and in a recent talk with a New York World man states that all of his operas will be superbly staged this season.

The American Woman says: "Some one who chanced to be in New Orleans at the time of Mrs. Langtry's second professional tour, tells of the jolly fashion in which the handsome actress amused herself while there. She was out of doors all day, thoroughly inspected every corner of Le Vieux Carre, picked up a lot of curios, and in a pink print gown and sun bonnet went crawfishing down the bayou, and ate the bisque made of her catch. Whatever her faults may be, the Jersey Lily has an alert mind, a healthy body and wholesome, active tastes as far as sport and exercise go."

Joseph Jefferson has written a friend in Cincinnati that he was much annoyed by the reports in the papers about his illness, especially about his having a cancer, saying: "I am afraid the public will fancy that I am making a bid for its sympathy, like the prima dona who loses her summer jewels previous to her fall engagement." He adds that he is doing some of his best painting this summer.

The Coghlan company is to be kept up to its high standard of excellence next season. The list of members will include Rose and Charles Coghlan, John T. Sullivan, Aubrey Boucicault, Robert Fisher, Grant Stuart, Edward Fabre, Edwin James, Miss Victory Bateman, Mme. Von Trautman, Miss Lucie Lewis, Miss Madeline Wells and William H. Young. John T. Sullivan continues as the manager, with W. B. Gross as the business manager. The season begins on September 14th in Milwaukee. "Diplomacy" is to be retained as the chief feature of the repertory until the engagement at the Fifth avenue, in December, when "A Woman of No Importance" will be given.

Marie Wainwright's company for this season includes Barton Hill, Nathaniel Hartwig, Frederick Perry, Edward Poland, Alfred Burnham, Cecil Magnus, Arthur Morton, Amos Brand, Louise Mudiner, Jane Northern, Celia Forrest and Dorothy Thornton, with Julian Magnus manager, and Fred Meek as the business manager.

Roland Reed dedicated the reconstructed Boston museum on August 21st, with the first production in that city of his successful comedy, "Innocent as a Lamb." It was the inauguration of the fifty-third season at this historic playhouse, and Mr. Reed's eighth year as the opening attraction.

Tragedian Thomas W. Keene's company this season will include Emma and Henrietta Vaders, Mrs. S. A. Baker, Maud Dudley, Hazel Regan, Frank Henning, Edwin Arden, Carl Ahrendt, Robert Hanes, Edwin F. Mackay, Thomas R. Eagleson, Richard Mortimer, Lawrence Lowell, Charles Sands, Ignatius Lonergan and C. W. Vance. W. F. Dickson continues as the manager and D. F. Hennessey as the business manager. The repertory will include "The Merchant of Venice," "Othello," "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Romeo and Juliet," "Richard III," "Richelieu," "Louis I" and "The Fool's Revenge."

"A Straight Tip" began its season at Asbury Park on the 14th. George Murray has equipped the play with the strongest kind if a company and is coming south.

Al Field calls his combination The Columbian Minstrels this season. It is the best show he has ever had.

"The Senator" will go out this season with the following: Louis Aldrich, Harry Braham, Joseph Whiting, Morton Stevenson, Sheridan Block, Bert AndrXss, J. H. Ready, Dick Delaro, Mrs. Sheridan Block, Evelyn Evans, Millie James, Hattie Russell and Katharyn Oysterman.

Marion Manola-Mason was bitten by a vicious dog at New Rochelle recently. The wound was cauterized, but the actress became hysterical over the fear of hydrophobia, and her husband became alarmed. Her physician, however, does not fear serious results.

No Laying on of Hands, Eh?

From Good News.

Uncle John—Do you have manual training at your school?

Little Johnny—No, it's womanual. Our teacher is a female woman.

ACCIDENT TICKETS TO WORLD'S FAIR

The cost is only $1 per week for $3,000 insurance. Don't travel without an accident ticket. Annual policies issued also.

CLARENCE ANGIER,
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A nice box drawing pencils given away to each purchaser of school books at Allen's Book Exchange, 11 Marietta st.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS.
Some of Them But Slightly Used.

They are also receiving new designs, fresh from the factory, in mahogany, quartered oak and walnut, very beautiful instruments.

We invite you to call and see them.

FINE PIANO TUNING TO ORDER.

A PIANO FOR $50

Second-hand of course, but a good instrument; better ones at $60, $75, $90, $100, $110, $175. Elegant assortment new uprights of leading makes, $190 to $600. Catalogues and full particulars sent on application. Correspondence invited. Phillips & Crew Company, 37 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga., dealers in high-grade Pianos and Organs. We have 125 Pianos in our warerooms, and are willing to sell now and receive a small cash payment and balance next fall or winter, without interest. Longer periods to bear 8 per cent interest per annum.

WITH THE JAPANESE.

They Have the Only Really National Exhibit at the Fair.

A REMARKABLE SHOWING IS MADE

Their Pottery Is the Most Unique and the Lacquer Work Fine—But This Is Not a Starter.

If one could dispose of the uncouth names and puzzling, awkward symbols used for letters by the Japanese, he could not fail to be surprised by the showing they make at the world's fair. We have long considered the people of Japan as dwelling in darkness and semi-civilization; the average man accepts this as the natural state of these people. It is true, that this nation puts its best foot forward in the exhibit of their products and industries, but acknowleding that as true, it is still wonderful.

In agriculture they show that they cultivate well and obtain good results in raising tea, silk, coffee, oats, hay, corn, tobacco, rice and many other staple articles. Poultry raising is a success with them. No small part of their fields is used to cultivate peppermint. One enterprising, and doubtless wealthy, man who uses a regular trademark and seems to have method in all his work surprises you by presenting a circular which, as an illustration, is given here in full. It is printed in plain English and is no mean specimen of good job work: Just below it is a German translation in similar style.

Japan Oil of Peppermint and Menthol Crystals—I beg to call the attention of the trade to my manufactures of peppermint. I have been engaged during the past twenty years in the manufacture both of peppermint oil and crystal with the result that I now produce an article that compares favorably with the production of other makes. My menthol crystals are large and of fine color and will not become liquid at a temperature of 108 degrees fahrenheit.

The peppermint oil is of golden color and free from sediment and absolutely pure.

I take the opportunity of exhibiting samples of my menthol crystals and peppermint oil at the Columbus world exhibition, at Chicago. Thus consumers will be able to judge of the superior excellence of my manufactures.

Kindly note my trademark and address all orders to KEISUKE KOBAYASHI.
No. 10 Otamachi Ithome, Yokohama, Japan.

In the woman's building in many branches a high degree of culture is shown. The Tokio committee presents a Japanese lady's library and boudoir. It seems a restful, quiet place and suggests a sort of home-like refined influence even though the almond eyed, queerly rigged beauties preside with apparently awkward grace. Woman's work in flower vases, woven figured silks, damask fabrics, chair covers, spun silk, cotton cloths, plain and crinkled, embroidered table covers, artificial flowers, lace handkerchiefs, flower baskets and many, indeed nearly all, of the various pieces of curious Japanese bric a brac show well up on a level with what the women of other countries can do. What upsets the mind when the conclusion is nearly reached that surely these people think, feel and do nearly as we do, is to refer to the names such as Miss Kastu Ninomaya, Mrs. Suye Takayama, Mrs. Mastu Fujimoto, Mrs. Iyono Yoshizawa, Mrs. Tetsu Takabayaski—which are selected, in all deference to the excellent persons who bear them, as the most pronounceable in the whole list.

In fine art and after the peculiar style and models considered the best, Japan is well to the front. In bronzes the finish and workmanship compare with Italy to the great disadvantage of Italian artists. Sessel Okazaki presents a bronze eagle, and quite a large piece, a pair of dragons in clouds over water, which certainly required a most thorough knowledge of manipulating the metal as well as a high degree of artistic conception and design. The wood carving, notably the wrestler by Kisai Yamada and an old monkey by Koun Tamainra, evinces clearly the master's hand in this most difficult art. In spite of the repeated warning not to touch, hands off, etc., you involuntarily touch the work just to see if it has been well finished, it is perfectly wrought and bears the highest polish. A favorite subject for the canvas of course is the sacred mountain, Fujisan, or as some put it, Fujiyama. These pictures, and their battle scenes and their chrysanthemums, dragons fishes and fowls are all well done. You meet with the same difficulty of recollection and pronunciation when you stumble upon the artists' names, as Isogaya, Tomaturo, Takemoto, Morizama, Tsukada, Yoshida. Doubtless they are all great in their own land, for when their works are exhibited here we make an effort to swallow the names whole as we wonder at the skill of those whom we believed only half civiiized.

In manufactures and liberal arts we find the Japanese well up to date. Not only does the ceramic art receive a great deal of attention and attain a high degree of perfection, but many of the larger and more difficult and scientific branches of manufacture are exhibited. The display of fine porcelains by Koransha with its factories at Avita and Hizen, Japan, and with warerooms at Nagasaki, Kobe, Tokio and Yokohama is worth a great deal of study by the lovers of graceful, delicate shapes and rare, beautiful and grotesque coloring. The bamboo baskets, cabinets, tables, caskets, lacquer work and similar wares we have always ascribed to the Japs without contesting their claims for excellence. But we soon come to surprises when we see their firearms, military equipment and manufactures looking to the defense of their government and to the improvement of their rivers, harbors and coasts. We have models of the Aimoto cantilever bridge, the Kintai bridge, pontoon bridge, plans for the improvement of Ogaki sluice, the Kiso, Nagara and Ioi rivers, maps showing the progress of railway construction in the empire, relief models of railway routes, illustrating the crossing of mountain ridges and steep inclines, lighthouse charts and general wreck charts of the coasts with data and statistics covering a period of years, and there are models and diagrams of men-of-war and cruisers with armored sides and equipped with engines, boilers and rather modern armament and furnishings from Yokosuka naval station. When we see that it is all planned, figured out and executed well we acknowledge the necessity of revising the ideas we had previously held as the remnants of childhood's conceptions of these strange people. The Japs at the world's fair are rather below a medium stature, but they have good faces; they dress after our fashion, with some slight mark about them of their own country, and they appear to be cultured, earnest, sensible people.

Professor Frederick Starr in an article in the current number of Popular Science Monthly, says of Japan:

Comparatively few governments can be said to present in their exhibit a complete picture of their life and thought. One land, however, makes an exhibit most full and interesting—Japan. Early in the history of the exposition the "Land of Sunrise" showed its interest. It is represented in nearly every department. Its fine arts display includes choicest treasures; in the liberal arts are marvels of work in lacquer, bronze, porcelain and silk; in the horticultural building is one of the marvelous gardens of Japan, with its elements grouped to form a miniature landscape—a fishpond, rustic bridge, pretty wreaths of fern roots clothed with green, stone lanterns and wonderful dwarfed aged evergreen trees; the agricultural display, showing not only the products themselves, but the tasteful packing and preparation of them for use—tea boxes (beautiful whether plain or elaborately decorated), tea in jars with silk covers and finely tasseled cord; sake, or rice wine, in elaborately lacquered jars; fibers, cloths, vegetable wax, barley honey, candles, mattings, silks; in the forestry building are the various woods used for all purposes and a set of curious native pictures representing scenes in the lumber camps. Besides all these beautifully complete and daintily arranged displays, the Japanese have erected on the wooded island a group of three buildings called collectively the Ho-o-den. They are copies of three famous buildings—a monastery of the Zen sect, at Kioto, erected in 1397; a structure dating from 1052, representing the phoenix, and the main building, a palace of about the time of Columbus. These are of Japanese material, built by Japanese carpenters and are of exquisite workmanship. They have been presented by the government of Japan to the city of Chicago, and are to be kept filled with interesting collections, which will be changed from time to time. To visit these various exhibits of Japan s to gain an insight into most delightful features of Japanese art, life and character.

The conclusion one naturally reaches is that their advance as a nation in the manufactures and arts is due mostly to their imitative faculty. This may be true to some extent, but they have studied very carefully what they imitate and have their own ideas of execution. Their work is something more than a poor copy, it is rather a sort of Japanese original developed from foreign suggestions. Going all around the subject carefully and giving yourself time to think it over you must acknowledge that an intelligent, accurate purpose, indicating clear-headedness on their part, goes through all the Japan exhibit. We raise our hats to the Imperial Japanses Commission to the Japanese ladies and to the patient toilers who work for their country in the bright white light of our latest century.

W. F. CRUSSELLE.

THE FULL DECISION

In the Trade Mark Case—An Interesting Document It Is.

Washington, September 2.—The decision rendered by Commissioner of Patents Seymour refusing the application of Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, for the trademark "Palmetto" for his dispensary whisky, is an interesting document.

In denying the application, Commissioner Seymour says:

Appeal is taken from the refusal of the examiner to register a trademark applied for in the name of the state of South Carolina, consisting of the word "Palmetto," to be applied to bottles and other receptacles containing intoxicating liquors, by means of suitable labels, upon which the trademark is to be printed, together with the arms of the state, the name of the liquor and the words, "Warranted United States Standard Proof and Chemically Pure, South Carolina State Dispensary, Columbia, S. C.," it being understood that all these words except "Palmetto" may be omitted, and that the various accessories of ornamentation and arrangement may be varied at pleasure, or altogether omitted.

It is the intention of the state officers that the state shall enter markets outside the state and outside the union as a vendor of liquors for profit. As the present legislation of congress on trademarks is restricted to those used in commerce with foreign nations or with the Indian tribes the authorities have sold a case of the state liquors, bearing this trademark, in Canada, and it is claimed that thus the trademark has been used by the state in commerce with foreign nations.

It also appears that the trademark was adopted on the 1st day of July, 1893, by the state board of control created by the act approved December 24, 1892.

It was claimed in argument that the state in this regard possesses the full right of a trading corporation, and that it followed from the nature of a state that it might undertake a business of this character to be conducted outside as well as within its own limits, and that apart from it general powers authority was found in the provisions of its recent liquor legislation to enable the state to do this.

The examiner held otherwise, and therefore refused to register the trademark.

If a state may be a member of a corporation it was urged that it might resolve itself into a trading corporation, in the particular intent proposed, without associates, while in other respects it retained the characterstics or essentials of a sovereign state.

The republic of France enjoys the monopoly of the trade in tobaccos and tobacco products, it owns manufactories of powder, of arms, of matches, of tapestry and of porcelain, among them the celebrated manufactories of Severs. Belgium maufactures guns for its own use as well as for sale in the markets of the world. Nor are state trademarks unknown in foreign jurisprudence.

It seems that a state of the American union, having all the powers of an independent sovereign state except those surrendered to the federal government, has the inherent right, as a state, to engage in trade, domestic or foreign. Whether this may be done without limitation, or whether it may be done where it is necessary to invoke the power to tax, in order to provide the capital for embarking in trade, I do not now consider. Nor is it necessary to discuss the implied limitations upon the executive, the legislative and the judicial branches of the governments of the states laid down in a line of which the Loan Association vs. Topeka, 20 Wall., 655-663, is one. Nor is it necessary to point out how this might be done if it may be done at all, or whether an express grant of power in the state constitution would be necessary, or would be effectual to inaugurate such policy.

It is certain that a lawful trade in liquors outside the state should be established in some effectual manner before the state can become the owner of a trademark which would be entitled to registration in its name in the patent office under the law of 1881.

The question now arises, has the state of South Carolina taken upon itself the character of a trading corporation in intoxicating liquors outside its own limits, or with foreign nations?

The application for this trademark is made by the governor in the name of the state, and the state legislation under which this action is taken, is before me. Its significant title is "An act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating loquors as a beverage within this state, except as herein provided." A critical analysis of the act shows it to be a stringent measure of state regulation, within the state, of a traffic considered open to abuse in private hands. The comprehensive language of the first section definitely restricts the traffic within the limits laid down in the act. The state commissioner purchases the liquors and furnishes them to the county dispensers to be sold as the act prescribes: "In all purchases or sales of intoxicating liquors made by said commissioner, as contemplated in this act, the commissioner shall cause a certificate to be attached to each and every package containing said liquors, when the same is shipped to him from the place of purchase, or by him to the county dispensers, certified by his official signature and seal, which certificate shall state that the liquors contained in said package have been purchased by him for sale within the state of South Carolina, or to be shipped out of the state under the laws of said state." (Part of section 2.)

The expression "to be shipped out of the state" evidently refers to the traffic elsewhere permitted in the act to manufacturers located within the state, who may sell outside the state, provided the certificate of the state commissioner is obtained and affixed to every package.

Section 18 appropriates the sum of $50,000, if so much be necessary, for the purpose of purchasing and supplying liquors to be distributed to county dispensers under the provisions of the act.

Every one of its minute provisions may be given its full and appropriate meaning by construing the whole act as a measure for the suppression of the liquor traffic in South Carolina by private individuals, and to substitute therefor its complete control by the state through local public dispensers. It is only by strained constructions that any phrases in the act may be held to look to the establishment of an outside traffic of any kind, excepting in the purchase of the liquors to be dispensed. Nor is there anything in the general or special objects of the statute to show that the state intended to descend to the level of a trading corporation outside its own limits in and by the same public act whereby it prohibits both individuals and private corporations, and, by necessary construction, other states themselves, if they should attempt to act as private corporations in this particular, from entering for the purpose of this traffic the domain of South Carolina. If it should be held that the state could enter the field of commerce in traffic in intoxicating liquors outside its own limits it must at the same time be held that the state has not done so in or by the legislation before me.

The state speaks by its constitution and public acts. Its law-making power, including within that term the power by which constitutions are made as well as laws, is alone the repository of the sovereign and governmental power of the state. That power is alone competent to initiate and define the policy of the state. Neither the governor nor the state board of control provided for in this act, can by any acts of theirs, even in the name of the state, take the state into trade.

The provisions of the trademark law of 1881 are that owners of trademarks used in commerce with foreign nations, or with Indian tribes, may obtain registration, but the application must be accompanied by a declaration "to the effect that such party has, at the time, a right to the use of the trademark sought to be registered."

It is considered that the state of South Carolina, notwithstanding the acts of its governor and state board of control, has no authorized trade in liquors outside its own limits. Is not the owner of any trademark, has not, at this time, the right to the use of the trademark sought to be registered, and therefore the application is denied.

JOHN S. SEYMOUR, Commissioner.
August 30, 1893.

LOVE'S LANE.

Flirtation's Walk Where the Military Cadets at West Point

WOO AND WIN THE BEAUTIFUL GIRLS

Improvements That Have Been Made Since Kosciusko Laid Out the Beautiful Promenade.

Apparently love is peripatetic. Just why Sir Cupid sports "wings" isn't apparent; for a summer resort by mountain or sea without its promenade for sweethearts and flirts is a novelty.

From mountains to coast is a succession of lovers' lanes, lovers' nooks, kissing rocks, lovers' walks and other similarly suggestively christened spots. As to lovers' leaps and lovers' rocks with their stories of Indian maidens who jumped from them to escape the wrath of irate fathers who objected to warrior lovers of warring tribes—there's a long line of them.

Some of the famous old walks have threatened to become deserted, for somehow chaperones do not agree with the atmosphere of these amorously named resorts; still love and the summer girl, tandem or abreast, make a great team, and never fail to find the way to circumvent a chaperone.

It is a neck-and-neck race between Lovers' lane at Newport and Flirtation walk at West Point for first prize as the most famous lovers' walk.

The West Point Walk.

Lovers' lane is more modern, however, than the West Point walk and the prize ought to go to the latter, especially as Flirtation walk is historical. It dates back to revolutionary times, having had the honor of being laid out by the great Pole, Kosciusko, who was aide to General Washington, and this walk formed part of the engineering work that was done under Kosciusko's direction. From one point on the walk a heavy chain was fastened which was stretched across the river and to a



FLIRTATION WALK, WEST POINT.



LOVER'S LANE, NEWPORT.

point on the opposite shore of the Hudson river to prevent the passage of British boats.

But love has completely superseded war, and ever since the establishment of West Point the cadets at the military academy and the bachelor officers have carried on their flirtations and wooed and won many a bride in the bewitching precincts of Flirtation walk.

The locations which are devoted to lovemaking are usually not very extensive in size, but make up in beauty what they lack in other respects. The walk is about three-quarters of a mile long, and on one side among the cliffs are hundreds of pretty nooks just made for lovers' retreats.

Probably more great men have had incipien flirtations in this walk at West Point than in any simlar resort. Regrets may have followed some of them, and more than one couple may wish the experiences of Flirtation walk had ended differently.

Latest Romances of the West Point Lane.

Indeed, I have in mind a couple who were seen turning into Flirtation walk during the last graduation ceremones. The man was a well-known general, a widower. She was the daughter of a famous southern general. Both are past the age when flirtations flourish, but the wiseacres of West Point nodded their heads together and recalled how when the general was a cadet, the woman was a popular belle when she visited West Point. Then they were devoted to each other, and if everything promised to be a match then, that did. But it wasn't. The war sent the cadet into the field. Later he married, but she has remained single; and here after many years the pair were wandering through Flirtation walk again.

This is a true tale, but the people are too prominent to mention, and then, too, there is no reason why there shouldn't be a chance for congratulations if Flirtation



LOVE LANE. ANNAPOLIS.

walk exercised a reconciling influence.

It will be a long day before one West Point man who graduated this year will want to hear of Flirtation walk. The reason concerns the simple tale of a cadet's courtship. She was a pretty young girl, a favorite with all who met her. She was an actress and came from a good family, poor, but good. So the cadet and the actress courted in Flirtation walk, and West Point was pleased when the engagement was announced. At length she came to West Point on a last visit, for the date of the wedding was being discussed. Suddenly she was taken sick and in a few hours was dead. The young man was simply stunned, and to get away from the sight and sound of Flirtation walk is a relief.

Love Lane at Annapolis.

It may be that the military and navy element are especially conducive to lovers' walks, for Annapolis and the naval academy possess one where embryonic commanders of the American navy take some other middy's sisters and cousin a-walking.

The Annapolis lovers' walk isn't so wild and picturesque as West Point's. At Annapolis there is a broad graveled path fairly secluded and out of range of the eyes of the garrison, which is a very desirable qualification at a post. The close shaved lawn through which it runs has quite a cultivated air, but the rugged trees forming a thick canopy above it present an appearance too much like landscape gardening. The trees are no modern specimens but real patriarchal affairs that have witnessed many a class-day when Love lane is crowded. On football and baseball days when the West Point teams go down to Annapolis to compete with the navy team the West Point boys regard Love lane as a very harmless kind of a substitute for their own historic promenade.

"Gun 40."

Fortress Monroe must be given the credit of possessing the most unique resort of the kind. "Gun 40" it is called. The walk itself is on the ramparts, but "Gun 40" is the objective point of the walk with lovers, and no one gets away from Old Point Comfort without hearing of it.

"Gun 40" is famous. One novel has been named after it and dozens of short stories have been founded on "Gun 40's" reputation. It is more than a mere lover's walk.

There is a tradition at Fortress Monroe that proposals of marriage should be made at "Gun 40." This is so well understood that few men would propose matrimony to a real Old Point girl anywhere but leaning on old "40." The girls have also come to consider an invitation to walk over to "Gun 40" as indicating an attentive young man's intentions; and if she doesn't want to have to tell him she "will always be a sister to him," why she has simply to say she doesn't care to visit "Gun 40" with him.

"Gun 40" looks no different from other cannon of its class. It is just like Gun 25 or 30 or 35, which are in the same row and trained out to sea in the same manner. But "Gun 40" is the last gun in the line, and rather cut off a little from general view by the masonry work. It is nearest the sea and the waves wash the beach near it.

"Gun 40" is best known to southern girls, who flock there during the summer, Old Point being a winter resort for northerners. Old Forty has been the scene of many a proposal, and as long as it stands timid and glad "Yes" will continue to be spoken in its shadow.

Lovers' Lane at Newport.

Newport has its Lovers' lane which figures in all guide books on the city by the sea.

But Lovers' lane has not an exclusive societl clientel. Everybody patronizes it, but most especially the real Newport citizen. If you mention Lovers' lane in an all-the-year-around Newport home, the host is apt to look across at the hostess with a very guilty expression, and the pair confesses in a breath that they used to meet a good many people there and have an idea that the lane is still popular with the younger generation.

Lover's lane is near Bath road and was cut through the estate of a Boston man over forty years ago. The trees on both sides are gigantic and the sun rarely succeeds in sending even a ray through the thick foliage. The only accommodations for tired people are the real New England stone wall protecting the estate along the way. The road itself is broad and well kept and a favorite with horseback riders, especially lovers who delight to loiter in the thick shade.

The chaperone idea of Newport society interferes with lovers' walks. But in spite of that the place is rich in picturesque lovers' resorts, and "Paradise" is more popular with society than Lover's lane.

"Paradise" is farther up the island a few miles, and when reached is a tantalizing maze of rocky dells and bowers and small brooks tumbling in foaming cascades over the rocks. The couple who can't lose a chaperone in this puzzling maze do not deserve "Paradise."

"The Bluff" at Cottage City.

Campmeeting lovers of New England have a tender spot in all their hearts for "The Bluff" at Cottage City on Martha's Vineyard. Thousands of people annually go what is called "bluffing," and there is no other place just like it where sweethearting flourishes.

Along the bluffs of Martha's Vineyard stretches a narrow tar walk. For the first half mile bathing houses nestle under the bluff, and at night a band plays away off on the common. But there are no cottagers near. Further on there are no bathhouses, but a few cottages—and presently there are neither. From 8 to 10 every night the Cottage City young people throng the "bluff," while later the sweethearts stroll slowly into camp.

The view from the bluff is excuse enough for any number of lovers, and here the New England idea that girls can take care of themselves still prevails. Few chaperones go out on the bluff.

Other Walks.

At Atlantic City is the "board walk," famous for years for its strings of promenading couples.

At Lakewood it is the style for sweethearts to make a record walking around the lake to compare with other couples.

At Lenox the swell girls brive through a horse's lane, and at Narragansett Pier the old gray rocks were just made to "rock" on, but never to walk on.

CONSTANCE HENER.

Have No Equal.

Allcock's Porous Plasters have attained a world-wide reputation solely upon their superlative merits. They have many would-be rivals, but have never been equaled or even approached in curative properties and rapidity and safety of action. Their value has been attested by the highest medical authorities, as well as by unimpeachable testimonials from those who have used them, and they are recommended as the best external remedy for weak back, rheumatism, sciatica, colds, coughs, sore throat, chest and stomach affections, kidney difficulties, weak muscles, strains, stitches, and aches and pains of every description.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask for Allcock's and let no solicitation or explanation induce you to accept a substitute.

BLACK AND WHITE

Is to be the Stylish Autumn Wear for Ladies,

AND ALPACA IS THE DRESS MATERIAL.

How the Skirts Are to Be Made and Trimmed—And the "Coal Scuttle" Bonnet Promises to Be Popular.

New York, September 1.—"La morte saison" is upon us and fashion having undergone more pyrotechnic displays, exaggerations and modifications than ever before known in the history of one season is, as it were, taking a rest.

However, active preparations are going on behind closed doors in the world where the newest creations and confections are originated.

The proverbially tale-telling "little bird" has whispered some secrets to me from headquarters. Black and white is to be the stylish wear. It was only to be expected that a reaction would set in, consequent upon the reckless and lavish use of color this spring and summer, and, at any rate, black and white is a safe combination



SUIT OF CHESTNUT BROWN AND BLUE.

and will prove a decided relief to eyes grown weary in the high-colored period just passed.

A Season of Feathers.

Black ostrich feathers tipped with white, white feathers tipped with black, black parrots and blackbirds as dainty as those set before the king of pie-eating fame, will rest perkily on women's headgear. It is to be a feathered season, in spite of the active anti-feather societies who do much talking.

And as far as it is possible to predict at so early a date, moire antique—not watered silk—will be the feature of next autumn and winter's wear. Capes of this handsome material in rich black, with a curious silvery bloom upon its surface, are the latest of their kind adopted; and, trimmed with exquisite old Italian and Flemish lace, or roses of guipure entredeux, lined throughout with maize or white satin, they are the last note of elegance in the Parisian world.

Alpaca for Autumn Country Wear.

The gowns being built just now for seaside and country wear are great modifications on the earlier season's styles.

Alpaca is gradually coming to the front, and this light and cool, if somewhat stiff material, excellent for the bell skirt, is admirably adapted for country wear and early September days. In beige, cool, clear gray or shot—the latter exceedingly pretty—it will be much worn.

The skirt is either plain, stitched around the hem, or ornamented with three very narrow stripes of gros grain silk, stitched on about three inches from the bottom of the skirt; this trimming is either black or matches the shade of the material. Plain mohair braid in undulating rows is also used placed round the hips about seven inches below the waist line.

The corsages are of the universally adopted Eton jacket variety, tight-fitted in the back and finished with short coat tails. The broad faced lapels are turned back with moire, satin or gros grain. These are worn over fancy blouses of silk, or mousselien de soie, with lace inserted; or more frequently with the mannish and ever smart stiffly starched shirt with upstanding collars and "stock" tie.

Suit of Chestnut Brown and Blue.

One of the most effective dresses of this kind I have seen was built with stone alpaca, shot with chestnut brown, the skirt ornamented round the hips with a trio of half-inch wavy braid. The corsage had simple unfaced lapels of alpaca, stitched with silk, and was made to close across, with smoked or light brown pearl buttons dotting the fronts in two rows of three buttons on either side. The dainty blouse was of pale blue and white polka-dotted foulard, bilee form, shirred from a shallow round yoke of fine bise guipure mounted



A DAINTY DINNER GOWN IN BLACK AND WHITE.

upon white satin, with the collar of lace and satin to match. A broad belt of shot moire matching the alpaca made a charming finish to the costume.

A large sailor hat acompanied this simple gown, trimmed round the crown with brown velvet, with rosettes of ciel blue velvet and lace at either side; out of the rosettes rose a couple of small brown velvet bulrushes and a tuft of bronze powdered sword grass.

White alpaca is gaining in popularity. It has a silvery luster which is very effective.

Paris Dinner Gown of White Alpaca.

A friend just arrived from abroad en route for Newport had a pile of those suggestive-looking striped French boxes, which always tell their own story of daintily packed gowns and chiffons.

Seeing my longing gaze directed to them she was good enough to have her maid unpack one, and from its folds of soft tissue paper extracted an exquisite little dinner gown in the prevailing tones. It was of white faille, very finely striped with black and trimmed round the skirt with three rather deep flounces of fine Chantilly shirred over flounces of white chiffon. The corsage, rather low, had full elbow sleeves of Pekin silk, finished with "sabot" decorations of lace over chiffon and the crowning beauty of this dainty toilet was a fichu of similar diaphanous material gracefully draped back and front, as seen in the picture of the celebrated duchess of Devonshire, and held in the waist by a cincture of pearl white satin fastened at the side with a large rosette.

These fichus are much worn, either in the Marie Antoinette style or in the simpler way seen in the famous picture of the duchess, and are equally becoming and give a charming finish to dinner and evening gowns. They fit in flatly sitting folds over the shoulders, the frills forming pretty little oversleeves and are fastened in front frequently with natural flowers—either a great creamy rose or a bunch of orchids or whatever flower may give value to the gown.

I also got a peep at a more elaborate gown for a ceremonious function; it was of mother-o'-pearl shot moire, in which pale pink was the prevailing tone. It was very lovely, trimmed with beautiful lace and fringes of carnations.

It is quite remarkable after the grotesque aggerations of the early season to notice the great modification and the absence of the grotesque in costumes worn at all the recent private functions at Newport and Bar Harbor. This augurs for the autumn the conspicuous absence of the absurdities which the early summer presented. At a garden party lately held at Bar Harbor which was said to be the most artistically and beautifully dressed day affair of the whole season, the women with one accord seemed to have laid aside all those exaggerations of detail that so frequently succeed to a great extent the wearer's appearance. There were no stuck out skirts, none even of great width. Waists were neither elongated nor hunched up under the arms. Sleeves were large, but as a rule they were of some soft, gracefully drooping stuff which fell picturesquely.

And a very pretty feature of many dresses was the dainty fichu of silk muslin, chiffon or lisse with lace.

White, Pale Blue and Black.

One worn by a young lady in a white silk gown narrowly striped with pale blue was of pale blue silk muslin, bordered with triple frills of accordion-pleated muslin of the same soft shade. With this costume a big black chip hat was worn, not unlike her pictured grace of Devonshire's headgear, only of smaller dimensions. It was trimmed with black gauze and black ostrich tips with two rosettes of pale blue chiffon placed underneath the brim next the wearer's dark, wavy hair.

Bonnets to Supersede Hats.

One cannot fail to remark the number of exquisite little bonnets worn on all occasions of ceremony this season. And it must be conceded how much more dressy they are than hats.

For the autumn they promise to be more fashionable than ever, and hats bid fair to be relegated to the very young—they are pretty and picturesque, but they have not the absence of "ceremony attire" about them which women of elegance and taste appreciate; hence the growing desire for bonnets and never were so many pretty and tasteful little creatures seen before.

The Coal-Scuttle Bonnet.

In a very modified and coquettish form the "coal-scuttle" hat bonnet promises to be popular. The trimming consists of a big bunch of black plumes on the left side



A CHARMING FICHU.

from which rises a full aigrette. The strings are of black satin and tie under the chin in a smart bow. Round the crown a band of lace covered satin, while inside the brim in front are two small rosettes of pale blue silk muslin which set a note of becoming and delicate color.

ISABEL DUNDAS.

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Tonic.

For biliousness, constipation and malaria.

For indigestion, sick and nervous headache.

For sleeplessness, nervousness and heart diseases.

For fever, chills, debility and kidney diseases, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

At the Capital.

I have just taken the last of two bottles of Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir for my nervous headache, indigestion, with disease of liver and kidneys, the Elixir cured me. I found it the greatest medicine I ever used.

J. H. MENNICH, Attorney,
1225 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Fbort, G ronmraC

This is to certify that I used Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir for neuralgia of the head and eyes with the most marked benefit to my general health. I would have gladly have paid $500 for the relief it has given me at a cost of two or three dollars.

H. A. BEALL,
Clerk Superior court, Randolph county.

A Card.

For nervous and sick headaches, indigestion, biliousness and constipation (of which I have been a great sufferer) I have never found a medicine that would give such pleasant, prompt and permanent relief as Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

J. P. SAWTELL, Griffin, Ga.
Publisher Morning Call.

Miss Alice McGill.

Pupil of Lyman Wheeler Boston Conservatory of Music and Signor d'Auria's Toronto Conservatory of Music.

Open for church and concert engagements; also at homes, receptions, etc. Will receive pupils in voice culture. For terms, etc., address 61 East Ellis street, city.

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Indigestion! Miserable! Take Beecham's Pills.

Bowden Lithia Water

from Lithia Springs, Ga., cures all bladder and kidney troubles, insomnia, rheumatism and gout. Endorsed by hundreds of physicians. Free city delivery. Shipped everywhere. Ask for prices and pamphlet. 25 Peachtree. Telephone 1086.

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THE SOCIAL WORLD.

News and Gossip Concerning Atlantians and Their Friends.

THE FIRST WEEK OF AUTUMN

Will Be Quiet, but Thereafter Some Delightful Events Are Promised—Marriages in the Early Fall.

A recent writer upon the subject of fashions—modern and ancient—urges strongly the return of the old style of having a wardrobe with more limitations than those of the modern woman of society. Perhaps the return to the 1830 styles will bring the custom about. In the days of crinoline and, indeed, in all the eras dating thirty years back it was not the custom for women to have twenty-five or thirty dresses every season, and, indeed, not even royalty went a-traveling with the number of trunks that were one of the striking incidents of Princess Eulalie's visit to this country. The mode of transportation in olden days would not have admitted of all this luggage, nor, indeed, would the tedious methods of making garments have made it possible to fill such a lot of trunks with wearing apparel. But now the railways and the machines enable any woman to have stacks of clothes and to take them with her. No girl of today can go off for a summer sojourn at seaside or mountain without more dresses than half a dozen of her would actually need, and certainly these frocks are undeniably pretty, crisp and becoming. but if the maiden is poor and the wardrobe has to come from a scanty purse and be made at home, its achievement brings more wrinkles and vexation of spirit than the brightest summer holiday can entirely eradicate.

Why it should be considered fashionable to have more frocks than taste and elegance absolutely demand, is rather hard to divine but perhaps it can be partly explained by the chat I had with a New York syndicate fashion writer recently.

"Who do you think makes these outing fashions?" I asked in pursuing this subject.

"I believe," she answered, "that the women who write about them and the artists who illustrate them have more to do with it than any one else. There's a lot of talk, of course, about the women of the stage and the women of fashion making modes, but there's very little in it. The most beautiful and prominent women in these positions are never daring. They wear what their modistes and milliners send them and they often do this with a grace and style that make the modes they use spread all over the country. It was this way with Langtry's jersey and the Jane Hading veil and a lot of other things that were really worn by other women without being especially noticed until celebrated beauties made them famous."

"And you don't think the great people like Worth, Redfern, etc., have anything to do with the styles either?"

"Oh! yes I do. It would be very ignorant of me to deny that. They create a great deal and their modes are directly disseminated to a high-class minority; but it is the fashion writer and illustrator who enable Mary Ann of the kitchen to keep company with her young man in a frock made like the Duchess of Marlborough's, and makes it an easy matter for modest Susan Turnipseed to copy for her wedding, in cheap satin and lace, the bridal gown of Princess May."

My narrator laughed retrospectively.

"Why, do you know," said she, "that the quiet little artist who illustrates for me makes as many modes as any woman in this country? Of course she visits all the swell importers and big shops for her models and she illustrates every new thing she sees, often adding to her design by some graceful thought of her own and frequently making a sort of composite style by taking the best points of half a dozen conventional costumes. She's a perfect genius in such matters. She can think of more new and pretty things than were ever designed by a modiste and she never makes these styles bizarre because they always conform to the approved modes."

"And you think then that the styles are due mostly to the artists?"

"Yes, and then we add to this impetus of clothes making by the articles that go with the illustrations. We are always describing, for instance, the manner of making and the number of gowns needed in wedding and summer trousseaus. Of course we make these trousseaus extensive and elegant, giving accounts of every sort of dress for every sort of occasion that could be thought of. Every woman reads these New York fashion articles. The woman who isn't able to take the big fashion magazines and papers finds out all about the modes in the syndicate letters she reads in her county sheet. It's a good thing that she does, too, for although her materials may be cheap and their management in the making plainly home-made, she does keep up in a way that makes the American women, viewed collectively, the best dressed females in the world."

"But don't you think there will ever be an end to this marvelous quantity of garments?"

"Not unless all the money in the land runs out." She laughed, and I am very much inclined to agree with her. Fashion cannot be altered by criticisms or protestations, and it seems to me that as long as feminine vanity, the sewing machine, Monsieur Worth, the fashion writer and artist are all with us we will turn deaf ears to the voices of impecunious husbands and fathers and the remonstrances of ante-bellum dames.

Time was when the greatest lady in the land had not more than half a dozen frocks in a season's wardrobe. In those days one small French poupeton set the fashion for all civilized Europe. This doll was dressed in Paris and sent from thence to London, Vienna, Berlin and St. Petersburg. The wardrobe consisted of a street dress, a morning house dress, a state toilet, an airy dancing frock and the wraps, light or handsome, as the season required.

Now, fancy the simplest girl of moderate means making her debut with this limited supply of frocks in these days. It would be very hard, indeed, for the fin de siecle young woman to understand that all those fine frocks, embellished with jewels and rare laces, and worn by by-gone grande dames in their pictures, were not the winter toilets of a season, but costumes often worn a dozen years.

"The heathen woman, it seems to me," said a society girl just from the fair, "has a lot of needless sympathy wasted on her. I came to this conclusion after studying the life of the various oriental females in the plaisance and comparing it to our civilized existence and I really think the Javanese, Japanese and all the other kind of foreign girls have a much easier lot than ours."

"In what way?" I inquired of this philosophic damsel.

"Why, first and foremost, they get married before they are old enough to bother at all over the matter. Think of the wearisome years they are relieved of by this act. They don't have to plod through school, learning a lot of things one forgets a year after graduation and then,most glorious of all exemptions, they don't have to be brought out in society. Just think of the glorious freedom of a girl who doesn't have to struggle. No wonder those little brown women are suave and good tempered. They have no social jealousies or disappointments. They don't have to grin at and flatter men from policy and they are not kept on the ragged edge of uncertain misery as to engagements for ball and theater. I tell you," she concluded, "it's a splendid custom, this heathen one of making marriage imperative and of getting girls settled in life without the preliminary business of coming out, flying from place to place like a piece of perpetual motion, flirting ad nauseum, ad libitum, and winding up ore's girlhood with a marriage where delicacy of sentiment is destroyed by long years of effort, contemplation and calculation."

She gave a queer little smile that set me a wondering seriously why all this sort of thing was really necessary to a girl's existence. A certain amount of gayety and coquetry is necessary, I admit, but why should it absorb all the life of the average society girl in America? say America, because there is no other civilized young woman on the globe who gives over her entire time from graduation to marriage to frivoling.

An Atlanta mother was speaking of this some time ago.

"Don't you think," she questioned plaintively, "that girls' love subsides. Why, since my two daughters came out in society they have been rushing through life in a fashion simply appalling to older nerves. They seem completely absorbed in this sort of life to the exclusion of everything else, but I am in hopes," she added, "that they will quiet down and take life more quietly next season."

I hated to dampen her belief, and so kept silent. The truth is though that if their popularity continues they will keep up this sort of thing till after the flutter of white frocks and flowers and music of their weddings.

American girls are such thoroughly untrammeled and paramount social figures. They keep up the social fabric. It seems to be more their business to do so than that of married women or widows, young or old. She chaperones herself, entertains at her mother's house and does, in fact, all the social duties that should be shared with older women. No wonder she finds so little time for anything serious since the light occupations are so many and varied as to often become onerous duties instead of pleasures.

The autumn has never been ushered in with so much quietude as has characterized this, its first week, which is usually a sort of gala one, marked by the return of all the smart folks to town and, in consequence, a number of rather intimate, jolly, small and early affairs at which everybody has a lot of interesting experiences gathered from the life of various resorts. This year, however, the people come slowly, and, indeed, so few have been away for any length of time that one scarcely observes any influx of summer folks. The playhouses have all opened and everybody in town went to them and seemed to have a pretty good time. Something, however, seems to have taken the starch out of merriment's backbone. Whether it is the hard times or the world's fair, I know not, but certain it is that nobody has set the ball of gayety a-rolling yet.

Those who have spent any time at the world's fair seem to have had all enthusiasm drawn out of them by that absorptive and marvelous spectacle. They appear perfectly satisfied to sit down and talk over their experiences with one another, and to find, indeed, in these reminiscences, a panacea for all the present monetary needs.

In speaking of the coming social season and its prospective quietude a pretty little belle perked up her lips and asked how could anything but a dull season be expected under the circumstances.

"It's horrible to think of," she avowed. "Why, the very idea of expecting folks to be jolly in their last season's clothes. I expect, for my part, to attend the cotilions in laundered white muslins that will make me look and feel like those prissy little Slowbridge girls in 'The Fair Barbarian.' Think, too," she continued, "of how few flowers and bonbons you will have. Why, do you know that I actually fear the men will be sending us horrid home-made candies and stiff bunches of red geraniums plucked from their mothers' greenhouses. Now, fancy the combination of laundered muslins and fish geraniums!"

Her listeners shuddered and changed the subject.

Despite the general idea of a quiet season there are sure to be the same social triumphs that characterize the life of all prominent folks. There will be only a few debuts, but these few will usher a number of wealthy and brilliant young girls into society. Miss Gussie Grady will stand foremost among the cluster of coming buds, and there are a great many beautiful reasons for her being one of the most notable and popular girls ever known to Atlanta society. That she is the daughter of Henry Grady is in itself a fact sufficient to win her a great many friends, and that she is like her noble father in face and in nature will be a still stronger reason for her to keep eternally the friends drawn to her by her name. Miss Grady has that tender sympathy and magnetism which were such strong traits in her father, and the wild boyishness of his nature is in this girl child of his softened down into something infinitely and exquisitely feminine. Miss Grady is a brunette, with her father's glossy hair and olive skin and twinkling dark eyes. Her face is lovable and loving and intensely attractive; rather a gentle, serious face it is, save when the lips and eyes break its wise thoughtfulness into bewitching ripples of mirth. It seems but yesterday since I saw her as a child with her dear father leaning over her and kissing her brown, dimpled hands and telling me that she was just the dearest little girl in the world. It is hard, indeed, for those who knew her to realize that little Gussie Grady has grown into womanhood. Her social life in Atlanta will certainly be surrounded by a great deal of lovely attention and affectionate interest. Her lovely mother, who has been a perfect recluse since her grief, will open her new home on Ponce de Leon circle some time in October, and this home is sure to be one blessed by much good fortune and many friends.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

To Josephine.

There was a France, there was a queen,
There was another Josephine,
Whose gentle love and tender art
Subdued Napoleon's soldier heart.

But she of France was ne'er, I ween,
Fairer than thou—my Josephine;
To storm thy heart I'd boldly plan—
God! if I were the Corsican!

Dalton, Ga.

* * *

AUTUM WEDDINGS.

The first September wedding of great social interest will be that of Mr. Roby Robinson and Miss Nellie Horne. The affair will be tasteful and elegant in every way, and will be followed by a small reception of attendants and intimate friends at the home of the bride.

Bailey-Hammond.

On the evening of the 29th Mr. David Bailey and Miss Tiny Hammond will have a very lovely wedding at the home of the bride. Mr. Fleming Bailey, the brother of the groom will act as best man and the bride's three sisters, Miss Hammond, Miss Julia Hammond and Miss Lollie Hammond will be the bridesmaids. The wedding will be one of interest throughout the state. Mr. Bailey is a prominent man and one with many warm friends. Miss Tiny Hammond holds a high and enviable position in southern society. She is a brilliant young woman and one possessed of that sort of tact and dignity that wins the warmest friendship and most sincere respect.

Crenshaw—Ehlers.

On August 30th, at the country seat of the bride's parents, "Marienrah," near Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, Hon. Thomas C. Crenshaw, Jr., of Georgia, was wedded to Miss Mary DeLamater Ehlers, by Rev. A. F. Olmsted, rector of Rhinebeck Episcopal church. Mr. Crenshaw was accompanied from Georgia by Hon. Frank Flynt and Judge J. Branham, Mr. Flynt acting as groomsman and Miss Mabel Ehlers as bridesmaid. Among those present were Mr. Louis A. Ehlers, the bride's father; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Powers, Miss Alida Ehlers, Mr. Louis H. Ehlers, Jr., Mr. F. W. Ehlers, Judge Branham, Mrs. G. A. Kerr, of Ronderet, N. Y.; Mrs. Ball, of Kentucky; Mrs. Olmsted, Dr. Buckley, Mr. Charles Decker, Mr. A. Hayes and others.

Miss Mary DeLamater Ehlers, the bride, wore white satin trimmed with cut crystals and pearls. Her jewels were diamonds, rubies and pearls.

Miss Mabel Ehlers, maid of honor, wore pink silk trimmed with duchess lace. Mrs. Henry Powers, sister of the bride, wore white silk elaborately trimmed with lace and wore diamonds as ornaments. Mrs. George A. Kerr wore white cloth with jewel trimming. Mrs. Ball, of Kentucky, wore black silk trimmed with Spanish lace.

The bride's home is beautifully situated on the Hudson, fifteen miles north of Poughkeepsie, near the river, and affording a magnificent view of its famous scenery. The place is 500 acres in extent and adjoining the country place of the Vanderbilts and ex-Vice President Morton. Mr. Ehlers, the bride's father, is an elegant and cultured gentleman, an artist, and a fine art critic. The walls of his home are hung with masterpieces of famous artists. The place is one of the loveliest on that part of the Hudson.

The wedding ceremony was performed at 3 o'clock p. m. on the 30th of August, after which elegant refreshments were served. The bridal party left at half-past 6 o'clock, and after stopping a day in Washington, arrived in Atlanta Friday morning, and on Saturday went to LaGrange, the home of Mr. Crenshaw. Mr. Crenshaw is one of the most popular public men in Georgia, and his many friends all over the state will congratulate him on his recent nuptials.

Ellis—Lipscomb.

The announcement that comes formally at last telling of the approaching nuptials of Miss Blanche Lipscombe, of Athens, and Mr. W. D. Ellis, of this city, gives pleasure to a vast circle of their friends in Atlanta and all over the state of Georgia. The wedding will occur at the Seney-Stovall chapel at the Lucy Cobb institute, in Athens, on the 18th of October. It has been a rumor for some time that this happy union would be consummated before the autumn leaves will have fallen—a kind of secret among the intimate friends of the young people. Now that the announcement takes on a formal color it is pleasant news, indeed, to all who find interest in the news from the social circle of Georgia.

And there is something of a pretty sentiment, too, that the wedding will take place in the Seney-Stovall chapel of Lucy Cobb. Thomas R. R. Cobb, the great uncle of Miss Lipscombe, was the one whose generous hand built the famous school. Miss Rutherford and her sister, Mrs. M. A. Lipscombe, mother of the bride-that-is-to-be, have made the institute a kind of home school, living there most of their lives. Miss Lipscombe was a pupil at the school from her earliest girl days. After the wedding ceremony there will be a reception at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. M. A. Lipscombe, on Milledge avenue.

Miss Lipscombe is one of the best known and most loved young women in the state. She is known to a wide circle of friends and relatives among the most prominent families of the state. Charming in her beauty and loveliness, intellecrual to an extraordinary degree, she is known alike for her gentleness, her personal attractiveness and her rare accomplishments.

Mr. Ellis is the son of Captain W. D. Ellis, of Atlanta, and is one of the brighest and most promising young men in Georgia. He has all of that true worth which is required in the making of a man. Mr. Ellis is a graduate of the State university, and there is a pretty story about the romance that meets culmination in this wedding. It was while Mr. Ellis was a student at the old college and while Miss Lipscombe was a pupil at Lucy Cobb institute that they pledged their hearts to this end. That the future has in store for them many joys nobody has the remotest shadow of a doubt.

McCaslan—Gartrell.

A wedding in which Atlanta people are greatly interested will occur on Wednesday of this week at Demorest. At the home of Mrs. F. B. Gartrell, Miss Luzy Gartrell will be married to Mr. W. J. McCaslan, of this city. The ceremony will be performed at the Gartrell home, Lakeview, at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Miss Gartrell is one of the most beautiful women of Georgia and she will prove a most welcome addition to Atlanta society. She is charming and altogether fascinating, and many are her friends and admirers here and throughout Georgia. Mr. McCaslan is a well known young business man.

Ransom-Rogers.

One of the prettiest early fall weddings to take place is that of Mr. J. Robert Ransom and Miss Mary Rogers. On account of the popularity of both bride and groom this will be quite an interesting wedding. In the afternoon at 5 o'clock on the 27th of September these two young people will be married at Trinity church, after which the bridal party and the nearest friends of the bride and groom will repair to the home of the bride on South Pryor street, where an elegant reception will await them.

Bishop-Jones.

On last Tuesday there was a pretty little wedding ceremony in the pleasant little town of Oglethorpe, Ga., in which many Atlanta people were interested. It was the marriage of Miss Belle Jones, of that place, to Mr. Frederick L. Bishop, of Atlanta. The wedding ceremony occurred at the residence of Dr. F. P. Oliver and was performed by Rev. J. S. Elmore. Soon after the marriage the two young people left for Atlanta and are now making their home at 98 Ivy street. Both are well known in the city.

Hallen-Worley.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Malinda S. Worley to Mr. Edward A. Hallen. The wedding will occur on the 20th of September at the home of I. J. M. Carter, near Westminster, S. C. They will leave soon after on their bridal tour through the north. Miss Worley is a highly accomplished young lady, while Mr. Hallen is a promising young business man of Charleston, S. C.

Fisher-Gentry.

There was a quiet and happy marriage at the residence of Mrs. Gentry, No. 165 Rhodes street, on Thursday evening last. The contracting parties were Miss Annie Gentry and Mr. O. C. Fisher, a well-known young government official. Only the immediate friends and relatives of the family were present.

Cooper—Summers.

Madison, Ga., September 2.—(Special.)—The marriage of Miss Nell Summers to Mr. J. A. Cooper, which occurred at the lovely home of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Guest last Tuesday afternoon was the most important event which has transpired in Madison social circles in some time. Although neither of the contracting parties resided here, their friends in Madison are many. Previous to their marriage the bridal couple was tendered an elegant reception on Monday evening. Only a few special friends were present—just a sufficient number to make it a most pleasant occasion. Delightful refreshments were daintily served, adding a welcome zest to the occasion.

On Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, in the pesence of a few friends, Mr. Cooper and Miss Summers were united in wedlock's holy bonds, Rev. S. A. Burney officiating in his usually impressive manner. The attendants were: Mr. C. M. Furlow, Jr., best man, with Miss Clara Anderson; Mr. H. C. Dozier with Miss Alma Hough. Immediately after the ceremony, and after congratulatory words had been spoken, the bride and groom and attendants embarked in carriages for the depot. There the happy copule boarded the 3 o'clock train for Chicago. Before boarding the train the bride tossed up the lovely bouquet of Marechal Niel roses which she bore and it was caught by Miss Hallie Winter.

After an extended trip to the great northwest, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper will return to Barnett, their future home, followed by the best wishes of a large circle of friends throughout Georgia.

SOCIAL GOSSIP.

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The T. D. C. dance on Tuesday at Captain O'Keefe's, on Ponce de Leon circle, was a delightful affair. The number present made the occasion more enjoyable.

Those present were: Misses Kate Cox, Marion May, May Everett, of Denver, Col.; Misses Myrtle Everett, Josephine Littlefield, of Baltimore; Miss Tobin, of Augusta; Misses Louise Butt, Eva Bell, Hattie May Mitchell, Marie Romare, Lucy Peel, Miss Garrett, of Augusta; Misses Annie Mays, Kate Sage, Eugenia Stephens, Blanche Williams, Idaline Edwards, Lizzie Lovejoy, Annie Nash, Ruby Byington, Mrs. W. B. Cox, Mrs. J. V. H. Nash, Mrs. G. S. May, Mrs. Frank Hancock and Mrs. W. L. Peek.

The young gentlemen were: Messrs. Marcie Robinson, George Hoyte, Jim Williams, Sam Williams, Dolph Walker, O. H. Jones, George Adair, Joe Dunlap, Barney Dunlap, Albert Collier, Paul Goldsmith, Quincy Everett, Weldon Bridge, John Wyly, John Brannan, Gilham Morrow, Prallo Ellis, Dick Bell, Inman Sanders, Will Lowe, Ed Lovejoy, Ed Brown, Mark Hightower, James Dickey, Turner Fitten, Bob Clarke, Alf Fowler, Frank Handcock, Frank Inman, Tom Peters, Jr.

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Last Monday evening a delightful entertainment was given at the residence of Mrs. Evans, on Houston street, under the auspices of the Young People's Social Circle. About sixty-five guests were in attendance. Recitations were given by Miss Lucie Treadwell, Mrs. Dr. Moore, Mr. W. S. Larendon and little Misses Rosalie Miller and Mamie Seitzinger. Songs were rendered by Messrs. Stiff and Craig and Miss Maude Scarratt. Music was furnished by Miss Hattie Rogers, Mr. D. B. Evans and Miss Rosalie Miller upon the piano, and Mr. Marston rendered a cornet solo. Delicious refreshments were served and dancing was indulged in until a late hour, when the happy throng dispersed, having spent a most enjoyable evening.

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Mrs. Kate Carter Mitchell has returned to the city after a summer spent in north Georgia, and has taken the Gordon cottage at 78 North avenue, where she will reopen her kindergarten and primary school on September 18th. Mrs. Mitchell, who is a brilliant and highly accomplished woman, seems to have the greatest possible success in teaching children, and her school will doubtless be filled to its capacity.

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Mrs. P. E. McCool, Mrs. D. J. J. Knott, Mrs. J. W. McPherson, Mrs. George W. White, and Miss Lucile Daniel left via the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad yesterday for the world's fair. This is probably one of the most pleasant parties yet leaving Atlanta for the fair. They will be gone about two weeks, and will spend two days in Cincinnati. On their return, Mrs. McPherson and Mrs. White will leave the party at Chattanooga and join Mr. McPherson in the mountains of North Carolina, where they will remain several weeks. While in Chicago, the party will stop at the Hotel Righton.

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Miss Mary Lou Sullivan, one of Macon's fairest young ladies, is visiting her brother, Mr. S. W. Sullivan, at 162 Rhodes street.

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Miss Alma Dickerson, who has been absent visiting the world's fair, has returned, much to the delight of her many friends.

***

Miss Lillie Williams and Miss Kibler will leave today for Chicago. They will join Mr. and Mrs. Raphael Semmes there.

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Colonel and Mrs. R. T. Nesbitt have been the guests of Mr. High Starnes at the experiment station at Griffin.

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Miss Nellie Wright is the guest of the Misses Tuggle at LaGrange.

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Mrs. C. P. Beeks and her son, Wallace, are visiting in LaGrange.

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Quite a pleasant party will leave Atlanta on Monday for Chicago and other western cities. The party will be Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Palmer, of Macon; Mrs. H. S. Barfield, of Columbus, and Dr. Samuel B. Palmer, of Atlanta. They will be gone about fifteen days.

***

Miss Leontine Chisolm complimented Miss Florence Kendrick, of Philadelphia, and Miss Belle Abbott with a box party at the Grand on last Thursday evening. After their return from the theater the merry crowd enjoyed a dainty supper, presided over with unusual grace by the fair young hostess. Those who composed the party were: Miss Florence Kendrick and Mr. Lawton Kendrick, of Philadelphia; Misses Abbott, Leontine Chisolm, Messrs. Allen and McDonald.

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Miss Irene Ulmer, of Savannah, Ga., is visiting Mrs. M. B. Byron, at 507 Woodward avenue. Miss Ulmer is one of Savannah's most popular young ladies.

***

Mr. J. T. Eichberg, wife and two daughters, have left for a trip to Chicago and the east.

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The Misses Fannie and Annie Lizzie Laird, daughters of Captain and Mrs. L. J. Laird, have returned from a pleasant visit of six weeks to relatives in Bristol and Mossy Creek, Tenn.

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Miss Lottie Graff and Miss Julia Morrow have returned from a month's visit to Coosada, Ala.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Webster are hospitably entertaining at their charming country home, "Clairemont," a number of their friends. Among their guests are Mrs. Joseph Webster and Mrs. H. S. Barfield, of Columbus; Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Reynolds, of Atlanta, and Dr. Samuel B. Palmer, of New York.

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Mrs. J. H. Wingate, with her daughters, Misses Mamie and Kate, has returned from a camping outing near East Lake, where the family spent two weeks.

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Miss Mary Lou Hinton, one of the most charming young ladies of Athens, is just back from a visit to Chicago and is spending a few days as the guest of Miss Jessie Hopkins.

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Mrs. Josephine Richards and Mrs. Mary Montgomery have returned to the city after a delightful stay of six weeks at Greenbrier White.

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Miss Elizabeth Kenney, the well known soprano, has returned, and will sing at the First Methodist this morning.

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Mr. Charles W. Lively and Mr. W. R. Fuller, have returned to the city after a two weeks' visit to the world's fair.

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Miss India Murphy will visit Nashville soon, where she will join a pleasant party to Chicago.

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Mrs. Grant Wilkins has as her guest Mrs. Dr. Abercrombie, of Montgomery.

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Miss E. F. Andrews passed through the city yesterday from Chattanooga, where she has been visiting her brother, Colonel Garnett Andrews.

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On Wednesday evening Miss Kate Dunwoody entertained her little friends at her home in Edgewood. Among those present were: Misses Ona Belle and Willie Welborn, Palmer, Ellen McGowan, M. A. and Effie Phelan, Tinsie and Edna Stockton, Susie and Margaret Hallman, Myra Haygood, Marie Smith, Pauline Henderson, and Mattie Mae Haygood.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Paul ones and Miss Franc Jones, who have been spending the summer with Mr. and Mrs. Marion Spence, at their Marietta home, have returned to Atlanta.

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Lieutenant Moses, of Winston, N. C., is the guest of his cousin, Mrs. T. D. Meador.

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Mrs. Walter C. Henderson and Mrs. John T. Slatter have returned home from a very pleasant visit to Chicago and the world's fair.

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Miss Fanny Thomson, who has been spending the summer in Virginia, has returned home. She made many friends in Virginia, who regret her departure, but their loss is our gain.

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Mrs. H. B. Baylor, with Miss Carrie and Master Harry Baylor, have returned to Atlanta from a delightful summer spent near Lake Louisa, in the valley of Virginia, and are stopping at the Leland house.

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Miss Claud Huff, of Wrightsville, Ga., is visiting friends at 60 East Cain street.

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Dr. A. G. Hobbs will leave tomorrow for Washington, where he goes as a delegate to the pan-American medical congress. He will read several papers before that body. Dr. Hobbs will be absent from the city about ten days.

***

Misses Lillian Simmons and Bessie Shaw have returned to the city after spending a month very pleasantly at Tallulah.

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Mrs. M. McMaster went last week, by the Seaboard Air-Line, to Charleston, S. C., to attend the funeral of her brother, Mr. C. W. Seignious. Mr. Seignious was one of the wealthiest men of his state. He has also a grandson in our city, Mr. C. S. Honour.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Dick Grey at their summer home in Marietta. Mrs. Cooper is looking extremely pretty and as daintly girlish as before her marriage. She and Mr. Cooper will visit her father, Mr. Sam Inman, before returning north.

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Mr. Percy Adams has returned from a visit to his parents in the country near Washington, Ga.

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Mr. Hugh Adams is in Chicago.

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Mr. Will Kiser has returned from Chicago.

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Mr. Isham Daniel is visiting the fair.

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Mr. Otis Smith spends his Sundays at Salt Springs.

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Mrs. Rittenhouse Moore and Miss Mamie Moore spent several days at the Kimball this week.

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Miss Iza Glenn has returned from a charming visit to Mrs. B. W. Wrenn, at Dixie, her country home, at Thousand Islands.

***

Miss Lillian Lochrane has returned from a beautiful summer spent with relatives in north Georgia.

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Mr. and Mrs. St. Julian Ravenil have returned from their honeymoon across the water.

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Mr. R. F. Shedden has returned from New York.

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Miss Susie Harwood spent Friday in the city.

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Mr. Gabriel Palmer left Marietta Friday for his home in Washington, Ga.

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Mrs. A. J. Haltiwanger has returned from a visit to her sister in North Carolina.

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Mrs. Dr. Thomas S. Powell and niece, Miss Una Sperry, are now at the Old Sweet Springs, West Virginia, where they will remain until October 1st.

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Mrs. William King has returned from a delightful visit of two weeks to the world's fair.

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Miss Julia Hammond will be the guest of Miss Frances Harwood at her country home near Marietta this week.

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Mr. Jefferson, of Virginia, will be the guest of Mr. Thomas Paine this month.

***

Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon and her daughters, Misses Lute and Linda, left for Tate Springs Thursday.

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Marietta Personals.

Marietta, Ga., September 2.—(Special.)—Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Anderson, C. W. Dupree and wife and three sons, and Colonel M. M. Sessions and wife have gone to the world's fair.

Messrs. Foster Barber and John Cheney left today to attend the North Georgia Agricultural college at Dahlonega.

Mis Abbie Baker, of Tampa, Fla., after an extensive visit north, is stopping on her return with professor and Mrs. Freyer.

Miss Pauline Pearce, of Decatur, Ga., is visiting Colonel and Mrs. W. R. Power.

Miss Annie Shelman, of Savannah, is here as the guest of Miss Jessie Reynolds.

Mrs. Padgett and her two daughters, the Misses Dunklin, from Leesburg, Fla., are visiting Mrs. A. Reynolds, Jr.

Misses Jennie McCord, of Augusta, and Ida Bell McCord, of Columbia, Tenn., after a delightful visit to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Brown, left for Columbia this morning, where Miss Jennie McCord will be the guest of Miss Ida Bell

Opelika.

Opelika, Ala., September 2.—(Special.)—A romantic and somewhat mysterious marriage occurred in this city last night. It was a Gretna Green affair without any visible necessity. Mr. Benjamin T. Murphy and Miss Anna A. Storey were the contracting parties. The ceremony was performed about 10 o'clock at the residence of Mr. J. H. Bird by Rev. W. Lively. Mr. Murphy is over sixty years of age and his bride is on the sunny side of forty-five. As both are old enough to choose for themselves, the necessity for marrying away from home is a mystery, although there is said to be some serious objections somewhere. Mr. Murphy is in good circumstances and is one of the county's most prominent citizens.

There is hardy a family in Lee and adjoining counties but who know or have heard of Ben Murphy and his mariage will occasion considerable surprise.

MUSICAL MATTERS.

Miss Bessie Pierce and Mr. Sam Burbank will assist Mr. O'Donnelly at his recital tomorrow afternoon. The programme is as follows:

PART I.

Communion, in G—Batiste.
"The Silent World Is Sleeping," Buck—Mr. Burbank.
Minuet, No. 2—Bizet.
"My Redeemer and My Lord," Buck—Miss Pierce.

PART II.

"Invocation"—Guilmant.
"Spring Song"—Mendelssohn.
"The Three Wishes," Pinsuti—Miss Pierce
"Chromatic Fugue"—Rheinberg.

* * *

Miss Reiche's musicale was one of the musical events of the week. A programme embracing many delightful numbers was presented and was greatly enjoyed by all present.

* * *

Mr. Gustave Pringnitz, the violin virtuoso who has recently come to Atlanta, will be heard for the first time on September 20th. Mr. Pringnitz has filled the position of first violin in the Thomas, Seidel and Damrosch orchestras, and is a musician of undoubted reputa.

***

The music at the First Presbyterian church will be of a high order today. Miss Bessie Pearce and Mr. Frank Pearson will sing at both the morning and evening services. Miss Pearce and Mr. and Mrs. Pearson have certainly shown a kindness to the churchgoers of Atlanta in their willingness to aid in song service from Sunday to Sunday.

***

At the Carter-Gray wedding, which will occur at St. Luke's cathedral September 20th, Mr. Price has arranged a very fine programme. He will be assisted by Warm's orchestra.

Chas. W. James

37 Whitehall, 30 S. Broad St.

To begin the season with, we have just received and placed on sale an elegant line of Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Notions, Cloaks and Suits. Every piece of merchandise that we own or offer for sale is first-class, new, fresh, stylish and serviceable. Dress Goods, Silks, Cloaks and Suits are our special lines for this season. Other lines in the house have been equally looked after and a great deal of pains has been given in selecting such articles of merchandise as are daily used and wanted in this part of the country. We think, from a business standpoint, by giving our entire attention, time and experience to this one line—Dry Goods only—enables us to give our customers better values, better satisfaction and to keep a more select stock on hand all the time.

It is an admitted fact by the mercantile world that goods well bought are half sold. Our buyers have just returned from New York where they have been very successful under the extreme stringency of the times in buying

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

WE WILL PLACE ON SALE MONDAY:

56 pieces English Homespun and Hopsacking in all colors at 50c per yard.

15 pieces fancy novelty Suitings at 50c per yard.

23 pieces changeable Suiting at 98c per yard.

18 pieces French Basket Cloth at $1.35 per yard, worth $2.

16 pieces French Diagonal Suiting at 75c per yard.

13 pieces French Corded Suiting at 75c per yard.

144 Novelty Suits from $6 to $35 a suit. These are lovely suits and are worth double the price.

Black Dress Goods.

15 pieces Hopsacking at 50c per yard.

11 pieces French Corded Suitings at 75c per yard.

6 pieces imported Bengaline at 85c per yard.

9 pieces Hopsacking, 56 inches wide, from $1.35 per yard to $1.50.

A beautiful quality and extra width Serge at 75c per yard. These goods sell everywhere at $1.50.

Silks.

37 patterns latest styles in Dress Silks from $15 to $50 per pattern.

Colored Satins in all shades, $1.25 per yard, worth $1.75.

Bengalines in every shade at $1.25 per yard.

Taffetas, 24 inches wide, 98c per yard.

Figured Chinas, 25 inches wide, regular price $1.25; will close them out at 85c per yard.

Surahs sold elsewhere at 75c we

$1,564,104.

That Is Atlanta's Increase in Taxable Property for the Present Year.

THE REPORT OF THE TAX RECEIVER.

It Shows a Wonderful Growth in the City's Wealth—The Books Are Now Ready for the Tax Collector.

The total increase in the tax returns for Fulton county, during the past year, has been footed up, and the result is a gain of $1,564,104 in the taxable property.

This is an excellent showing, and one that ought to make every citizen of Atlanta feel proud.

It shows that, in spite of the hard times, which have depreciated the value of property in other parts of the state, Atlanta has kept the even tenor of her way. She has moved along quietly in the path of prosperity, and has steadily grown in wealth while other places have decreased in the value of their taxable lands.

This statement is fresh from the tax receiver's pen. He was busily engaged in summing up the columns of his book all day yesterday, and the figures given above are the result of his addition.

Tax Receiver Armistead and his worthy assistant Mr. John L. Gatins, are excellent officials, and they have spent a great deal of labor in getting their books ready for the collector. They have worked rapidly and all day, frequently doing without their dinner, in order to save as much time as possible for the county, and to finish their report in good time. Their books are as neatly kept as those of any tax receiver in Georgia, and this statement will stand the test of comparison.

The following is the tax receiver's report given more in detail:

Editor Constitution—Having just completed the recapitulation of my digest for 1893, I take pleasure in handing you herewith the figures from same.

1893—Total return of property....	$58,685,235
1892—Total return of property....	57,121,131
Showing total increase.....	$ 1,564,104
1893—City whites.. ..	$51,318,537
1892—City whites. .. .	50,168,084
Showing increase in city.. ..	$ 1,150,473
1893—Country whites. .	$5,922,966
1892—Country whites. .	5,561,719
Showing increase in country..	361,247
1893—Total colored.. ..	$1,443,712
1892—Total colored.. ..	1,391,328
Showing increase in colored..	52,384
Making grand total increase..	$1,641,104

DEATH OF MR. J. H. DELPEY.

A Well-Known Young Man Passes Away at His Home Yesterday Morning.

Mr. J. H. Delpey, a young man well known in this city, died of consumption at his home early yesterday morning.

He was in the employ of The Constitution's job office, having been with the company for a number of years. He started in the office when a mere boy and was never in any other employ except for two days.

Mr. Delpey was in the twenty-seventh year of his age. He was a young man of fine character and was widely known and respected. His disposition was frank and genial and his friendships were as easily formed as they were steadily retained.

The funeral services will occur this afternoon from St. Philip's church, at half past 3 o'clock, and the interment will be at Oakland cemetery.

Mr. Delpey was an Odd Fellow and a Reputation from that order will attend the funeral this afternoon.

DEATH OF MR. A. KLASSETT.

A Prominent Groceryman Dies at His Home Yesterday Morning.

Mr. A. Klassett, one of the best known grocerymen in the city, died at his home in Atlanta yesterday morning at half past 8 o'clock.

He had been ill for several days and the sad termination of his malady was not unexpected. It was nevertheless a great blow to his many friends, by whom he was held in the highest esteem.

The funeral will occur this afternoon at half past 3 o'clock.

MORE MONEY FOR MRS. GUERRY.

Five Dollars Was Left at The Constitution Office for Her Yesterday.

Mrs. Guerry, whose sufferings were first told in The Constitution, has been fully relieved. Five dollars and a half more came in yesterday and she received a number of calls from various ladies.

Among some of those who called were Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Strauss, Mrs. Byers, Miss Whitner, Miss Childs, Mrs. Cheshire, Mrs. Dr. Long, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Regenstein and Mrs. Thomas. Mrs. Guerry is very grateful for what has been done to relieve herself and children.

When a Constitution reporter called at the boarding house where Mrs. Guerry is stopping to hand her the money left at the office for her Artist Guerry was at home He declined to see a reporter and closed the door. He was then informed by Mrs. Guerry that the reporter merely wanted to know why he didn't work. He became less talkative, declaring that he didn't care to make his views public. It is understood, or at least he has told his wife, that he is now at work on Judge Bleckley's picture. He receives his studio rent free.

AN EXCELLENT ENTERTAINMENT.

It Will Be Given at DeGive's Opera House Tomorrow Night by the Colored Citizens.

An entertainment will be given at DeGive's opera house tomorrow evening by the colored citizens of Atlanta for the benefit of Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church.

The programme will be literary and musical and will be full of entertaining variety. The best talent in the city, among the colored element, will contribute to the success of the evening and a large audience is assured.

The church is now almost completed and will be, when finished, one of the most elegant in the city. It will cost in the neighborhood of $40,000.

Tickets will be on sale tomorrow and can be obtained from Butler & Slater's drug store, Taylor & Haynes, Dr. Lockhart, J. R. Steele, A. Nash, A. F. Herndon, H. A. Rucker and at the opera house. General price of admission—To the pit, 50 cents; balcony, 35 cents. Reserved seats extra.

THEY WILL CELEBRATE.

Tomorrow Is Labor Day and the Laboring Men Take a Holiday.

Labor day occurs tomorrow and it will be celebrated in Atlanta, as throughout the rest of the United States. Nearly all of the big shops and manufactories will give a holiday or a half holiday.

The Federation of Trades has been at work upon a fine programme, which will be rendered at Concordia hall. There will be a reception and after the reception there will be a dance. Invitations have been issued and these must be presented at the door.

WHO WILL BE JUDGE?

The Warm Contest Over the Vacancy on the Superior Bench.

JUDGE CLARKE'S SUCCESSOR UNCERTAIN

The Atlanta Bar Hard at Work for the Various Candidates in the Field—It May Be Settled This Week.

The contest over the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Marshall J. Clarke waxes warm, and by yesterday afternoon almost every lawyer in Atlanta had signed his name to one of two papers, which, in the hands of eager friends, were passed around for the consideration of the bar.

One was a paper asking for the appointment of Judge T. P. Westmoreland to the vacancy on the superior court bench.

The other was a paper advocating and endorsing Mr. J. H. Lumpkin for the same place.

It was the second day of the battle, and not until yesterday morning was Mr. Lumpkin fairly in the race. But by noon his friends had made things fairly hum, and by night they claimed that he was not only neck and neck, but that on Monday they would present to the governor one of the strongest petitions ever signed by the Atlanta bar in a contest of this sort.

Judge Westmoreland's friends, who had started a day before Mr. Lumpkin's name had been entered as an active factor, redoubled their efforts yesterday, and by night they stated that they were abundantly satisfied with the day's work, and that the governor would be presented with a petition on Monday which any lawyer might be proud of.

Among the more prominent members of the Atlanta bar advocating Judge Westmoreland's appointment are the firms of Goodwin & Westmoreland, Smith, Glenn & Smith, Arnold & Arnold, Hall & Hammond, Rosser & Carter and others. Among those who have espoused the cause of Mr. Lumpkin are Hopkins & Son, N. J. & T. A. Hammond, Jackson, Leftwich & Black, Calhoun, King & Spalding, King & Anderson, John C. Reid, Hill & Mayson, James F. O'Neill and others.

The City Judge a Factor.

It is understood on all sides that the city court, over which Judge Westmoreland presides, comes in not only as a factor in the possible loss of its present judge, but also in the choice of his successor. It is said that if Judge Westmoreland goes to the superior court Judge John T. Pendleton will be at once urged for the vacancy on the city bench. That Judge Pendleton would permit the use of his name in such a case there seems to be no doubt, as his associates in business and many of his closest friends are actively interesting themselves in Judge Westmoreland's promotion, thus not only helping two good men, but promoting Judge Pendleton from active practice, in which he is now engaged in the firm of Messrs. Smith, Glenn & Smith, to the dignity of the city judgeship.

The judge of the city court is appointed by the governor and approved by the senate, while the judge of the superior court is elected by the legislature, and is only appointed by the governor in the event that a vacancy occurs, which is filled as soon as the legislature meets. Hence, whenever the governor appoints to the superior court bench it is probable that the fight will be on again in two months before the legislature.

The governor will probably take up the case one day this week, and it is said he will make no appointment until he has given the matter careful study. Judge Westmoreland's friends are confident that he will be appointed, and so declare openly, while Mr. Lumpkin's friends claim that they already have the signatures of a majority of the bar of Atlanta, asking for his appointment, and that his appointment is inevitable.

In the meantime both sides are working hard and perfect good humor prevails The people are thoroughly satisfied with the outlook, recognizing the fact that whichever of the two is appointed will make a worthy successor of a distinguished judge.

THREE NEGROES ROBBED HIM.

A White Man Robbed in the Woods a Mile South of the City.

Mr. S. A. Barnes, a carpenter, reported at police headquarters just before midnight last night, that he had been robbed of a gold watch by three negroes, in a clump of trees, in the southern outskirts of the city.

Barnes stated to Captain Thompson, to whom he reported the occurrence, that he went out to Stewart's crossing, on the Atlanta Traction line, to carry a friend home, who was under the influence of whisky. He remained at the friend's house about an hour and went back to Stewart's crossing to take a car for the city.

While waiting for the car he heard a woman screaming and a hundred yards distant he saw three negroes tearing the clothing from a negro woman. He ran toward them, and they turned their attention to him. One of them pulled a pistol, while another went through his pockets, relieving him of his watch. They then told him that he had best get away in a hurry, and he got.

He went at once to the police station when he arrived in the city and reported what had happened. The robbery occurred out of the city and the police authorities could do nothing. Descriptions of the negroes and of the lost watch were taken, however, and the officers will look out for them.

THE PANOLA FACTORY BURNED.

It Was Destroyed by Fire Friday Night and the Loss Is Total.

The Panola cotton mills, located thirteen miles south of Atlanta, at the village of Panola, were destroyed by fire night before last and over sixty people were thrown out of employment.

This factory was the property of Hon. S. A. Morris, of this city, and Messrs. Bryant Bradley, and the loss is estimated at over $50,000, partially covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown. It was discovered about 11 o'clock at night, after it had gained considerable headway, and although the people for several miles around turned out, their efforts were powerless to save the burning factory.

The factory was built twenty-seven years ago by the late Robert Clarke. It has given employment to a large number of people since that time and has made into goods ready for market the cotton product of the section for miles around. The factory's output was shipped from Ellenwood, on the East Tennessee road.

It has not yet been decided whether the factory will be rebuilt.

A TOUGH YOUTH.

His Father Asked That He Be Sent to the Stockade.

Tom Anderson, a tough looking white youth of seventeen, was arrested by the police yesterday morning for fighting. He was in company with a peg-leg negro who asked a benevolent looking old gentleman for a pair of shoes. The gentleman told the negro to go to his house and he would give him the shoes.

This generosity emboldened Anderson to ask for a pair of pants and the gentleman also directed him to go to his house and he would give him the pants. On the way to the house Anderson and the negro quareled and a fight ensued.

The Anderson boy is extremely tough, and after his arrest yesterday his father wrote to Chief Connolly and Recorder Calhoun, saying that the boy gave him a great deal of trouble and that he could not keep him at home. He asked the judge to send the youngster to the stockade. The judge complied with the father's request. The son said that his father was a drunkard and did not know right from wrong.

A GREAT CONCERN.

The George Muse Clothing Company and Its Wonderful Success.

A REPUTATION BUILT UP BY MERIT

An Institution with Thousands of Friends in Different Parts of the State—The Original One-Price Clothiers.

It is a great thing to run a big store. It requires energy, push and plenty of cash. Several years ago Mr. George Muse began business on a small scale. Having the confidence of the people, not only of Atlanta, but of the entire state, he has built up a trade that in importance and solidity is perhaps second to none in the southern states. Being wise in his selection of assistants and managers, the work of carrying on the store has not been so laborious as one would expect. His assistants, on account of their energy, upright character and ability, were admitted to partnership some time ago and now the George Muse Clothing Co.'s establishment is a pride to every loyal citizen in Atlanta. Mr. Muse himself is the president of the company, while Mr. Loyd Parks is vice president and Mr. W. W. Orr secretary and treasurer. If it were asked what was the foundation stone upon which Mr. Muse had built such a wonderful commercial temple the answer would be strictly honest dealing with the public, giving them first-class goods for their money and always paying one hundred cents on the dollar.

A Constitution representative yesterday asked for a stroll through the salesrooms of this mammoth institution. He saw piles and piles of goods everywhere—the latest and most fashionable fresh from the eastern markets. It looked as though this company had enough clothing to last Atlanta for twelve months, yet it is understood that these invoices are only the first shipment for the season and heavier and other goods will come later.

There is nothing at all sensational about the George Muse Clothing Co. They never deal in chromos, premiums and "tricks of trade" to induce customers. It is their policy to have one price and to give one hundred cents on the dollar for everything they sell. Their advertisements are plain, simple statements of the unvarnished truth. This should be a great comfort to purchasers, inasmuch as they can rely safely on the statements made by this concern.

Tomorrow morning they start with their fall trade and from the present indications it is safe to say that it will far surpass any season they have ever had. They have been wise and judicious in their selections, securing goods of special made at extremely low prices. Their wisdom in buying and facilities for selling render it possible for everybody to buy a first-class suit of clothes at a very low price. Their salesrooms at 38 Whitehall street have become famous and there is scarce a town or village in Georgia but that knows of the merit of the goods sold at that place. A wise purchaser always visits the George Muse Clothing Co. before making his selections for the season. His prices are in keeping with the hard times.

ALL-COMERS TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The Third Annual Tournament Will Be a Brilliant Success.

The third annual all-comers tennis tournament will be held in Atlanta, commencing September 11th, under the auspices of the Dixie and the McPherson barracks clubs, of this city, and all players in this state and others are cordially invited to be present and take part.

The tournament will consist of men's singles and doubles and mixed doubles and handsome prizes will be offered for each event.

The Atlanta clubs are anxious to form a state association for the purpose of having a state tournament every year and every club in the state is earnestly requested to send as many representatives as possible to this tournament in order that such an association may be formed with every club in the state as a member.

The entrance fee for this tournament will be $1, and all entries must be made by 11 o'clock on the 11th.

The drawing will take place immediately after the close of the entries at the Markham house and under the Bagnall-Wild system.

Any further information concerning the tournament may be had by corresponding with the secretary, Mr. J. C. Kimball, Jr., and all those players who are coming will oblige us by letting him know the day and hour of their arrival.

YELLED "RATS" AT THE SALVATIONISTS.

A Young Stenographer Charged with Creating a Scene at the Salvation Army Hall.

T. Garcia, a stenographer, was arrested last night by Patrolman Cain, for disturbing worship at the Salvation army barracks.

The Salvationists say that Garcia went into their hall pretty much under the influence of whisky and proceeded to monopolize the attention of the congregation and created a sensation by mimicking the speaker and yelling "rats!"

They state that Garcia practically broke up the services and some one went out for an officer. Patrolmen Cain responded and arrested Garcia.

OVER THE BRIDGE TODAY.

The Atlanta Traction Company Will Start Cars Over the Forsyth Street Bridge.

Bright and early this morning the first street car will run over the new Forsyth street bridge.

It will be the inauguration of the schedule that is to be run by the Atlanta Traction Company from this time on.

The cars will leave the postoffice corner for Grant park and McPherson barracks. There will be music at the park this afternoon by the Third artillery band, and a fine programme has been arranged.

Fifth District W. C. T. U.

A quarterly meeting will be held in the Methodist Episcopal church at Conyers, beginning Tuesday night, September 5th, and closing Thursday night, September 7th. Fraternal delegates from all temperance organizations and missionary societies will be cordially received and will be entertained by the citizens of Conyers.

A grand temperance rally is desired of all the temperance people in the eight counties comprising the fifth district of Georgia.

Meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Today.

The meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association today will be conducted by Mr. Henry B. Mays, of Moody's Bible institute, Chicago. Mr. Mays was formerly one of the secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city and has a host of friends who will be very glad to hear him speak. His subject will be "What Is Your Life?" and as he is an able speaker, will be well worth hearing. The hour for the meeting is 3:30 o'clock. All young men are cordially invited to attend.

The members of the Pioneer Citizens' Society will please attend the funeral of Mr. Andrew Klassett at his late residence, 102 Nelson street, at 3 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon. The following members are specially delegated to attend: Messrs. O. Reneau, L. Richardson, John Ficken, William McConnell, J. H. Mecaslin, Anton Kontz, J. S. Peterson and A. S. Talley.

JAMES E. WILLIAMS, President.

The Night School.

The night school will open next Monday night, September 4th, in the second story of the Boys' High school. Every working boy in the city is invited to come. The principal and his associate teachers will do all they can to aid the scholars.

The Sisters of Mercy, who conduct the academy of the Immaculate Conception, 86 Loyd street, announce to their patrons the reopening of their boarding and day schools on Monday, September 4th.

FOR THE RESERVE MEN.—Chief Connolly has fitted up xecellent accommodations at police headquarters for the six men who are kept regularly on reserve at police headquarters. Nice beds for the men have been arranged in the clothes room, and yesterday the chief bought a fine lot of blankets and comforts for the men for use during the winter.

CYCLONE-STRUCK.

The Career of a Whirlwind That Reached from Nassau to Iceland.

SOMETHING ABOUT A STRANGE PEOPLE

Who Have Watched the Current of Events for a Thousand Years—Their Habits and Peculiarities.

Today the people of Iceland are asking themselves "where they are at."

Not that they have ever heard of Tom Watson, or that they have any knowledge of the slang literature of the great American republic, but because they have been experiencing an extra shiver, born of the cyclone which struck them on Friday night, and which has dealt devastation through the lava fissures of the little island.

The gyration of the elements which began in the cluster of West India islands, which tore up the southern part of Florida, raged along the south Atlantic coast, leaving its thousands of dead, left the coast about the mouth of the Chesapeake river and tore inland across Pennsylvania and New York. On Tuesday night it went tearing through the dreary moors of



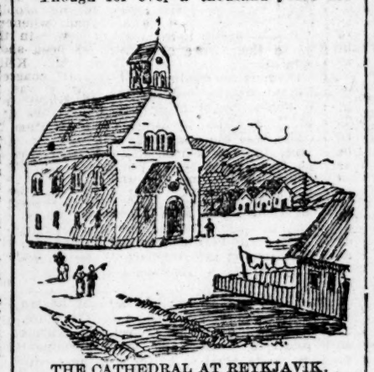
GETTING READY FOR A RIDE.
When He Observed the Threatening Signs Betokening the Coming Storm.

Maine, shaking up the maritime provinces of Canada, on Wednesday night, and wrecking the shipping along the grand banks off Newfoundland on Thursday morning. Thence it traveled until it almost caught up with the arctic expedition of Lieutenant Peary, which had over two months the start of it. Deflecting just in time to save him it took on a seafaring habit, and, striking across, struck the shores of Iceland some time on Friday. No wonder that the sturdy peasant, fat and squatty, should have paused while attending to his chunky little horses, and looking toward the southwest, wondered at the strange visitor which he saw approaching.

It was a few minutes afterward that he arose to find his stables blown away and his little animals out of sight; then arising and rubbing his eyes, the expression of Congressman Cobb came quite naturally to him, and he asked:

"Where am I at?"

Though for over a thousand years Ice-

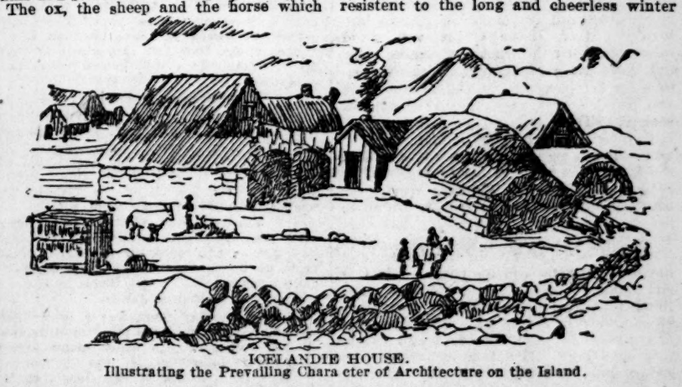


THE CATHEDRAL AT REYKJAVIK.

land has figured in the history of the world, sometimes quite prominently, its far northern latitude has placed it out of the line of ocean travel. A land of volcanoes, whose mountains are but immense deposits of lava thrown up by the angry earth, the face of the country is as uninviting as the climate which enforces the thrift by which her people are distinguished. Some of the earliest instances of struggles, and successful ones, too, for the principles of local self-government, are recorded in the almost unpronounceable language of this people. In fact, the earliest germ of a parliament, as now understood, existed in Iceland, and from her people those of more southern latitudes have learned lessons which they are reluctant to acknowledge.

When the first settlers went to Iceland they found but two indigenous land-quadrupeds—a species of field vole and the arctic fox, but the seas and shores were no doubt tenanted by a larger number of whales, dolphins and seals than at the present day.

The ox, the sheep and the horse which



ICELANDIE HOUSE.
Illustrating the Prevailing Chara cter of Architecture on the Island.

accompanied the Norse colonists to their new home form the staple wealth of their descendants, for the number of those who live by breeding cattle is as three to one, compared with those who chiefly depend on the sea for their subsistence. Milk and whey are almost the only beverages of the Icelanders. Without butter they will eat no fish, and curdled milk, which they eat fresh in summer and preserve in a sour state during the winter, is their favorite repast. Thus they set the highest value on their cattle, and tend them with the greatest care. In the preservation of their sheep they are much hampered by the badness of the climate, by the scantiness of winter food, and by the attacks of the eagles, the ravens and the foxes, more particularly at the lambing season, when vast numbers of the young animals are carried off by all of them. The wool is not sheared off, but torn from the animal's back, and woven by the peasantry, during the long winter evenings, into a kind of coarse cloth, or knit into gloves and stockings, which form one of the chief articles of export.

"While at breakfast," says Mr. Shepherd, "we witnessed the Icelandic method of sheep-shearing. Three or four powerful young women seized and easily threw on their backs the struggling victims. The legs were then tied, and the wool pulled off by main force. It seemed, from the contortions of some of the wretched animals, to be a cruel method, but we were told that there is a period in the year when the young wool, beginning to grow, pushes the old out before it, so that the old coat is easily pulled out." The number of heads of cattle in the island is about 40,000, that of the sheep 500,000.

The horses, which number from 50,000 to 60,000, though small, are very robust and hardy. There being no wheel carriages on the island, they are merely used for riding and as beasts of burden. Their services are indispensable, as without them the Icelanders would not have the means of traveling and carrying their produce to the fishing villages or ports at which the annual supplies arrive from Copenhagen. In the winter the poor animals must find their own food, and are consequently mere skeletons in the spring; they, however, soon recover in summer, though even then they have nothing whatever but the grass and small plants which they can pick up on the hills.

The people of Iceland are mainly Norse, but there is a liberal mixture of Danish, Scotch and Irish blood. They adopted the free-land theory now advocated by Henry George, but the constant arrival of new emigrants forced the adoption of metes and bounds as a matter of order and discipline. The quarrels of petty chiefs led to the selection of agencies by which their disputes might be settled. The isolation of the people from the main trend of humanity developed self-reliance. The absence of communciation with other nations kept out the gossip of contemporaneous history. As a result, the people of Iceland are the most order-loving folk in the world; they developed the first effective parliamentary system known; the people are better versed in ancient history, and this knowledge is more evenly distributed among them than any other nation known; a greater proportion of Iceland's inhabitants are better Greek and Latin scholars than are to be fonud elsewhere. Indeed, the traveler, be he ever so well read, is frequently surprised on entering some secluded cabin to find that the classics are as familiar to the inmates as the baseball jargon to the average "fan" who discusses Rettger's curves on the bleaching boards of Brisbine park.

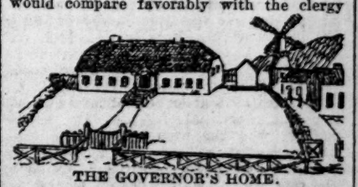
The story of how Iceland lost her independence and became a dependency of Denmark is simply the story of England in Ireland, or Spain in Cuba, told over again. The people were robbed of every right, and became the serfs of the king's favorites, to be robbed or murdered as suited them. It was in this condition of things that their inhospitable climate and landscape became their greatest protection, for there were seasons and places that even a plundering Dane could not brave. Added to foreign oppression came disaster in epidemic, death in storms and starvation from the sterility of the soil. The story of the people's heroic age at Thingvalla, their prosperous age at Skalholt to their calamity age at Reykjavit would furnish material for a masterpiece of tragedy.

Reykjavit, which is the present capital, is a comparatively modern town. Lord Dufferin describes it as consisting of a collection of wooden sheds, rising here and there into a gable end of greater pretensions, built along the lava track, and flanked at either end by a suburb of turf huts. No tree or bush relieves the dreariness of the landscape. Before the door of each merchant's house, facing the sea, there flies a gay little pennon, and as you walk along the silent streets, whose dust no carriage wheel has ever desecrated, the rows of flower pots that peep out of the windows, between curtains of white muslin, at once convince you that within each dwelling reign the elegance and comfort of a womanitended home.

Iceland is a land of barter. The current use of money is unknown. As a consequence the people are pretty sharp traders—since they have always to be on the lookout to get as good as they give. They are temperate in their habits. Dr. Hooker mentions the effect of a small portion of rum on the pastor of Midalr, whose stomach had been accustomed only to a milk and coffee diet.

"He begged me," said the doctor, "to give him some rum to bathe his wife's breast, but having applied a portion of it to that purpose, he drank the rest without being at all aware of its strength, which, however, had no other effect than in causing him to dance in the most ridiculous manner in front of the house. The scene afforded great merriment to all except his old wife, who was very desirous of getting him to bed while he was no less anxious that she should jon him in the dance."

It would be a mistake to suppose that architecture has ever flourished in Iceland. The people live, for the most part, in thatched or turf cabins, built up from the ground, and representing so many hillocks. The idea is borrowed from nature, as the best resistent to the long and cheerless winter blasts. The cathedral church, where elegance might be looked for, is only about 20x14 feet. The pastors live adjoining their churches, and are most miserably paid, yet they are of high character, and would compare favorably with the clergy



THE GOVERNOR'S HOME.

of any land in the world. The village pastor is at the same time the village blacksmith. Thus while some distant worshiper is warming himself by the pastor's fire, the latter is putting his trusty horse in condition again by shoeing him.

Among this primitive people, contented in their isolation from the world, happiness reigns supreme. The family tie is strong, crime is unknown, and contentment reigns supreme. From them people might study the lesson whether civilization in its highest sense, and true happiness, are compatible.

THE PRESENT ISSUE.

Messrs. Sullivan & Crichton's Solution of the Problem.

A PURELY PRACTICAL WAY.

How an Honest Dollar Can Be Made Without the Assistance of Congress—A Statement for Young Men to Read and Think About.

Thousands of young men and women throughout the entire south, who are without remunerative employment and are struggling with the giant, "Hard Times," could free themselves from his clutches if they were competent to do the class of work that always demands good pay. They have never had actual experience in business, consequently when they apply for a situation they are rejected on account of their inability to fill it.

What, then, is a young man to do who has no experience and is unable to get a place without it? Must he be forced forever to fill some obscure place with no chance to show the undeveloped capacities he possesses for some responsible business position? No, Sullivan & Crichton's Business College and School of Shorthand, situated in the Kiser building, Atlanta, Ga., comes to the rescue.

This institution has taken thousands of young men and women, who were unable to earn a fair salary, and has fitted them for the highest and most profitable vocations of life. Few colleges in America have achieved the eminence and popularity possessed by this institution, while many have made strenuous efforts to bring themselves and their schools before the public, but it is obvious that when one inquires among the business men of Atlanta and the surrounding country and finds that nine-tenths of them endorse our school as being far superior to anything of the kind in the south, our struggling competitors sink into obscurity. The patronage of Sullivan & Crichton's college is, in spite of the hard times, steadily increasing, having enrolled nearly 300 new pupils since the first of the year, more than all the business colleges combined, a record not even approached by any similar institution in the south. The popularity enjoyed by this college is easily accounted for. The proprietors, one of which is an accountant of twenty years' experience, the other an expert in shorthand, standing without a peer in the country, are gentlemen who have won an enviable reputation by devoting themselves to their business and the details of life in that conscientious way that commands the esteem of all. The faculty is composed of educated men and women, who have made their work a specialty and who have the interest of the pupils at heart.

During the last few months scores of teachers from the public schools and business colleges throughout the country have recognized the merit of our institution and after having investigated the claims (?) made by sundry business schools, have entered our college, where they would receive thorough instruction, and be surrounded by the influences of a first-class institution.

Investigate this college before entering for a course and see for yourself. For information address Sullivan & Crichton, Kiser building, Atlanta, Ga.

COURTHOUSE CULLINGS.

The habeas corpus writ taken out by the attorneys of Tom Anderson, a revenue prisoner, was sustained by Judge Westmoreland yesterday morning and Anderson was released. It appears that he was being held on a warrant from another county, although he had served out his term. On Thursday the sheriff of that county telegraphed Sheriff Barnes that he had no advice to offer; that he could either turn him loose or hold him. The judge turned him loose.

Annie Willis, a negro girl, will be tried in the city court tomorrow for stabbing. She was arrested by an officer, and requested him to allow her to speak to a negro man who was standing near by. The policeman allowed her to do so, and she cut the man's throat. The man did not die and she will be prosecuted for stabbing.

Yesterday afternoon Judge Marshall Clarke dismissed the temporary injunction against G. L. Norrman, in the Bellwood cemetery matter. The rule for contempt was dismissed several days ago, and the charges made by Rice were based upon the injunction.

A deed was filed in the office of the clerk of the superior court yesterday morning recording the transfer of the Edgewood avenue theater to Mr. T. H. Bowles, of Milwaukee, Wis. The transferer was Major Alexander Cunningham. There will be no change of management.

A petition for a charter for the Potts Thompson Liquor Company was filed in the clerk's office yesterday morning. The members of the coroporation are Messrs. Frank M. Potts, Henry Potts and Joseph Thompson. The capital stock is to be $50,000.

Bailiff John Moneghan has fifty two cases to present to the grand jury for action. They range from stealing calves to murder. The only murder case is that of Pat Meehan.

All of the four courts of the city and county will be in full motion tomorrow morning. They will dispose of a great amount of business this week.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

MURPHY.—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Murphy, No. 2. Pulliam street, are invited to attend the funeral of their infant, Julia, from the church of the Immaculate Conception this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Burial at Oakland cemetery.

MAIER.—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. A. Maier are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the former at the residence, 197 South Pryor, this (Sunday) afternoon at 4 o'clock p. m.

Boys' Suits.

Good, strong, all wool School Suits, with two pairs of Pants, made for boys who are hard on Pants.

Well made, all wool

Children's Suits,

with Pants doubled at seat and knees, seams double stitched, for boys who rip their clothes.

Nice School Suits for $2.50.

LUMPKIN, GOLE & STEWART,

26 Whitehall Street

CRISP TO REED.

Full Text of the Speaker's Reply to the Maine Man.

WHAT THE REED RULES WERE,

And How the Rules of the Present Congress Differ from Those—Judge Crisp's Strong Words.

Washington, September 2.—(Special.)—For the first time since the sensational debates of the fifty-first congress, when Tom Reed was speaker, Judge Crisp took the floor last Tuesday and delivered a speech. Tom Reed had made an attack upon the new rules and had advised the democrats to adopt his, which were the only true rules for the house of representatives to do business under. He had charged that the democrats wanted to come to them and were gradually doing so. He saw no good reason why they should not acknowledge those of the fifty-first congress to be the best and take them all.

The new rules had never been thoroughly explained nor had their merits ever been fully set forth by an explanatory speech in the house, neither their breadth nor their superiority over the Reed rules or any other rules the house has ever acted under had ever been set forth to the house and the country. The true meaning of what has been termed the cloture provision had never been explained. There were even members of the house with such a vague idea of it as to believe it was the committee on rules, and not the house, that had the power to close a debate and bring about a vote.

Realizing all this and finding that no one volunteered to take the floor to shatter Reed's arguments against them and in favor of his of the fifty-first congress, Speaker Crisp called Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, to the chair and climbed down to the floor. Immediately every eye was upon him. In his always calm and deliberate manner he walked up the aisle to his old seat. It was the seat he occupied in the fifty-first congress. It was the seat in which he won fame as the one man in the house who was a match, even more than a match, for Reed when the latter was speaker. It was the seat at which he stood on the memorable day when Reed first counted a quorum when the man from Maine was adopting his rules under gag law, which he termed general parliamentary law; the seat where the Georgian then stood and quoted from Reed himself against such a proceeding, after which he cried, "And now, Mr. Speaker, I appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober." Reed could make no reply then. He made but a feeble one this time. When Speaker Crisp reached his old seat and rested his right hand upon the desk and said, "Mr. Speaker," there was perfect silence and attention. Everybody knew something extraordinary was coming. It was the first time he had taken the floor to address the house since his first election as speaker two years ago. Five minutes before he had not thought of speaking, but he felt called upon and he made the speech of his life. It was clear cut, pointed, plain and strong. It contained that which should have been said long ago, but which has not been said. It explained the rules thoroughly. It showed their advantages. It showed their superiority over the Reed rules and showed up the Reed rules.

Here is the speech in full; it speaks for itself, but it does not read as it was delivered. It was delivered with great effect On such occasions when Speaker Crisp feels his subject he rises to dramatic heights. The delivery was of such an inspiring nature and his utterances so forcible as to call repeated cheering and much display of enthusiasm on the part of the democrats:

Mr. Crisp (Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, in the chair.)—Mr. Speaker: The criticism of the gentleman from Maine upon the rules now proposed for adoption by the committee on rules and his laudation of that system of rules under which the fifty-first congress to use the language of that hour, "did business," require some reply. There are provisions in this report now before the house which are taken from the rules of the fifty-first congress or are substantially provisions embraced in those rules. Neither myself nor any member of the committee on rules would refrain from reporting to this house in favor of any proposition simply because it was a part of the rules of the fifty-first congress. Very much of those rules, perhaps, is to be commended; very much of them has been by the country absolutely condemned. (Applause on the democratic side.)

The gentleman from Maine (and this is a hobby with him), when he stands up before the country and speaks of the rules of the fifty-first congress nearly always omits, or fails to refer to, the practices in the fifty-first congress, which were so odious to the country. (Applause.)

The first action in the fifty-first congress which excited the indignation of the country and of the representatives on this floor was not an action taken under the rules (which were subsequently adopted) but it was an arbitrary, high-handed action on the part of the speaker, without authority from the committee on rules or anybody else. (Applause on the democratic side.)

Mr. Speaker, when you come to make up the charges that were entered against the fifty-first congress let no man forget that the first great charge was that the speaker of the house, without being authorized so to do by the house, without being authorized so to do by the committee on rules, without any authority and in opposition to the uniform usage of the house—in the exercise of a power not granted him by any rule—chose to count members not voting as present to constitute a quorum. That question afterward went to the supreme court, but that court never justified the action to which I have just referred. I have heard the gentleman from Maine on several occasions on this floor congratulate himself, take satisfaction as he says, from the fact that the supreme court of the United States had justified that course.

The supreme court said that this house had the power to make rules for its own government and as a part of those rules it might provide for ascertaining the presence of a quorum by counting the gentlemen who were present and not voting, but it never said that the speaker might do so without rules. The constitution of the United States confers upon the house the power to make rules and the supreme court said that in the exercise of this power a rule had been made which permitted the ascertainment of a quorum by counting members who were present. This rule thus adopted was declared to be lawful and constitutional. But the supreme court never said that the speaker himself could make a rule in the absence of authority from the house, by which he might ascertain the presence of a quorum.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Maine has referred to the power lodged in the committee on rules under the system now proposed. Let me call attention for a moment to the distinction which exists between the policy or the theory of the gentleman from Maine and that of the majority committee on rules as now constituted. The gentleman from Maine believes that the power should be lodged in the speaker absolutely, without any reference of the question at all to the house, to decide what is a dilatory motion; and he believes the rule sought to provide that no dilatory motion shall be entertained. Under his system the speaker may decide that any motion submitted is a dilatory motion; and when you appeal from the decision of the chair he may decide that your appeal is dilatory. The result is that the ruling of the speaker is absolutely conclusive upon the house—made so by the rules which the house itself has adopted.

Now, what is this theory of the report presented? The theory of this system is that these motions which case delay, which have been a part of the rules of the house for years and years, shall remain there. There may be differences of opinion among our friends as to the propriety of their remaining in the rules. Some argue that they should be removed. Others argue that they aid legislation by calling the attention of the country to pending matters under consideration in congress and admit time for reflecton. The system adopted in the fifty-second congress, and which is proposed to be adopted now is one that seeks to obtain as to the propriety of forbidding dilatory motions not the individual judgment of the speaker, but the judgment of the majority of the members of the house.

The gentleman from Maine says that the majority of the house ought to rule. I submit to him and to the house that the system proposed by us is the only system which permits the majority of the house itself to determine whether dilatory motions shall or shall not be permitted. The system of the gentleman from Maine permits the speaker to determine that question, although he may determine it contrary to the wishes of the majority of the house. The system recommended by the committee on rules leaves it absolutely to the majority of the house to determine for itself. The speaker of the house is not granted the authority under this system; the committee on rules is not granted the authority, but the majority of the house alone is clothed with authority to determine.

Now, I ask you which rule is more in the nature of a majority rule, the one proposed here by the committee on rules, or the one the gentleman from Maine recommends, where that power is lodged absolutely in the hands of the speaker to decide whether or not a motion is dilatory? Under this system whenever it is the desire of the house that all dilatory motions shall be avoided and prevented the house has the power to reach that result through a report from the committee on rules. The gentleman speaks of the great power lodged in that committee. The power lodged in that committee, Mr. Speaker, is simply a power to report to the house a proposition for its action. They cannot adopt cloture, they cannot fix an order of business, but where, in the progress of business before the house, it appears to the committee on rules that it is in the interest of the country that something should be done to stop contention in the house resulting in nothing but delay, the committee can bring in a report, and if the majority of the house desire to stop the delay and avoid filibustering, they adopt the report of the committee, and if they do not desire they can vote it down. So that the control is absolutely vested in the majority and not in the speaker or in the committee on rules.

Now, sir, there is a change, and only one change, made in the rules from those of the fifty-second congress of importance, and that is the change which constitutes 100 members a majority of what is nominally called the committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

There is no constitutional requirement that there should be a committee of the whole. It is a mere creature of the rules of the house. There are certain committees charged with the consideration primarily of bills that are to come before the house. The committee on appropriations, for instance, is charged with the preparation of bills for the appropriation of the public revenues. When that committee reports a bill it goes to the committee of the whole. It is not before the house. Such bill then has to pass the scrutiny of what is known as the "committee of the whole," and from that committee it is reported to the house. Up to the fifty-first congress a quorum in the committee of the whole was a majority of the members of the house. That was a custom that was ancient and perhaps universal, but there was no constitutional reason why the experiment should not have been tried of constituting the committee of the whole of less than a majority of all the members of the house. The action of such committee is not final. After an the calendar. It must pass the scrutiny of the committee on appropriations and goes on the calendar, it must pass the scrutiny of the committee of the whole, and that does not pass it. The committee of the whole when they consider a measure and approve it in all of its parts, report it to the house and there the constitution says a majority of the house shall constitute a quorum so that when the bill is finally passed on and becomes a law of this body it has gone to the other house for its sanction, it has passed the scrutiny of a majority of the house, a quorum of its members being present and participating in its deliberations. While it is true that this committee is called a committee of the whole house, it might as well be denominated a committee of one hundred, and the only reason it might not be so denominated is that while a hundred may constitute a quorum of the committee, yet every member of the house is of right a member of that committee and he has the right to attend its sessions and the privilege of voting on every question presented before it. It is the same system as is found in a number of other bodies in this country and abroad, where less than a majority of the whole constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. That cannot be the case, however, in the house, because our constitution provides that a quorum shall consist of a majority of its members. But there is no such provision as to the committee of the whole. It is merely a creature of the rules. Every member may go into the committee and participate in its deliberations, make motions, take part in the debate, may vote on all questions presented and this rule simply provides that if one hundred members are present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Your great appropriation bills or your tariff bill or other great public measures are to go before the committee of the whole, and I cannot for my own part see any reason in the light of what I saw of the operation of this rule in the fifty-first congress, why in a body so large as this it might not be right and proper to make a hundred a quorum of that committee. Representatives, I think, will find that it will greatly facilitate the transaction of the public business and at the same time deprive no member here of any right that he possesses as a member of this body.

Every man ought to be here and every man may attend the sessions of that committee, but, if because of sickness or for other reasons, some do not attend, yet if a hundred are found here to transact that business, the business goes on as though there were 170 or 180 members present.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that is the only substantial change that is made in this report. The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) criticises to some extent the power of the committee to meet at any time and the power lodged in the committee. There is a provision in the rules of the house that no committee shall sit during the sessions of the house without permission. Nearly always committees of the house obtain leave to sit during the sessions of the house. Only this morning the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Sayers), chairman of the committee on appropriations, obtained leave from the house for that committee to sit during its sessions. That is all that is asked for the committee on rules in this code of rules. The house unanimously granted leave to the committee of which the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Sayers) is chairman. Why was the provision put there as to the committee on rules? You know well enough that in the progress of business at times there comes a condition of affairs in this house when the majority of it want to move forward, but when a minority are resisting that progress. Now, this code leaves it to the majority of the house when they want to move forward to do so upon a report from this committee, which is their committee. Therefore, we thought it was right and proper that this committee should be permitted to meet at any time, this afternoon for instance, if in the progress of this debate—if the rules had been adopted—we should come to what is known as a deadlock, and could not proceed. We thought the chairman of this committee ought to have the power to call the committee together and adopt a resolution and bring it into the house and give the majority of the house the power and the right to solve the difficulty for themselves if they desired to do it. Now, that is all there is about that.

I do not recall any other change of the rules of the house in the fifty-second congress which is vital.

And now, Mr. Speaker, just a word in regard to the rules of the fifty-second congress. That congress assembled immediately succeeding the administration of the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) as speaker of the fifty-first congress. There was throughout the country, parts of it at least, very determined opposition to the system and methods that had prevaled in the fifty-first congress. That congress had been repudiated by the country, about 150 democratic majority having been returned to the next house. Rules had to be adopted. Instead of following the old rules, under which there was absolutely no method of preventing what is commonly known as filibustering, and instead of lodging in the speaker the power to determine absolutely what was a dilatory motion, the committee on rules of the fifty-second congress pursued a middle course, which was approved by the house They made that provision in the rules which is identical with the provision we now report by which the house itself might determine the question as to when dilatory motions should cease. The fifty-second congress has passed away and its acts have gone into history and I hope you will pardon me if, as an humble member of that congress, I say that to me it is an infinite source of pleasure and delight that after a thorough review of the acts of that congress the people returned to this house nearly 100 democratic majority. (Applause on the democratic side.) Now, whatever theories of individuals may be as to who should rule in this country the party of which you, Mr. Speaker, and I are members, and of which gentlemen on this side are members, believe that the people should rule. We do not believe that one man who is sent here as a representative should become their master. We do not believe that any one man should assume to dictate to them what is right and to demonstrate that the democratic idea on this subject is the people's idea. For the last twenty years whenever the republicans have obtained power in this house their lease of power has been short, very short, just one term. Mr. Keifer was speaker of the forty-seventh congress, but at the next election his party was repudiated by the country. My friend from Maine (Mr. Reed) was speaker of the fifty-first congress, but at the next election his party was repudiated by the country. (Applause on the democratic side.) And so far as I am concerned I prefer the plaudits of the people I represent and the people with whom I politically affiliate in the house; I prefer their plaudits and their approval to the approval of any man or set of men who believe they have the right in this house to exercise all power and claim, forsooth, that in doing it they are permitting the majority to rule.

Mr. Speaker, this is all I wanted to say. Perhaps I should not have said so much, and yet, for a good while, in certain quarters, the methods and practices of that congress have been assailed and ridiculed and those of the fifty-second congress have been applauded upon the floor of this house and I have had no opportunity to say anything in reply. What I have said now has been provoked by the arrogant assertions that the fifty-first congress in its rules and in its methods was an example which should be followed by all congresses which should come after. Against that proposition, I desire to enter a protest and now and here enter a protest and say, so far as I am concerned, taking the methods and practices and rules as a whole, I feel exactly as felt the people at the first election after the inauguration, that it was destructive of the rights of the people and ought to be repudiated and condemned. (Prolonged applause on the democratic side.)

A NEW BILL

Introduced, Destined to Play an Important Part in the Financial World.

IT HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE

Honorable Secretary of War, and Takes Effect at Once—It Brings Immediate Relief.

Strange as it may seem, coming from the war department of the United States, yet it is true the situation has been greatly improved and prosperity and happiness is in store for the business men of the country who will follow the example of the honorable secretary of war.

Mr. George M. Folger, sole dealer in the Densmore typewriter for the southern states, has a letter from the war department, dated at Washington, D. C., August 23, 1893, adopting the Densmore typewriter, under the approval of the honorable secretary of war, to be used exclusively by the United States government in that department.

This is a victory that the manufacturers and Mr. Folger are justly proud of, as the Densmore takes the place of the Smith-Premier, heretofore used by this department, and clearly demonstrates to the public that the Densmore is unrivaled, and is today recognized by the business and political world as the greatest writing machine of the age.

Mr. Folger has sold forty odd Densmore machines in Atlanta the past few weeks, and has taken up twenty-three machines of other makes, consisting of the Remington, Smith-Premier, Yost, Caligraph, Hammond, etc., all of which can be seen at his store, 71 North Pryor street.

Not Out of Business.

Macon, Ga., September 2.—(Special.)—A special appeared in The Constitution yesterday from Macon explaining why the tax returns of Bibb county had fallen off so much. One reason was that the large firm of Coleman & Ca., had gone out of business. This is a mistake. They have moved their entire business to Atlanta and are spreading out and taking in more territory than ever before. The statement in the special was misleading in this one particular.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Washington, September 1.—(Special.)—While the average congressman is after all "only a man," yet some are sufficiently peculiar to make an individual study. Representatives especially, whether republican, democrat or populist, are all very much the same, differing only in the way they vote. Ninety-nine out of every hundred speeches are delivered for home consumption, that is, to be printed and sent to the constituents of the congressman with a view to impressing said constituents with the idea that their representative is winning a name for himself in the halls of legislation, and that his voice is lifted in behalf of his country, his party and his district.

There are four, at least, who are regarded as freaks; they are millionaires. They are the only millionaires in the house and curiously enough three of these four are free coinage men. These plutocrats of the floor are Stephenson, of Michigan; Sibley, of Pennsylvania; Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, and Newlands, of Nebraska.

Stephenson made his money in lumber and so did Hopkins. Sibley came to his through inheritance and Newlands through silver and speculation. These are the only millionaires in the house and their notoriety consists not in the speeches on silver but in the silver itself. Other wealthy men are Sickles and Belden, of New York; Morse and Stevens, of Massachusetts, and Dalzell, of Pennsylvania. The finest lawyer on the floor is Culberson, of Texas, and near him ranks Powers, of Vermont.

The house this year is not prolific in humorists. Allen, of Mississippi, still leads and when he goes to speak every seat in the house fills at once and until he closes the hall abounds with hilarity.

Lafe Pence, of Colorado, has been accorded second place, and Caruth, of Kentucky, third. Caruth does not pose as a humorist, but he usually brings the house to laughter. He gets mad and looks very funny. Then he has a way of patronizing the members, and if it chances to be one of the old stagers the members roar. He calls Reed, of Maine, "my dear boy," and declines in a serio-comic way to allow Judge Holman to make a suggestion.

The scholars of the house are Wilson, of West Virginia, and Dingley, of Maine. For the first time in many years there will be no Taylors from Ohio. In the last there were three. The diplomatic authority among the republicans is Hitt, of Illinois, and McCreary, of Kentucky, poses as the diplomat on the democratic side and is allowed that reputation in the house.

Tom Reed's pen nets him from $2,000 to $3,000 every year outside of his salary as a congressman. He commands his own prices and a market is always waiting for him. If it were not for the fruit of his magazine articles he would enjoy very few of the superfluities of life. He has no other income outside of his pay as a representative. Before he became speaker he never indulged in the luxury of a private secretary or stenographer. He used to toil laboriously over his immense correspondence, burning the midnight oil of the boarding house and bewailing the fate that tied him down to the drudgery. While he was speaker the government furnished him with a secretary and stenographer and he fairly reveled in them. Now he is again back in his old lines but he is able from the income of his magazine work to call into service an amanuensis when hard pressed. Still he does most of his writing in his own hand and every second or third letter he writes is likely to be a literary gem. He prides himself that he writes better than he talks. "Long after I am dead," he said one day, "I will live in the hearts of a few faithful friends and be judged by their children from my letters. Therefore, since my pen will last longer than my tongue I am careful what I write."

Senator Bate, of Tennessee, has a custom that is both picturesque and historical. He is never to be seen without heaving what he calls his dry smoke, that is a cigar sticking out of one corner of his mouth. No one since he has been in congress has ever seen him light one. In fact, he has not lighted a cigar since the year 1863. Up to that time he was an inveterate smoker and always had a lighted cigar between his teeth. He was in the confederate army during the war and in that year was serving in the campaign of Virginia. In one of the battles of that campaign he and his brother were riding together. Bate took out a couple of cigars, handed one to to his brother. Then tried to light a match on his saddle. As he did so a cannon ball whizzed by putting out the match that the future Senator Bate had lighted and at the same time taking off the head of his brother. Bate carried the dead body from the field and after some of the excitement had passed away he found the unlighted cigar still in his mouth. He did not light it, and from that day to this he has never lighted a cigar. The shock was so great that he never fully recovered from it and the unlighted cigar is the one sad reminder and yet only tobacco solace has he indulged in since that time.

Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, the alliance representative from the northwest, has a very congenial committee appointment this year. This committee is really the most difficult to manage in the senate, and it took all the level-headedness of Carey, of Wyoming, to keep out of pitfalls before. This committee is called the paradise of cranks. Every scheme for reform that a cracked brain ever conceived is sure to turn up there sooner or later, and the comfort of the senate demands that somebody shall be at the head of the committee who will not be carried off his feet by some alluring project for bettering the condition of mankind, but Kyle is likely to send every measure to the senate for he is something of a crank himself. The senate thinks that it is best to let a crank have full sway than to ruin a sensible man by putting him at its head. For a dozen years the education committee has been a senatorial nightmare and is likely to be still more so for this session.

Congressman Brosius, of Pennsylvania, is a man who has a vivid recollection of his experience during the war. He came near losing his life in the fight with Pickett's forces at Green Plains. He was one of the 300 men who charged across a wheat field, a third of a mile in width upon a confederate rifle pit and of the number only 125 came out alive. The confederates waited until the storming party was within twenty-five yards of the pit and then they opened deadly fire, he tells. Brosius, who was a boy of nineteen, stopped to pick up a wounded comrade, and as he did so a rifle ball pierced his shoulder, shattering the blade and making him a cripple for life. He still carries a memento of that day in the shape of a pocket diary, which he wore in his vest. There is the mark of a bullet in it that would have gone through the young soldier's heart if it had not been stopped by the book.

E. W. B.

WILL NOT STRIKE,

But Will Accept the Reduction Until December 1st,

AND THEN TALK IT OVER TOGETHER

An Agreement Reached Between the Management of the L. & N. Railroad and Their Employes.

Louisville, Ky., September 2.—The final conference between the chiefs and trainmen on one side and the leading officials of the Louisville and Nashville on the other lasted from half past 2 o'clock this afternoon until 8:15 o'clock tonight. The agreement reached is this:

On December 1st there will be another conference as to the restoration of rates. In the meanwhile the 10 per cent cut will operate as President Smith's order intended it should.

At the deferred meeting of the trainmen and the officials December 1st, the business before it will be the consideration of the restoration of rates and this will depend upon the volume of the road's business at that time and its ability financially to restore wages to the standard existing before the cut.

The Louisville and Nashville does not bind itself to restore rates, regardless of business alone as the trainmen at first wanted the management to do. In other words, the question of restoration is left open for adjustment at the time fixed upon.

The conference was held in General Manager Metcalfe's office, and the discussion was conducted in the most quiet manner possible.

Each of the chiefs of the organizations of railroad men was furnished with a copy of the agreement. It was in the nature of a contract and was duly signed by both parties. The chiefs will promptly return to their homes Monday and the result will be officially announced.

The machinists were not represented at the meeting of the chiefs with the officials of the company and whether they will be included in the agreement reached depends entirely upon the company. It is understood that the compromise covers all branches of the railroad service, however, and in this event the machinists will come under the same agreement as that made by the trainmen.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Editor Constitution: Since the manufacturers have responded so vigorously to the wage-earners' movement, a great deal of good has been done. And the work continues. The committee has found out that over five thousand separate and distinct articles are manufactured in this town. The list is so large that it has delayed the publishing of the pamphlet. But it will soon be before the people.

Nearly all the manufacturers in the city have sent in their names and the name of their goods. If any have failed to do so, they should hurry up.

The next meeting of the manufacturers will be the largest ever held by them and perhaps the most important. They will organize permanently, appoint or elect their committees and start out their traveling men to talk for Atlanta. It will astonish our neighbors, as it has the writer, to learn what Atlanta has been doing.

And the great fact still remains unshaken that Atlanta goods are as good and as cheap as anything of like kind that can be brought here. That is true in every instance. And in a great many instances, the goods are cheaper. They have good straw hats selling at 75 cents, the like of which I have often seen sell at $1.

I found one of the ink men with ink at 20 cents a quart, made in Atlanta, as shown by the label. Of course, nobody will buy ink at 20 cents a quart. So, being up to snuff, he has an assortment of the same kind of ink inside his store that he sells for 70 cents a quart. It is all made in Atlanta, the bottles are blown in Atlanta and the labels are printed in Atlanta. But he sells more ink at 70 cents a quart than he does at 20 cents a quart. The reason is that the 70-cents ink has a New York label on it. Now, his challenge is to take a bottle of his ink, use it half up, compare it with any ink in the world, and if his ink is not as good as any, do not pay him for it.

Tell me, people of Atlanta, why do ye act so strangely?

Why do our own people discredit our own intelligence? They seem to take it for granted that southern manufacturers have not the intelligence to make things. I, on the contrary, have always been of the opinion that my countrymen were without superiors the world over, without regard to time. They built the first railroad in America, started the first steamboat across the Atlantic, invented Sunday schools and the cotton gin, the Gatling gun, torpedo warfare, gold washing, iron clads, they bossed the negro successfully and made him profitable, the hardest job of the human race; they made this the richest country before the war known to history; and it seems that today, after the most destructive of all wars, and in spite of cotton stealing, reconstruction, tariff and pension laws and the demonetization of silver, the southern people have placed themselves in a better position than are the people at present of any other civilized country. It is said by army officers and students of civilized warfare, that there had been men hitherto that fought on horseback, but that N. B. Forrest, the confederate chieftain, was the inventor of cavalry. The world never had any conception of cavalry till he took command. And yet the young dude in his teens, with his timid little mustache, cannot wear John M. Moore's shoes, because, forsooth, they are made in the land of Lee, Forrest and Stonewall Jackson. It is not a matter now of cents, but of sense; and when the little dude's mustache is a little longer and his brains a good deal stronger, he will make his cigarettes of some of my smoking tobacco.

It is well for the people to understand the spirit and determination of the Atlanta manufacturers. We intend to invade the enemy. The raids of Forrest won't be a circumstance. We intend to have our goods begged for in New York and Chicago. We are making them so well they can't afford to do without them. The railroad people tell me that we have raised so much corn, hay, pork, wheat, and are making so much furniture and the like that the falling off in freight has become a serious inconvenience. The best solution of high discriminations against Atlanta is to quit shipping freight this way. Just live at home. If there is anything you want that is not made in Atlanta, reconsider the matter and you will find you don't want it very bad, and you won't have any trouble be very cheap and this will be our opportunity. Very few people know that one of the largest cooperage factories in the south is right in the edge of town—the Blount Stone Machine Company. They can ship beer kegs to Milwaukee right now, competing in quality and price with the world. Our piano factory has had an order for a piano to go to Germany. I have shipped smoking tobacco to Alabama and to Texas, and have just closed a letter that I think will put my goods on sale in New York. If it does not, I'll just invade that city. The factories here patronise the merchants and factories there. A good customer's appeal is a powerful argument; and I have tried it successfully. I have asked the men I buy tobacco from to patronize certain of my friends here who have patronized me, and I find they have responded instantly. And every man in this town that buys in the north has a lever power that will and has got to place Atlanta goods up there. A manufacturer there that sells a friend of mine ten or twenty thousand dollars' worth of carpets every year can't afford to refuse so small a request as my friend will make of him, that he help me to get my tobacco in the retail stores around him and ask his employes to try a little of it, as being the best for the money on the American market. And he will do the same for Dixie Baking Powders and everything else admissible by the freight on equal terms. That's the way to get capital into Atlanta. We've got the leverage; let's use it. This thing of passing resolutions about the climate will do but little good. And the capital that comes down here and takes back in interest twice as much as it ever earned does more harm than good. But the capital that comes here to stay, that goes into our banks and is checked out to pay our employes, to enlarge our factories and build new ones, to build homes for the people, and dress the women and children, is the capital that is not dangerous to Atlanta. And such capital we can bring here by force, under the inexorable laws of trade; and it will be a blessing to every man, woman and child in Atlanta, to every retailer and wholesale merchant, and add immensely to the value of our real estate in and near Atlanta.

Already the demand of the people has excited capital. A gentleman has been conferring with me about a toilet soap factory. This is not a competitor of our friend Bell's Glory Soap, but is only for the toilet. There is big money here for some man. One thousand dollars will give a good start to the business. The machinery is simple, nearly all to be had in Atlanta; the employes would all be from Atlanta; the paper boxes would all be from Atlanta also, and all the profits would remain in Atlanta, except a little to purchase cocoanut oil. After the third month the profit it looks like would be a good living for two families. The proposition is to make all the toilet soap, all the soapine, all the pearline and all the sapolio Atlanta can use and begin on only one thousand dollars. Not one of these things is now made in Atlanta, and the soap will smell as sweet, look as pretty, wash as clean and last as long as any other soap for the money in the known world; and all on a beginning of one thousand dollars.

Three of our manufacturers have said that if the capital was not forthcoming, they would each furnish $100, and the rest can be easily raised by the association. It may be counted on as a certainly. It comes as one of the results of the wage-earners' movement. I might write a great deal more, but this is enough for the present. Respectfully,

C. K. MADDOX.

A nice box drawing pencils given away to each purchaser of school books at Allen's Book Exchange, 11 Marietta st.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

LARGEST STOCK EVER BROUGHT TO ATLANTA, BOTH NEW AND SECOND HAND.

Lists complete of either. Sufficient number of experienced clerks to guarantee prompt and careful attention. We have everything any pupil may desire.

We will be ready for you.
We will look for you.
We buy for cash or exchange old books.
Come to headquarters for your

School Books and School Supplies

You'll save money on everything. We give each scholar buying his or her books from us Soda Water Tickets, Rubbers, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Erasers, Blotters, etc.

W. B. GLOVER & CO.,

Cor. Whitehall and Mitchell and 147 Peachtree Sts.

Fine Stationery. Fine Commercial Printing.

THE BIGGEST SCHOOL HIT.

IT IS A STUNNER.

We Give Away Free. See Below.

School Books and School Supplies

At Extremely Low Prices.

All the NEW BOOKS and a big stock of SECOND-HAND BOOKS.

AND NOW WATCH OUT!

WE GIVE AWAY

FREE

To every child who buys books from us a School Companion. Also Soda Water Tickets, Pencils, Blotters and a handsome Pen Wiper. We sell the largest School Pads on earth for 5 cents. Don't buy your books until you get our prices. Come direct to

ORR BROS. & CO.

83-85 Peachtree Street.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

IS A SURE CURE FOR EVERY PAIN, SPRAINS, BRUISES, PAINS IN THE BACK, CHEST OR LIMBS. IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs.

A CURE FOR ALL

SUMMER COMPLAINTS

Dysentery, Diarrhoea,

CHOLERA MORBUS,

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach and bowels, will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

Thirty drops of R. R. R. in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Secure Complete digestion and absorption of the food, cause a healthy action of the Liver and render the Bowels natural in their operation without griping.

Sold by Druggists. 25 cents a Box.

FINANCIAL.

W. H. PATTERSON,

Dealer in Investment Securities

50 Marietta Street.
OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.

John W. Dickey,

Stock and Bond Broker,

AUGUSTA, GA.

Correspondence Invited.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,

Dealer in Bonds and Stocks. Loans Negotiated.

13 East Alabama Street.

july 16-1y fin col

DARWIN G. JONES.

No. 1 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS,

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of southern investments.

T. J. FELDER,

Southern Farm Lands and Securities.

Will remove September 1st next to New York City, (Offices, 192 Broadway), from whence business will be conducted. Atlanta office will be discontinued.

August 10, 1893. aug10-30t

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE.
(GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.)

From Washington 7 30 am	To Charleston..... 6 30 am
From Elberton..... 8 30 am	To Elberton..... 3 55 pm
From Charleston.. 6 45 pm	To Washington..... 5 05 pm

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

From Savannah... 7 40 am	To Savannah..... 8 00 am
From Macon..... 10 25 am	To Macon, Albany and Milledgev'e 12 10 pm
From Savannah... 4 35 pm	
From Savannah... 8 05 pm	To Macon..... 5 10 pm
	To Savannah..... 6 55 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Marietta.... 8 45 am	To Nashville..... 8 00 am
From Rome..... 11 05 am	To Chicago..... 10 30 am
From Nashville.... 7 45 am	To Chattanooga... 2 15 pm
From Chattanooga 1 00 pm	To Rome..... 4 00 pm
From Chicago..... 6 00 pm	To Marietta..... 5 30 pm
From Nashville... 8 25 pm	To Nashville..... 8 20 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Palmetto.....7 30 am	To Selma..... *7 45 am
From Montg'm'y *7 50 am	To Manchester..... 9 00 am
From Man'h'ster *10 20 am	To Palmetto..... 11 55 am
From Montg'm'y *11 30 am	To Manchester..... 3 00 pm
From Palmetto..... 2 10 pm	To Montgomery ..*4 10 pm
From Selma..... *4 50 pm	To Palmetto ..... *6 40 pm
From Man'h'ster *5 00 pm	To Montgomery...*8 45 pm
From Man'h'ster 12 10 pm	To Manchester ...12 55 pm

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R.
(PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)

From Wash'gton..6 10 am	To Richmond .... 8 50 am
From Cornelia ex- cept Sunday ... 8 15 am	To Washington ....12 00 am
	To Cornelia except Sunday..... 4 35 pm
From Cornelia, Sunday only..... 9 50 am	To Cornelia, Sunday only ..... 2 50 pm
From Washington 3 55 pm	
From Richmond.. 9 15 pm	To Washington .... 6 45 pm

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

From Birmingham 6 20 am	To Birmingham .... 6 30 am
From Greenville...11 40 am	To Greenville ..... 4 10 pm
From Tallapoosa. 8 40 am	To Tallapoosa ..... 6 00 pm
From Lithia Spgs Sunday only.... 850 pm	To Lithia Springs Sunday only.... 8 40 am

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta.....*6 20 am	To Augusta.....*8 00 am
From Covington... 7 50 am	To Decatur ..... 8 55 am
From Decatur..... 9 55 am	To Clarkston ..... 12 10 pm
From Union Pt...*10 25 am	To Union Point...*3 00 pm
From Clarkston... 1 55 pm	To Clarkston..... 3 15 pm
From Clarkston... 4 45 pm	To Covington ..... 6 20 pm
From Augusta.....*5 35 pm	To Augusta.....* 9 35 pm

EAST TENN. VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA R'Y.

From Jacks'ville.. 6 25 am	To Chicago..... 6 55 am
From Brunswick.. 1 55 pm	To Brunswick .... 8 00 am
From Chicago..... 2 00 pm	To Chicago..... 2 10 pm
From Chattan'ga 7 20 pm	To Chattanooga.11 00 pm
From Chicago .... 11 59 pm	To Jacksonville.. 7 40 pm

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

From Ft. Valley..10 40 am	To Fort Valley.....3 45 pm

*Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. †Saturday and Sunday. All other daily. Central time.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT AUG. 27, 1893.

NORTHBOUND. No. 35. Daily.	No. 134 Daily.	Eastern Time. Except Atlanta.	SOUTHBOUND. No. 127. Daily.	No. 41. Daily
6 30 am	5 05 pm	Lv.. Atlanta ..Ar	7 30 am	6 45 pm
		U. Depot, City T'm.		
10 05 am	8 13 pm	Lv... Athens ...Ar	6 16 am	5 08 pm
11 23 am	9 11 pm	Ar...Elberton...Lv	5 22 am	4 08 pm
12 15 pm	10 00 pm	Ar...Abbeville ..Lv	4 27 am	3 09 pm
12 46 pm	10 25 pm	Ar Greenwood Lv	4 02 am	2 41 pm
1 16 am	11 12 pm	Ar... Clinton ...Lv	3 17 am	1 45 pm
5 00 pm	12 23 am	Ar....Chester....Lv	2 07 am	9 42 am
8 05 pm	1 50 am	Ar....Monroe....Lv	12 50 am	5 45 am
.....	6 15 am	Ar...Raleigh ...Lv	8 15 pm	.....
.....	7 39 am	Ar...Henders'n.Lv	6 53 pm	.....
.....	9 00 am	Ar...Weldon ...Lv	6 36 pm	.....
.....	11 07 am	Ar Petersburg Lv	3 43 pm	.....
.....	11 45 am	Ar Richmond Lv	3 10 pm	.....
.....	3 40 pm	Ar Wash'gton Lv	10 57 am	.....
.....	5 24 pm	Ar Baltimore Lv	9 42 am	.....
.....	7 49 pm	Ar Phil'delp'a Lv	7 30 am	.....
.....	10 35 pm	Ar New York Lv	12 15 am	.....
.....	5 00 am	Ar...Charlotte...Lv	10 00 pm	.....
.....	9 00 am	Ar Wilmingt'n Lv	6 00 pm	.....
2 00 pm	.....	Lv... Clinton Ar	.....	1 30 pm
2 42 pm	.....	Ar Newberry Lv	.....	12 43 pm
3 57 pm	.....	Ar Prosperity Lv	.....	12 29 pm
4 10 pm	.....	Ar Columbia Lv	.....	11 15 am
6 45 pm	.....	Ar... Sumter ... Lv	.....	9 50 am
8 45 pm	.....	Ar Charleston Lv	.....	7 15 am
†7 53 pm		Ar Darlington Lv	.....	†7 00 am
.....	9 05 am	Lv Weldon Ar	5 21 pm	.....
.....	11 15 am	Ar Portsm'th Lv	3 11 pm	.....
.....	11 30 am	Ar Norfolk Lv	3 00 pm	.....
.....	†6 15 pm	Lv Norfolk (b) Ar	8 00 am	.....
.....	7 00 am	Ar Baltimore Lv	6 30 pm	.....
.....	10 47 am	Ar Phil'delp'a Lv	4 41 pm	.....
.....	1 20 pm	Ar New York Lv	12 10 pm	.....
.....	5 55 pm	Lv P'tsm'th (n) Ar	9 10 am	.....
.....	5 10 am	Ar Phil'delp'a Lv	11 15 pm	.....
.....	8 00 am	Ar New York Lv	8 00 pm	.....
.....	6 00 pm	Lv Pm'th (w) Ar	8 00 am	.....
.....	6 30 am	Ar Wash'gton Lv	7 00 pm	.....

No. 32. Daily	Elberton Accommodation.	No. 45. Daily.
3 55 pm	Lv Atlanta Ar	8 30 am
6 20 pm	Ar Lawr'nc'v'le Lv	8 00 am
7 02 pm	Ar Jug Tavern Lv	7 26 am
7 46 pm	Ar Athens Lv	6 39 am
8 55 pm	Ar Elberton Lv	5 32 am

†Daily except Sunday.

(b) Via Bay Line. (n) Via New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. R. (w) Via Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Co. Trains Nos. 134 and 127 run solid with Pullman Buffet sleeping cars between Atlanta and Washington, and Pullman Buffet parlor cars between Washington and New York. Parlor car Weldon and Portsmouth; sleeping car Hamlet and Wilmington. Trains Nos. 35 and 41 run solid between Atlanta and Columbia, S. C., with through coach for Charleston, S. C. Tickets union depot or at company's ticket office, No. 61 Kimball House.

O. V. SMITH, Traffic Manager.
JOHN C. WINDER, General Manager.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, S. P. A., 6 Kimball House.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Div. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.

TWO HIGHWAYMEN.

They Boldly Assault a Gentleman, and Fire at Him.

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM DEATH

The Two Negroes Who Have Been Holding Up Citizens in the Eastern Part of the City Do Some Bold Work.

Two bold highwaymen assaulted Mr. D. S. Edwards, on Howell street, last night, about 9 o'clock, and after a sharp encounter, left him with no worse evidence of his adventure than a face badly scorched by powder and a sense of having escaped death by a hairsbreadth.

Mr. Edwards is a gentleman about twenty-eight years of age, and is employed as a piano tuner for the music house of Miles & Stiff. His home is at 402 Houston street, and he was going there last night when he was assaulted. He reported the case at police headquarters a few minutes later, and several officers were sent out to scour that vicinity for men answering the description of the two highwaymen. The description Mr. Edwards gives exactly tallies with the description given by several other citizens who have been attacked in the eastern part of the city by two armed negroes.

The place where Mr. Edwards was accosted is opposite a large vacant lot, and the two men came toward him from the vacant place. Each had a pistol in his hand and the two walked directly up to Mr. Edwards and caught hold of him. He struggled to free himself and his assailants held him fast. A lively struggle resulted and as Mr. Edwards fought desperately one of the negroes placed his pistol almost in Edwards's face and pulled the trigger.

At the very instant the weapon was discharged, Mr. Edwards threw his body downward and thus saved his life, the ball passing harmlessly over him. It did no worse damage than severely burning his face with powder.

The explosion of the revolver seemed to frighten the negroes, and evidently fearing that it would attract people to the spot, they turned and fled. They had no difficulty in getting away.

Mr. Edwards went at once to police headquarters, where he reported his thrilling experience to Chief Detective Wright and to Mounted Sergeant Mike White. These two officials took immediate steps to apprehend the highwaymen, whom they strongly believe to be the same two negroes who have been terrorizing the east side for nearly a month. It is believed that they are the two negroes who assaulted and robbed Mr. Donald Mitchell several nights ago. It is likely that the police department will secure two trained bloodhounds and the next time such an assault is reported at headquarters the dogs will be immediately carried to the place and put on the trail. This is believed to be the only sure method of capturing them.

Smart weed and belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

CHURCH NOTICES.

METHODIST.

Trinity M. E. church, south, corner Trinity avenue and Whitehall street—Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor. Sermon at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Largest church in the city; inclined floor, free pews. Everybody welcome here.

First Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. J. B. Robins, pastor Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Class meeting at 3:30 p. m. Strangers will receive a cordial welcome.

The Boulevard church, Boulevard, corner Houston—Rev. T. R. Kendall, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:45 p. m. by the pastor.

Merritts avenue—Rev. I. S. Hopkins, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. W. F. Glenn, Editor Wesleyan Christian Advocate. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Park street Methodist church, West End—Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D., pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor.

Ridgewood M. E. church, Rev. John M. White pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Marietta Street Methodist Episcopal church—Rev. R. H. Robb, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Night service conducted by the Epworth League. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Moore Memorial church, corner West Baker and Luckie streets—Rev. A. R. Holderby, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. by Rev. D. Young, and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Brother Holderby will preach at Bolton at 3 p. m.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church, Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. J. W. Roberts, D.D. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Second Baptist Tabernacle, Mitchell street, near Loyd—Rev. Henry McDonald, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. H. Hatcher. No services at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Central (Fourth) Baptist Church, corner Peters and Fair streets, D. W. Gwin, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Sixth Baptist Church, corner Hunter and Mangum streets—Rev. A. C. Ward, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

West End Baptist Church, Lee street, West End—Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Central Presbyterian Church, Washington street—Rev. G. B. Strickler, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. T. P. Cleveland. No preaching at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

The mission Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian Church, No. 1, will meet at 3 p. m., at the corner of Buena Vista avenue and Fortress street. W. H. Pope, superintendent. Lecture at 11 a. m. by Mr. William Louis, state secretary Young Men's Christian Association.

Edgewood Mission, No. 2, will meet at 3 p. m.; also religious services at 7:30 p. m., near Hulsey's depot. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Wallace Fifth Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Walnut streets, Rev. R. A. Bowman, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

EPISCOPAL.

St. Philip's Church, corner Hunter and Washington streets, Right Rev. C. K. Nelson, D.D., rector. Morning service and holy communion at 11 a. m. Evening prayer at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

St. Luke's Cathedral, corner Houston and North Pryor streets, Right Rev. C. K. Nelson rector, Rev. Robert S. Barrett, deau. Morning service and holy communion at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 5:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

Mission of the Incarnation, in hall corner of Gordon and Lee streets, West End. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. C. M. Goodman, superintendent. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m., Rev. R. M. W. Black.

Mission of the Good Shepherd, Plum street, near North avenue. Sunday school and children's service at 3 p. m., A. McC. Nixon, superintendent. Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 p. m., Rev. R. M. W. Black.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Central Congregational Church, West Ellis street, near Peachtree street—A. F. Sherrill, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Church rally at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Pleasant Hill Congregational Church, West Third, near Marietta street, Rev. H. E. Newton pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 3 p. m.

COLORED.

St. Paul's mission, 138 Butler street—Rev. W. A. Green, missionary. Morning prayer 11 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Evening prayer at 8 p. m.

After a sleepless night, use Angostura Bitters to tone up your system. Buy only the genuine, manufactured by Dr. Siegert & Son. At all druggists.

Our City Schools.

Bolles's Book Store, 8 Marietta St., is the old-time place where children have the best of attention and find everything they want in School Books and School Supplies. sun-mon

The Fall SEASON! NEW GOODS! They Are READY!

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

Will put their NEW FALL STOCK ON SALE MONDAY. Their stock is superb; nothing new under the sun that they haven't got. All the new weaves in Silks, Woolens and Velvets are ready for inspection—and all prices exceedingly moderate. There never was a time when *FINE GOODS WERE OFFERED AT SUCH LOW PRICES!*

All the new things in Storm Serges at 25c, 60c, 92c and $1.25.

Velours, Armures, Whip Cords, English Diagonals and Tricots at 50c, 60c, 75c, 87c, 90c and $1.25.

Don't miss these pure Wool Cheviots, Bourettes, English Homespuns and silk finished Henriettas at 25c, 33c, 48c and 49c.

Novelty Suits, the prettiest you ever saw!

Hop Sacking at 57c and 65c. 52-inch Serges, big bargain, 75c.

Great quantity of new Dress Goods at 12½c, 20c and 25c.

Black Goods--Special.

About 200 pieces Black Goods will be let out, commencing Monday at 7 o'clock a. m. In this lot of Black Goods you will find 15 or more New Styles in fancy weaves, Silk Henriettas, Nun's Veiling, Brilliantines, Mohairs, Empress Cloth, etc. These Black Goods we own very much below the market price and you will get the benefit.

Black Silk Henriettas 98c. Fine English Cashmeres 25c and 35c. Satin Berber Henriettas at 49c, 65c and 85c.

Special for the Black Goods Department 48 inch Henriettas at $1.

SILKS

$30,000 worth of new Silks on sale Monday. We have the largest Silk and Woolen Dress Goods Department in the South, and our large purchases enable us to save you 12½ to 25 per cent on every dollar you buy.

Monday morning we will sell a regular $1.75 Black Dress Silk for $1.09.

Housefurnishing Goods.

70-inch fine Satin Damask Table Linen at 43c. Napkins 25c. Loona Damask at 31c. Napkins 37c. Large Huck Towels at 10c. Flesh Towels at 5c.

Special Sale of fine 5-8 and 3-4 Napkins.

The biggest bargains you ever saw in Towels at 25c, 27c, 35c and 50c.

About one thousand Odd Towels, Splashers, Tray Cloths, Table and Sideboard Scarfs that are hemstitched and fancy bordered at 25c, 35c, 75c and $1; they are a little soiled is why we have cut the price so much.

187 Fine Marseilles Bed Spreads that have been used as samples, and of course are somewhat soiled at the following prices, $2, $2.75, $3.25, $5 and $5.75, which is about half price.

300 Fine extra large Crochet Bed Spreads at 69c, $1 and $1.50.

Lace Curtains.

75 pairs Cottage Lace Curtains at 43c and 75c. About 800 pairs Lace Curtains, purchased at a no profit sale, but a regular bonanza for you at $2, $2.75, $3.85, $4.25 and $5. We own about 80 pairs of the finest Curtains that sell at $12.50, $15, $18 and $25; you can have choice of these at $10.90.

Bargains in Domestics 10-4, 6-4 and 5-4 Sheeting.

We have a few thousand yards of Wash Dress Goods, such as Muslins, Ginghams, Batistes, Printed Chevrons and Sable Cloths that go Monday early at 3⅞c, 5c, 6½c, 7½c and 10c. We have just lots of goods in odd and broken lots that are too small to price, such as Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, Shirts, Dress Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Notions, Gloves, Hosiery, etc., that go on center counters to clean out.

200 dozen Ladies' initial Handkerchiefs for Monday at 5c. You never saw such a grand display of Handkerchiefs in your life as we are now showing. We can sell you Handkerchiefs from 1c up to $10. We will open the season by giving a big Handkerchief sale Monday: A few thousand yards of Muslins, Dotted Swisses, French Organdies, will be sold early Monday at 3½c, 5c, 10c, 15c and 19c.

Early Fall Underwear.

5 cases Ladies, Children and Men's Underwear go on sale Monday at such low prices that it will pay you to buy now and put aside until cool weather.

The beginning of the Fall Season we offer you a chance to buy Fine Goods Cheap:
Yours truly,

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

46, 48 AND 50 WHITEHALL STREET

HE WAS NOT YOUNG,

And Patrolman Harper's Pistol Seems to Have Been Too Fast.

YOUNG IS SAFE IN THE MINES

And Harper Was Shooting at a Man Who May Turn Out to Be Innocent of Any Crime.

If Patrolman Harper had killed Allen Hardin, the supposed escaped life convict, whom he chased and shot at Friday afternoon, he would have killed a man, who not only was not Lije Young, but who now appears to be an innocent man. The ball missed the fleeing negro and lodged in the breast of an inoffensive drayman, industriously engaged in eating dinner, and it was sheer luck that some one was not killed.

Yesterday's investigation proves conclusively that the negro is not Lije Young, and many were disposed to censure the officer who fired at a man who was pointed out to him as an escaped convict, without having any more definite knowledge of the fact. When the negro was pointed out to him as an escaped convict, for whose capture a reward of $200 was outstanding, Harper proceeded to arrest the supposed escape, and when the negro ran the officer used his pistol.

As was told in yesterday's paper, the negro who Harper attempted to arrest was afterwards captured by Patrolmen Wooten and J. C. Harris under a house. He gave his name as Allen Hardin, and denied that he was Lije Young, an escaped covict. He was identified by Patrolman Turner, a former guard at the convict camps, and Superintendent W. O. Reese, of the convict mining camps, was wired by Chief Connolly that Lije Young, convicted at Cedartown of the csime of arson, had been recaptured here.

The chief's telegram was news to Mr. Reese, as Lije Young, a big and stalwart convict, is secure at the mines, and has been since he was taken there by the sheriff. Chief Connolly next telegraphed to Sheriff Clement, of Polk county, and during the morning received two replies.

One of the telegrams from Sheriff Clement stated that there was no charge against Young in that county, but it was probably that he was an escape. These telegrams settled conclusively the disputed statement that the negro under arrest was Young.

Chief Connolly is puzzled over the matter. He ordered that Hardin be held until further investigation can be made. He states that shackle marks are imprinted on the prisoner's ankles, and this leads him to believe that the negro is or was a convict. Hardin denies that he has ever been in the penitentiary, and tells a pretty straight story. At any rate, he will be held until the matter is fully and satisfactorily settled by the penitentiary authorities coming to see Hardin and ascertaining beyond question whether or not he was once a convict.

Since the failure to establish the identity of the negro under arrest at police headquarters, Patrolman Harper's action in using his pistol has seriously been called into question. Many believe that he had no right to use his weapon upon the mere statement of an outsider that a negro was an escaped felon. Especially is the wisdom of his action doubted since his ball went wide of its mark and hit a man who was about his own business.

It may be that the negro who gives his name as Hardin may turn out to be an escaped convict, but if Patrolman Harper's ball had struck him it would have killed a man for whom it was not intended.

ED CASON'S WORK.

It Was He Who Got Into the Confidence of the Washington Clerk.

THE YOUNG MAN WAS $8,000 SHORT

And the Detective Cultivated His Acquaintance Until He Was Possessed of All His Secrets.

Detective Ed Cason has just returned to the city after completing one of the most successful pieces of work upon which he was ever engaged. He worked the case with a finished cleverness that he has become noted for.

Several days ago Mr. R. A. Ahmand, a prominent merchant of Washington, Ga., came to the city in search of the services of a good detective. He found Cason enjoying his vacation and to him the merchant told his story. He said that he had been suffering large losses in his business for several years and that the drain had grown to larger proportions than the profit.

He confided to the detective that he suspected Mr. L. Gains, a young man twenty years of age, who was employed as a clerk in his store, of committing the thefts. He only suspected the young man, and having no definite or positive evidence he was afraid to say anything about his suspicions to any one save the officer. He engaged Cason to go to Washington and solve the mystery.

Cason went and stopped at the hotel under an assumed name. The night he arrived he made the acquaintance of Gains and represented himself as being a traveling man. He told the young clerk, who seemed to be quite gay socially, that he wanted to purchase some clothing and would like to get it that night. His object was to buy a bill of goods from Gains to see if the clerk would turn over the money to his employer or not.

That night after the store was closed Cason bought $39 worth of goods from Gains, but the next morning he was surprised to learn that the clerk had given the cash the proper direction. He was doubtful as to the best way to pursue his investigations, but he spent most of his time in the society of the young clerk and learned several very material things. He noticed that Gains wore a very fine diamond ring, worth at least $300, and had only recently purchased a bicycle for $150.

It was found from consulting Mr. Almand's books that the young clerk had only drawn $411 during the present year, and out of that he had dressed very stylishly and kept himself in the best society.

When questioned about this the young clerk said that he had received a sum of money from the sale of some land of his near Rome. Investigation showed that he had never possessed such land. Detective Cason then discovered that Gains had on deposit with a firm in the city about $1,500. When this discovery was made Gains was called into Mr. Almand's private office and closely questioned. He admitted having taken about $2,200 from his employer in the course of three years, but denied that the amount would reach upwards of $3,000, as claimed by Mr. Almand. He agreed to give up the money he had on deposit and what money he could raise if Mr. Almand would agree not to prosecute him, which was done. Young Gains immediately left Washington.

The affair created quite a stir in the little city, as Gains was always well thought of.

Our City Schools.

Bolles's Book Store, 8 Marietta St., is the old-time place where children have the best of attention and find everything they want in School Books and School Supplies. sun-mon

TO AID BRUNSWICK.

A Relief Movement Started in Atlanta for the Brunswick Sufferers.

A LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO DATE

Wholesale Merchants of Alabama Street Respond Freely to the Call of Mayor Lamb—Others Will Follow Later.

Atlanta never fails to respond to a call for help from the distressed. Her people, almost entirely free from calamities and pestilence themselves, open their hearts when the call for aid comes from less fortunate cities and divide the abundance of their prosperity with the sufferers.

This was admirably illustrated yesterday morning, after Mayor Lamb's letter appeared in The Constitution, asking aid in the shape of bread and meat for the stricken people of Brunswick, who have been prostrated by pestilence and storm.

Mr. Henry McCord, of the well known firm of Arnold & McCord, on reading the appeal, prepared a subscription list and started up Alabama street to see what effect the appeal had had on the wholesale merchants of that street. He found it easy work to get subscriptions, all being ready to aid, and only waiting to be called on. In a short while he had made the circuit of the wholesale part of the street, and the following long list of provisions subject to the call of Mayor Lamb, of Brunswick, was in his hands. The donations are liberal and show how willing the Atlanta merchants are to help those who are in trouble:

The Alabama Street Contributions.

A. P. Morgan—Three barrels flour.
G. T. Dodd & Sons—Two barrels flour.
Armour Packing Company—Amount later.
Langston & Woodson—Three barrels flour.
Kelley Bros. & Bullard—Two barrels flour.
J. J. & J. E. Maddox—Provisions, amount later.
Percy W. Rose & Co.—Twenty-five pounds coffee.
G. E. Johnson—Fifty pounds sugar.
Branan Bros.—One crate hams.
Lamar & Rankin Drug Company—Amount later.
Montag Bros.—Amount later.
Oglesby & Meador—One barrel syrup.
Black & McIntosh—One barrel flour.
Arnold & McCord—Thirty bushels meal.
Pritchett & Maddox—One tub lard.
H. A. Boynton—One tub lard.
H. L. Schlesinger—Box biscuits.
Gibbs Drug Company—Amount later.
W. S. Duncan—Hundred pounds flour.
M. W. Spence—Two barrels flour.
William H. H. Phelps—Two dollars.
T. B. Paine & Co.—Three dollars.
J. J. Russell—One dollar.
E. M. Hudson—Five dollars.
J. M. & C. B. Ponder—Two dollars.

This is the amount so far subscribed. There are doubtless many others in Atlanta willing to give their contribution as soon as they are called on. The Constitution will be glad to announce any contributions in provisions or cash that are made for the relief of the Brunswick people. It is a deserving cause, and the provisions will be placed where they will do the most good among the destitute in Brunswick. It is a time for charity and all those who are ready to make contributions should come to the front.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad will carry donations to Brunswick free of charge.

GONE INTO BUSINESS.—Mr. Orlando G. Venable, who is a well-known young man, has gone into business for himself. He now occupies a corner of the building at the intersection of Whitehall and Hunter streets, and has a handsomely fitted up cigar stand. Dr. Jacobs has moved to Marietta street and Dr. Cromheim is now in his place.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST.

Rainy weather prevailed yesterday in the eastern part of the Carolinas and Georgia and over nearly all of Florida. In all other portions of the country the day was fair. The rainfalls reported in the Carolinas and Georgia were light, while those in Florida were moderately heavy. Tampa's rainfall of .74 of an inch was the heaviest.

The weather was a little cool in Chicago yesterday and also in the other cities in the lake region. The highest temperature for the day in Chicago was but 64 degrees. Outside of the lake region the weather is seasonably warm nearly everywhere. The highest temperature reported yesterday in the whole country, 92 degrees, strange to say, occurred away up in South Dakota at Rapid City. Ahe highest temperature reported in the south was 90 degrees, observed at New Orleans and at Palestine and San Antonio, Tex. The highest observed in Atlanta was 83 degrees.

No threatening reports were received last night of the approach of a severe storm from any direction, though barometers remain comparatively low all along the south Atlantic and gulf coasts.

For Georgia today—Fair except local rains on the coast; no ecided change in temperature.

Weather Bulletin.

From observations taken at 7 o'clock p. m., September, 1893.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.	Barometric pressure.	Temperature.	Wind velocity.	Rainfall in past twenty-four hours.	Max. Temperature.
SOUTHEAST—					
Atlanta, Ga.	30.00	76	L.	.00	88
Charlotte, N. C.	clear	74	L.	.00	92
Jacksonville, Fla.	rain	72	L.	.46	78
Knoxville, Tenn.	clear	72	6	.00	78
Mobile, Ala.	fair	84	L.	.00	88
Montgomery, Ala.	cloudy	82	L.	.00	86
Pensacola, Fla.	clear	84	6	.00	88
Savannah, Ga.	cloudy	74	10	.08	78
Tampa, Fla.	cloudy	78	12	.74	80
Wilmington, N. C.	fair	78	L.	.04	78
SOUTHWEST—					
Abilene, Tex.	clear	84	8	.00	88
Corpus Christi, Tex.	clear	82	12	.00	86
Fort Smith, Ark.	clear	78	6	.00	88
Galveston, Tex.	clear	82	6	.00	86
Memphis, Tenn.	clear	78	L.	.00	88
Meridian, Miss.	clear	78	L.	.00	88
New Orleans, La.	clear	86	L.	.00	90
Palestine, Tex.	clear	82	C.	.00	90
San Antonio, Tex.	clear	86	6	.00	90
Vicksburg, Miss.	clear	78	L.	.00	86
NORTHEAST—					
Baltimore, Md.	clear	66	L.	.00	76
Buffalo, N. Y.	clear	56	12	.00	64
Cincinnati, O.	clear	66	6	.00	72
Detroit, Mich.	cloudy	60	L.	.00	68
Lynchburg, Va.	clear	72	L.	.00	82
New York, N. Y.	clear	62	12	.00	78
Norfolk, Va.	clear	70	L.	.00	76
NORTHWEST—					
Chicago, Ill.	clear	62	14	.00	64
Denver, Col.	clear	78	6	.00	92
Dodge City, Kans.	clear	76	14	.00	86
Huron, S. D.	clear	80	24	.00	88
Kansas City, Mo.	clear	70	L.	.00	74
North Platte, Neb.	clear	80	10	.00	86
Omaha, Neb.	clear	70	L.	.00	74
Rapid City, S. D.	clear	84	6	.00	92
St. Louis, Mo.	clear	74	L.	.00	78
St. Paul, Minn.	clear	68	L.	.00	72

Save Your Spectacles

And have them properly repaired so they will not break again in the same place. The great optical house of A. K. Hawkes we can truthfully say is more widely known than any spectacle firm in the United States and his famous spectacles are sent to most all parts of the world. Headquarters 12 Whitehall street.

Carpets Cleaned.

W. H. Thompson, at No. 73 S. Broad St., is prepared to clean and put down carpets, matting and rugs. He is an expert in that line and does the work at an unusually low price. He is recommended by some of the very best families in the city. Polite, attentive, quick he will do your work satisfactorily. Leave your orders for him at 73 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.